UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

#1569802788

ID:88076704

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

IN REPLY REFER TO:
4700
(NV-057.7)

HD
243
.N3
C35
1982

To : MFP Step 3 Decisions Files, Caliente Resource Area

Date: SEP 30 1985

THROUGH: Area Manager, Caliente Resource Area & District Mgr., LVDO

FROM : Wild Horse & Burro Specialist, Caliente Resource Area

SUBJECT : Correcting the Meadow Valley Mountains and Mormon Mountains Wild Horse Herd Management Area Boundary.

This memo is for the purpose of correcting the Wild Horse Herd Management Area boundaries as stated in MFP 3. Therefore, the Breedlove and Rox Allotments will be deleted from the Meadow Valley Mountains and Mormon Mountains Herd Management Area (HMA) (map attached). Justification for deletion is based on the CRMP Committee recommendation that the Breedlove Allotment not be included in any wild horse herd management area based on the historical as well as present licensing of domestic horses in the area and subsequent literature search finding no wild horses present in this area. This Allotment was erroniously identified to be included into the Meadow Valley Mountains and Mormon Mountains HMA's. Subsequent background checks revealed that all horses using the area were on license. In fact since the 30's horses have been on license almost every year with as many as 100 head in the 40's (summary attached). Also, there has been an average of 30 head of licensed horses per year since 1939 to present. There was also as many as 15 head of burros on license in the area.

During 1971 the BLM solicited comments from permittees concerning their knowledge of wild horses on their allotments. The response from the Breedlove permittees, dated October 27, 1971, stated that there were no wild horses or burros in the Allotment.

Readjusting the HMA boundaries will have no significant environmental impact because there will be no change to the present management of the area other than redefining HMA boundaries.

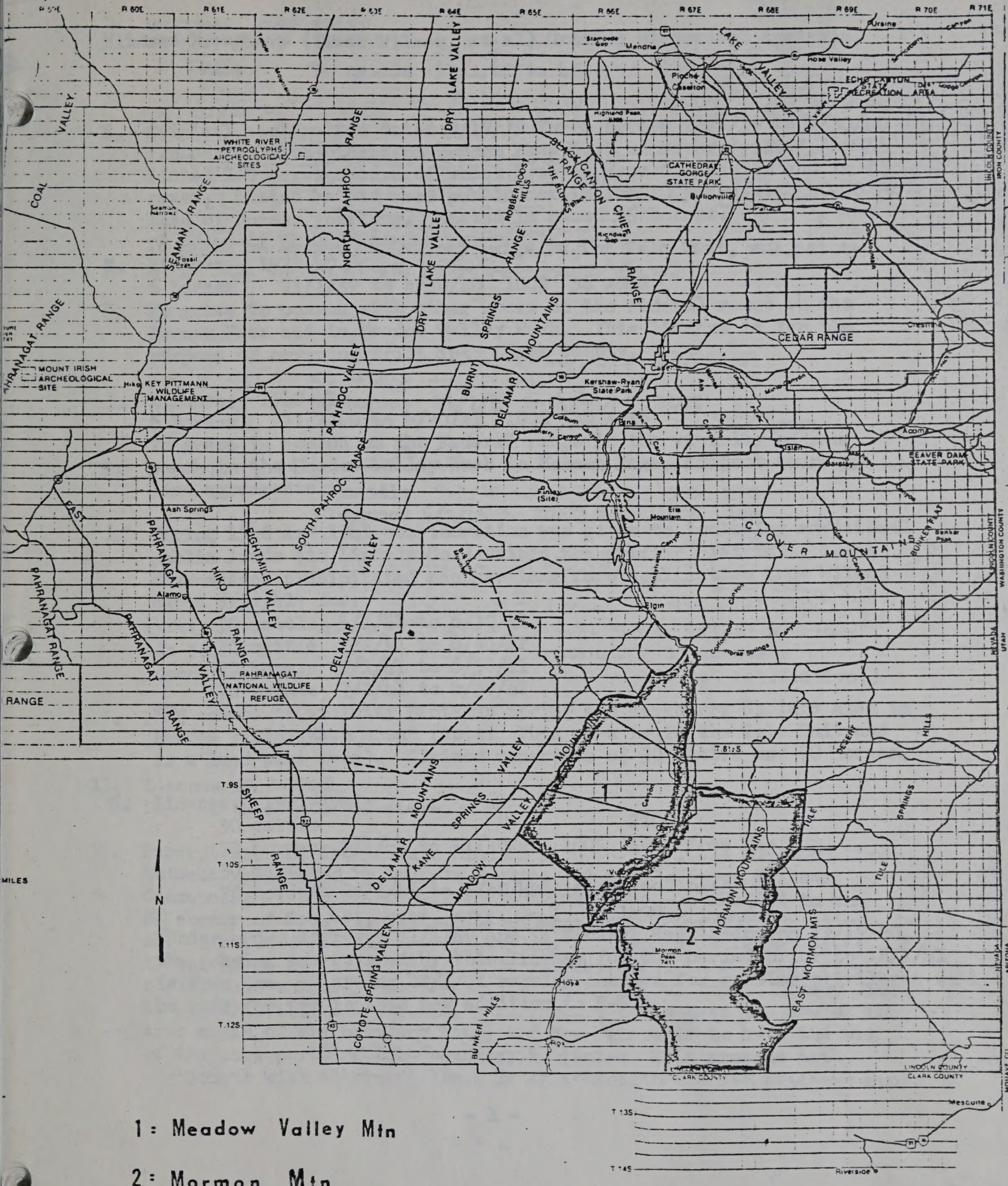
Permittees in the Breedlove Allotment will continue to license domestic horses as has occurred for the past 46 years.

Phillip C Seegmiller

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

DSC-1541-2
Mar. 1974

WHMA BDRY Correction



1 : Meadow Valley Mtn

2 : Mormon Mtn

March 25, 1962

Mildred Breedlove (Frank Wilson, et al) Grazing Historical Analysis.

1. Original application dated 9/19/39 for 6 horses 11/1/39 to 4/30/40 "In common with others on Mormon Mesa just to cover drift." Listed 160 acres deeded of which 5 acres were cultivated and in grass. Stated he had used public domain for 10 years with 40-50 head of horses yearlong. Stated he owned 25 horses.
To [illegible] in the Tule Unit, subject to

2. License: 1939-40
6 horses 11/1/39 to 4/30/40 100% 36 AUMS
To graze in common with other users on the Federal range on the Mormon Mesa and in Meadow Valley Wash. This license is for the purpose of covering drift into Clark County.

3. License: 1940-41
6 horses 11/1/40 to 4/30/41 100% 30 AUMS
To graze in common on the Federal range in the vicinity of your ranch in the Meadow Valley Wash to Mormon Mesa, subject to range line agreements.

4. During 1940 and 1941 consideration was given to including additional public lands (in Lincoln Co.) within the grazing district. These discussions precipitated another long form application from Wilson dated 5/31/41; for:
30 cattle 5/1/41 to 6/30/41
30 cattle 7/1/41 to 6/30/42
70 horses 5/1/41 to 6/30/41
70 horses 7/1/41 to 6/30/42
"In common in vicinity Huntsman Spring and Hackberry Springs also in Meadow Valley Wash area" (Note: This area is in the Tule Unit and is a land base area). Claimed ownership of 30 cattle and 70 horses.

5. License 1941-1942
30 cattle 210
70 horses 5/1/41 to 11/30/41 100% 490 Free Use
30 cattle 210
70 horses 12/1/41 to 6/30/42 100% 490 Paid Use
1400
"Under order approved 11/1/40 and in Federal ~~Regulation~~ Register on 11/19/40, the grazing use covered by this license for the period prior to 12/1/41 is Free Use. Starting 12/1/41 regular charges for grazing privileges will be made for use in this new addition to N-5." [illegible] to have the use of the area south of the boundary line and Mr. Wilson is to have the use of the area north of this boundary." (Note: This area is not [illegible] with allotment lines later established - see attached map).

16. License: 1942-1943
Tule & Toquop 30 cattle 11/1/42 to 4/30/43 100% 180 AUMS
Units 70 cattle 11/1/42 to 4/30/43 100% 420
600 AUMS

17. License: 1943-1944
Tule Unit 170 cattle 5/1/43 to 4/30/44 100% 1020 AUMS
130 cattle 5/1/43 to 4/30/44 100% 780
1200 AUMS

15. To graze in common on Federal range in the Tule Unit, subject to range line agreement and range management plans. 100% [illegible]
100 horses 11/1/50 to 4/30/51 100% 600
1200 AUMS

8. License: 1944-1945
Tule Unit 50 cattle 300
License: 1951- 50 horses 5/1/44 to 10/31/44 100% 300
Tule & Meapa 50 cattle 5/1/51 to 10/31/51 100% 300
Units 50 horses 11/1/44 to 4/30/45 100% 300
1200 AUMS

9. License: 1945-1946
Tule Unit 50 cattle 5/1/52 to 10/31/52 90% 270
Units 50 horses 5/1/45 to 10/31/45 100% 300
50 cattle 90% 270 AUMS
50 horses 11/1/45 to 4/30/46 100% 300
Base property rating dated 5/20/52 indicates 1140 AUMS
for 156 AUM - [illegible] application
(Note: Record does not show how 90% F.R. was computed; however, it is indicated that it was for approximately 155 acres of deeded unfenced land listed as base on the original application.)
5/31/52 - [illegible] sold base property and all interests to

10. License: 1946-1947 [illegible]
Same as in #9 above.
[illegible] 1953-1954

11. License 1947-1948 cattle 5/1/53 to 10/31/53 90% 540
Same as in #9 and #10 above. [illegible] 90% 540

12. Excerpt from Advisory Board Minutes of 3/15/48 "....a division line between areas used by Messr's Perkins and Wilson be as follows; Commencing at the Union Pacific Railroad, which is located in the SE corner of Sec. 21, T13S, R66E; thence in an easterly direction across a flood control dam or spillway in the Meadow Valley Wash; thence in an easterly direction to an escarpment on the east side of the Meadow Valley Wash. The total distance of this boundary line is approximately 1-1/2 miles. Mr. Perkins is to have the use of the area south of the boundary line, and Mr. Wilson is to have the use of the area north of this boundary." (Note: This area is not contiguous with allotment lines later established - see attached map).

13. License: 1948-1949
Tule Unit 50 cattle 5/1/48 to 4/30/49 90% 540
50 horses 5/1/48 to 4/30/49 100% 600
1140 AUMS

14. License: 1949-1950
Tule Unit 100 cattle 5/1/49 to 4/30/50 90% 1080
100 horses 5/1/49 to 4/30/50 100% 1200
2280 AUMS

15. License: 1950-1951
Tule Unit 200 horses 5/1/50 to 10/31/50 100% 1200
100 horses 11/1/50 to 4/30/51 100% 600
1800 AUMS

16. License: 1951-1952
Tule & Moapa 50 horses 5/1/51 to 10/31/51 100% 300
Units 50 horses 11/1/51 to 4/30/52 100% 300
600 AUMS

Non-use on balance of qualifications, supplement license.

17. License: 1952-1953
Tule & Moapa 50 horses 5/1/52 to 10/31/52 90% 270
Units 50 horses 11/1/52 to 4/30/53 90% 270
540 AUMS

18. Base property rating dated 5/20/52 indicates 160 acres of native pasture meadow for 156 AUMS - obviously an office compilation since only 5 acres of the bases have ever been (and is now) native meadow.

19. 7/31/52 - Wilson sold base property and all interests to Mary C. Caddis and Sanford Conn.

20. License: 1953-1954
Tule Unit 100 cattle 5/1/53 to 10/31/53 90% 540
100 cattle 11/1/53 to 4/30/54 90% 540
1080 AUMS

21. License: 1954-1955
Tule & Moapa 100 cattle 5/1/54 to 10/31/54 90% 540
Units 100 cattle 11/1/54 to 4/30/55 90% 540
1080 AUMS

22. Excerpt from Advisory Board Minutes of February 8 - 9, 1955:
"...Beginning at the Lincoln-Clark County line at approximately the SE corner of Sec. 32, T. 12 S., R. 67 E., thence in a northerly direction approximately 11 miles following base of Mormon Mountain

13. Lessees, [illegible]
[illegible] 50 cattle [illegible]
[illegible]

14. [illegible]

15. [illegible]

16. Lessees: [illegible]
Tate & Saunders, [illegible] cattle [illegible]
" Dahle, " 50 cattle [illegible]

Reduction in balance of qualifications [illegible]

17. Lessees: [illegible]
Tate & Saunders, [illegible] cattle [illegible]
Dahle, " 50 cattle [illegible]

18. This property [illegible]
[illegible] only 5 acres of the base [illegible]
[illegible] meadows.

19. 7/1/52 - Williams sold base property [illegible]
Mary C. Dahle and Sanford Cornell.

20. Lessees: [illegible]
Tate & [illegible] 100 cattle [illegible]
[illegible] 100 cattle [illegible]

21. Lessees: [illegible]
Tate & Saunders, 100 cattle [illegible]
Dahle 100 cattle [illegible]
[illegible]

22. Protest from Advisory Board [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

to a point located in the NE¼ of the NW¼ of Sec. 17, T. 11 S., R. 67 E., thence in a westerly direction to a point on the U.P. Railroad 1 mile south of Galt station, thence northeast following said railroad to Galt; thence in a northerly direction approximately 3 miles to the Gypsum beds; thence in a northwesterly direction following main divide on the south of Hackberry area to a point on the divide between Cane Spring Valley and the Hackberry area, point located in approximately the SE¼ of Sec. 33, T. 9 S., R. 65 E., thence in a southeasterly direction following said divide to approximately the NW corner of T. 11 S., R. 65 E., thence south 12 miles to the SW corner of T. 12 S., R. 65 E., thence east 14 miles following Lincoln-Clark County line to place of beginning."

23. 5/31/55 - Sanford Comm sold his interest to Mary C. Caddis.

24. License: 1955-1956

Tule & Moapa	50 cattle	5/1/55 to 4/30/56	90%	540
Units	15 horses	5/1/55 to 4/30/56	100%	180
				720 AUMS

Non-use on balance of qualifications, supplement license.

Tule & Moapa	15 burros	5/1/55 to 4/30/56	100%	180
Units				900 AUMS

25. Apparently, sometime later in 1955 Ernest B. & Esther J. Hatch acquired the base property because a warranty deed dated 12/22/55 shows the purchaser to be John E. Southall and Betty Martin.

26. No application filed nor license issued for 1956-1957 season.

27. January 30, 1957 - office received advise that Della Cook, Executrix for the Frank Wilson Estate, had retaken possession of the estate.

28. February 25, 1957 - Advisory Board initial recommendation to allow total non-use due to drouth and estate complications. No license issued.

29. February 4, 1958 - Letter from Roscoe Wilkes, attorney, advising that Della Cook received her mail at Overton, Nevada.

30. February 21, 1958 - Notice of initial Advisory Board recommendation sent certified mail to Della Cook, Overton, Nevada.

Tule Unit - Frank Wilson Allotment

18 horses	5/1/58 to 4/30/59	Class I
7 horses	5/1/58 to 4/30/59	)non-preference
50 cattle	5/1/58 to 4/30/59	)non-preference

This use to be made within the boundaries of the Wilson allotment North of Rox, Nevada.

This notice was never claimed and was subsequently returned to District Office.

License issued as shown above and paid on 5/14/58 by Mildred Breedlove.

31. On March 7, 1958, Mrs. Cook protested to the Washington office, correspondence and reports setting forth the results of the investigation were submitted to the State Office on July 9, 1958; Subject - Protest, Della Cook.

32. May 3, 1958 - Office Advised that base property had been sold to Mildred Breedlove.

33. License: 1959-1960
Tule Unit - 25 cattle 5/1/59 to 4/30/60 - 90% 270
Wilson Allot. 15 horses 5/1/59 to 4/30/60 - 90% 162

"Non-renewable license until the production of your base property is increased or you have indicated that you intend to do so in the very near future."

34. License: 1960-1961
Tule Unit 2 - 30 cattle 5/1/60 to 4/30/61 - 90% 324
Wilson Allot. - 20 horses 5/1/60 to 4/30/61 - 90% 216

"Non-renewable license until the production of your base property is increased or you have indicated that you intend to do so in the very near future."

35. License: 1961-1962
Tule Unit 60 cattle 5/1/61 to 4/30/62 90% 648
Breedlove Allot20 horses 5/1/61 to 4/30/62 90% 216

"This active use is granted pending determination of commensurability of your base property."

36. 1962-1963 grazing season copies attached of:

(a) Application

(b) Initial Advisory Board Recommendation

(c) Final Advisory Board Recommendation and District Manager decision.

ED C[illegible]

IN REPLY REFER TO
1608
NR02
N-921.2

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Nevada State Office
300 Booth Street
P.O. Box 12000
Reno, Nevada 89520

Memorandum

To: District Manager, Las Vegas

From: State Director, Nevada

Subject: State Director's Decision on Protests of the Caliente MFP III District Manager's Decisions

Enclosed are my decisions on the protests to the Caliente MFP III. Unless further protested to the Director these decisions will become final in 30 days following receipt by those individuals who had protested the Caliente MFP III.

Enclosures(2):
1-Letters to Protestants
2-MFP III Decision

11/10/81

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Caliente Planning Unit
Summaries of MFP—Step 3 Decisions

CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
SUMMARIES OF MFP-STEP 3 DECISIONS

INTRODUCTION

The following information summarizes all Management Framework Plan (MFP) Step 3 decisions for the Caliente Planning Unit. These multiple use decisions will establish goals, objectives, constraints, and uses which will guide future actions on BLM land in the Planning Unit.

Further details on the decisions, use recommendations, and supporting information are available in the Caliente Planning Unit Management Framework Plan document. Additionally, the Caliente Rangeland Program Summary can be referred to for a detailed discussion of rangeland management and the grazing program for the Planning Unit.

The final MFP Step 3 decisions in this Summary were approved by the State Director on November 12, 981, and were confirmed by the Director, BLM, on ebruary 26, 1982.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING UNIT

The Caliente Planning Unit is an area of approximately 3.5 million acres in southern Lincoln County. The Unit is bounded on the east by the Nevada-Utah border; on the south by the Clark-Lincoln County line; and on the west by the Nellis Air Force Bombing Range, the Department of Energy (DOE) Nevada Test Site, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Battle Mountain District. The northern border of the Planning Unit is the boundary between BLM's Las Vegas and Ely Districts. The area is irregularly shaped, measuring about 102 miles east to west and 78 miles north to south at its widest points.

The Planning Unit is characterized by north-south mountain ranges separated by broad valleys. The majority of the basin floors are around 4,500 feet in elevation, while the mountain ranges generally reach 5,000 to 6,500 feet. The lowest point is found at the south edge of the Tule Desert (2,000 feet) and the highest point is Highland Peak (9,395 feet).

A dry, desert climate characterizes the Planning Unit. Precipitation is low, averaging 4.35 inches yearly. Much of this moisture falls as snow in the higher elevations in winter. Storms are relatively infrequent, although high intensity thunderstorms are common throughout the Planning Unit in late summer. Daily and seasonal temperatures vary greatly - there can be as much as a 30 to 40 degree difference in summer daytime and nighttime temperatures. Maximum summer temperatures can exceed 110°F, and minimum winter temperatures can reach below -10°F, depending on location.

The vegetation consists primarily of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, blackbrush, and creosote bush. Found in lesser degrees are shadscale, hopsage, joshua tree, and yucca. Pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, and blackbrush dominate the northern half of the Unit, while creosote bush, shadscale, and hopsage are the dominate types in the southern half of the Planning Unit. The southeastern portion of the Unit has large quantities of annual forage (grasses and forbs) during wet years.

Land in the Caliente Planning Unit is largely in public ownership. The following table shows ownership patterns:

Land Ownership in the Caliente Planning Unit

	Number of Acres
Public Lands (BLM)	3,433,962
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service Lands	4,982
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Lands	846
Nevada State Lands	17,060
Private Lands	44,490
Total	3,501,340 Acres

The Caliente Planning Unit contains all of the population centers in Lincoln County. About three-fourths of the county population of 3,500 live in the communities of Caliente, Pioche, Panaca, and Alamo. With 0.25 persons per square mile, Lincoln County is one of the least populated areas in the country.

Lincoln County is governed by a three member county commission in the county seat of Pioche. Caliente, the only incorporated city in the area has a council-manager type government, the five-member city council includes the mayor who is elected by the public. The unincorporated towns of Alamo, Panaca, and Pioche have town board governments.

The most important industry in terms of number of persons employed and income earned is government. Second in importance is mining; third is agriculture. More than 80 percent of the agricultural employment is in livestock ranching.

LANDS

General Information

The lands program for the Caliente Planning Unit includes classification and establishment of lands for multiple use purposes including agriculture, residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, and public purpose. The program also provides for support of other resource management programs by coordinating land acquisition and disposal, establishing/designating rights-of-way, and discouraging trespass.

Decisions

1 - Determine those lands in the Planning Unit suitable for agricultural production and dispose of those lands through appropriate authority (Desert Land Entry Act, Carey Act, and Federal Land Policy and Management Act). Cooperate in this effort with the Nevada State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and the Lincoln County Commissioners. (MFP, Lands 1.1)

2 - Continue use of existing communication sites on Ella Mountain, Highland Peak, East Mormon Mountain, Bald Mountain, Chokecherry Mountain, and the Pahranagat Range; expand as needed to meet public demand. If additional sites are needed, make every effort to utilize Bald Mountain, Panaca Summit, and/or Mormon Peak. Handle any other additional site applications on a case-by-case basis. (MFP, Lands 2.1)

3 - Utilize existing corridors whenever possible for major utility systems to limit disturbance. Consider any necessary deviations resulting from engineering problems and project design through the environmental process. (MFP, Lands 3.1)

4 - Classify the following described lands near Alamo as suitable for competitive public sale pursuant to Section 203 of Public Law 94-579:

T.7S., R.61E., MDM
Sec. 5 SW1/4NW1/4 NW1/4SW1/4; 80 acres

In addition, classify the following tract near Alamo for disposal, giving first consideration to Lincoln County pursuant to Section 203 of Public Law 94-579:

T.7S., R.61E., MDM
Sec. 8, N1/2NW1/4NW1/4; 20 acres

Make additional lands around Caliente, Pioche, Panaca, and Rachel available for public sale when a need can be identified by local government organizations. (MFP, Lands 4.1 and 4.2)

5 - Transfer public land to the State of Nevada for expansion of three State Parks in the Planning Unit: Kershaw-Ryan (320 acres), Cathedral Gorge (360 acres), and Beaver Dam (2,952.5 acres). Process applications for these transfers through the use of extensive public involvement to ensure that proposed expansion plans are developed in accord with local and regional needs and desires. (MFP, Lands 5.1; Recreation 2.3)

6 - Grant rights-of-way for flood control structures to abate flood hazard in the following areas within the Lincoln County Flood Control District:

Caliente: Antelope Canyon
Panaca Valley: Miller Spring Wash, White Wash, Bennett-Caselton Wash, Condor Canyon; unnamed washes, east side (T.3S., R.67E., Sec. 23, 13, 12)
Dry Valley: Kill Wash, Flatnose Wash
Hamlight Flat
Crystal Springs: Unnamed wash from North Pahranagat Range (Secs. 3 & 10, T.5S., R.60E.)
Richardville: (Secs. 25 & 36, T.6S., R.60E.); (Secs. 30 & 31, T.6S., R.61E.)
Alamo: west side (Secs. 5, 6, 7 & 8, T.7S., R.61E.)

Handle each structure through the environmental assessment process. Coordinate program with the Soil Conservation Service, Lincoln County Flood Control, and affected property owners. Initiate a development plan to hold sediment in place on each of the identified drainages. (MFP, Lands 5.2)

7 - Lease the following tract of land for the expansion of the Panaca Airport, subject to environmental and land use evaluation:

T.2S., R.68E., MDM
Sec 6, Lots 6 & 7, NE1/4SW1/4,
NW1/4SE1/4, N1/2SE1/4SW1/4, W1/2SW1/4SE1/4SW1/4,
E1/2SE1/4SE1/4SW1/4; Sec. 7, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4

T.2S., R.67E., MDM
Sec. 1, E1/2SE1/4

Work together with Lincoln County to determine a location for an airport at Alamo in the near future. (MFP, Lands 5.3)

8 - Classify the following described lands as suitable for lease as sanitary landfill sites for Lincoln County:

Town	Location
a. Panaca	T.2S., R.68E., Sec. 16, N1/2SW1/4NW1/4 (20 acres)
b. Alamo	T.7S., R.61E., Sec. 7, N1/2NW1/4SW1/4 (20 acres)
c. Ash Springs	T.6S., R.61E., Sec. 6, S1/2SW1/4SE1/4NW1/4, S1/2SE1/4SW1/4NW1/4, N1/2NW1/4NE1/4SW1/4, N1/2NE1/4NW1/4SW1/4 (20 acres)
d. Rachel	T.3S., R.55E., Sec. 25, W1/2NW1/4NW1/4 (20 acres)

Coordinate with the local and state governments in the Planning Unit to meet future needs for locations of this type. (MFP, Lands 5.4)

* * *

MINERALS

General Information

The Planning Unit contains a number of mining districts that have a significant recorded production of precious metals, non-ferrous metals, and industrial non-metallic minerals. Lands around Ash Springs and between Caliente and Pioche have prospective values for geothermal resources. Leasable minerals are not now being extracted in the PU, but there is considerable interest in oil and gas leasing.

Optimum utilization of these mineral and energy resources should occur if the lands under the administration of the BLM are left open to the general mining, leasing, and mineral materials sales laws to the maximum extent possible. Minerals operations - exploration, development, and extraction - should be accompanied by cooperation with developers to minimize environmental damage and waste of resources while ensuring public safety.

Decisions

1 - Assure that mineral exploration and development will be carried out with a minimum of damage to the environment and other resources. Work with the industry and the public in offering technical assistance and suggestions on assessment work and reclamation of previously worked areas. Through both articles in the local papers and personal contact with miners, inform the public of the privileges, rights, and obligations associated with a mining claim under the Mining Law of 1872. (MFP, Minerals 1.1; Wildlife 4.26)

2 - Leave public lands in the Planning Unit open to mineral exploration and mining development except for the following special areas for which Recreation Management Plans will be prepared.

a) Highland Peak (proposed Outstanding Area); 960 acres
b) Mormon Peak Caves (proposed Outstanding Natural Area); 2,880 acres
c) Cathedral Gorge (Nevada State Park Extension Area); 360 acres
d) Panaca Charcoal Kilns (proposed National Register of Historic Places); 2,560 acres

If withdrawals are indicated after Recreation Management Plans have been prepared, every attempt will be made to limit the size to that absolutely necessary. (MFP, Minerals 1.2)

3 - Program additional money and personnel to inventory and research mining claims on public land in the Planning Unit to identify unsafe conditions and take corrective action. Where hazardous conditions are identified, take action through State Courts to assure that open shafts, tunnels, etc., are properly secured to prevent accidental injury and that abandoned claims are made safe. (MFP, Minerals 1.3)

4 - Leave all lands in the Planning Unit open to oil and gas leasing and geothermal development except the following environmentally sensitive areas:

a) Highland Peak (proposed Outstanding Natural Area); 960 acres
b) Ash Springs (proposed Outstanding Natural area); 80 acres
c) Mormon Peak Caves (proposed Outstanding Natural Area); 2,880 acres
d) Mormon Mountains (crucial bighorn sheep habitat); 36,320 acres
e) Meadow Valley Mountains (crucial bighorn sheep habitat); 25,920 acres
f) Panaca Charcoal Kilns (proposed National Register of Historic Places); 2,560 acres
g) Nevada State Parks
    - Echo Canyon; 160 acres
    - Kershaw-Ryan; 320 acres
    - Beaver Dam; 2,960 acres
    - Cathedral Gorge; 360 acres

(MFP, Minerals 2.1, 2.2; Wildlife 4.4, 4.5)

5 - Complete an Environmental Assessment of the potential impacts of large-scale mining of leasable minerals at proposed sites covering 4,800 acres in the Clover Mountains. After a thorough assessment is completed, issue prospecting permits for those areas found suitable for preference right lease development. (MFP, Minerals 2.3)

6 - Allow sand and gravel mining on unpatented mining claims in Antelope Canyon to continue; examine these claims to insure that all operations are within the limits of the laws and regulations. Determine the feasibility of establishing a community pit in this area. (MFP, Minerals 3.1)

7 - Establish additional community pits to insure a sufficient supply of sand and gravel for building and construction in areas of town growth. (MFP, Minerals 3.2)

8 - Reserve the deposit of volcanic cinders in Kane Springs Valley for future use, and insure that environmental standards are met before any removal permits are issued. (MFP, Minerals 3.3)

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FORESTRY

General Information

All forested areas in the Caliente Planning Unit are identified as non-commercial. The woodland types found are pinyon-juniper, ponderosa pine, bristlecone pine, and broad leaf trees. Woodland products harvested from the unit include fence posts, firewood, Christmas trees, and pine nuts.

Desert vegetation is in high and increasing demand for use in landscaping. This use is being encouraged by local planning councils and agencies as a means of water conservation. The removal of these plant species from the public lands must be carefully reviewed to ensure that the desert ecosystem is maintained and no plant species are destroyed.

Decisions

1 - Inventory all forested land in the PU to determine productivity, non-productivity, and condition of existing stands. Those stands identified as capable of intensive management for wood production (e.g., firewood, saw logs, Christmas trees) should be used to meet demand identified in the Planning Area Analysis. (MFP, Forestry 1.1, 1.2, and 1.5)

2 - Allow for the lease or other authorization as necessary to establish commercial Christmas tree operation on Fife Flat and Baldy Knolls. Prior to lease issuance, complete an Environmental Assessment and activity plan. (MFP, Forestry 1.3)

3 - Continue existing programs for utilization of juniper posts, Christmas trees, pine boughs, and pine nuts with allowances for large commercial sales of pine nuts in years of high production. Increase use supervision to ensure that environmental damage is limited. (MFP, Forestry 1.6)

4 - Employ free use as a supplemental means of forest and desert vegetation product disposal. All such free use will be considered only after all reasonable efforts have been made to dispose of these materials through sales. Free use will be in accordance with BLM policy and will help meet specific management goals and assure prudent use of the forestry resource. (MFP, Forestry 1.7 and 2.2)

5 - Inventory cactus and other succulent vegetation in the Planning Unit to supply information to support future management decisions affecting these species, which are currently in high public demand. (MFP, Forestry 2.1)

- For additional decisions relating to Forestry, refer to RECREATION, Decision 13.

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LIVESTOCK

General Information

There are currently 86 livestock grazing allotments in the Caliente Planning Unit, the majority of which have cow-calf operations. Thirty-six of these allotments have permits to graze livestock yearlong, the remaining allotments are grazed during a specified period of time when forage is available.

Forage is used not only by livestock, but by wild horses and wildlife as well. This combination of users has subjected the vegetative resources in the PU to grazing use above current forage production capabilities of the range. Consideration must now be given to improving the forage quality and quantity. (For a discussion of rangeland management, refer to the Caliente Rangeland Program Summary.)

The livestock program envisions better management of the allotments in the Planning Unit and will lead to improved vegetation condition and resource utilization. Elements of the program involve adjusting livestock grazing to its appropriate capacity; establishing range improvements and vegetation manipulation necessary in proper grazing management; initiating implementation of Allotment Management Plans; and establishing periods-of-use for livestock.

Decisions

1 - Establish periods-of-use on all perennial and ephemeral-perennial allotments through CRMP and subsequent development of allotment management plans or in conjunction with development of grazing systems. (MFP, Range Management 1.1 and 1.7)

2 - Determine proper stocking rates of domestic livestock on perennial and ephemeral-perennial allotments through a range monitoring system and the Coordinated Resource Management and Planning (CRMP) process. Where it becomes necessary to take immediate action to effectively implement management, appropriate survey, utilization, actual use, etc., data can be obtained to initiate a beginning point in the number of animals on the public lands. Utilize monitoring to determine adjustments to be implemented in the 3rd and 5th years following the initial stocking rate to attain balance of grazing use with capacity. (MFP, Range Management 1.2)

3 - Revise all presently operating AMPs to existing Bureau standards as soon as possible. Upgrade existing grazing system on Enterprise Allotment to an AMP. (MFP, Range Management 1.3)

4 - Utilize non-AMP management for the following 38 allotments where it appears that intensive grazing management would not achieve specific resource goals within reasonable economic limits.

Ash Flat
Beacon
Bennett Spring
Black Canyon
Black Hills
Breedlove
Caliente
Comet
Crescent
Crestline
Crystal Springs
Deerlodge
Flat Top Mesa
Grapevine
Haypress
Highland Peak
Highway
Jackrabbit
Klondike

McCutcheon Springs
Mahogany Peak
Pahranagat (East)
Pahranagat (West)
Pinecone
Pioche
Pulsipher Wash
Rabbit Springs
Red Bluff
Rocky Hill
Rox
Schlarman
Shadow Wash
Sheep Spring
Simpson
Snow Spring
Terry
Uvada
Warm Spring

(MFP, Range Management 1.4)

5 - Designate the following 19 allotments as ephemeral (E) or ephemeral-perennial (E-P), and manage them in accordance with established rules and regulations:

Beacon	E
Breedlove	E-P
Flat Top Mesa	E
Garden Spring	E-P
Gourd Spring	E-P
Hen[illegible]	E-P
Jackrabbit	E
Lime Mountain	E-P
Lower Lake	E-P
Mormon Peak	E-P
Morrison-Wengert	E-P
Pulsipher Wash	E
Rox	E
Sand Hollow	E-P
Schlarman	E-P
Snow Spring	E-P
Summit Spring	E-P
Terry	E-P
White Rock	E-P

(MFP, Range Management 1.5)

6 - Authorize change in kind of livestock on the following allotments to help livestock operators diversify and stablize their livestock operations:

Sheep to Cattle	Sheep to Cattle and Sheep
Ely Spring Sheep	Highland Peak
	Bennett Spring
	Black Canyon
	Black Hills
	Klondike

(MFP, Range Management 1.6)

7 - Develop Allotment Management Plans on the following allotments within five years.

a) Cliff Spring, Oak Spring
b) Ely Springs Cattle, Ely Springs Sheep
c) Buckhorn, Lower Lake
d) Pahroc, Six Mile
e) Sheep Flat, Garden Springs, Summit Springs,
   White Rock, Oak Wells
f) Delamar
g) Barclay, Lime Mountain
h) Enterprise
i) Bald Mountain, Naquinta
j) Condor Canyon, N-4, Panaca SCS

k) Boulder Spring, Elgin, Pennsylvania
l) Rattlesnake
m) Buckboard, Panaca Cattle, Roadside,
   White Hills, McGuffy Springs
n) Crossroads, Sand Hollow
o) Cottonwood, Henrie, Morrison-Wengert
p) Mormon Peak
q) Gourd Spring
(MFP, Range Management 1.8; Watershed 1.1)

8 - Implement an ear-tagging program on those allotments where the Caliente Area Manager determines it necessary to achieve specific management goals and objectives. (MFP, Range Management 1.9)

9 - Increase forage by employing vegetative treatments on over 77,000 acres - approximately 29,000 acres by mechanical treatment and 48,000 acres by prescribed burning. Prior to any treatments, perform a detailed soils inventory, vegetation analysis, and environmental assessment on each site. Stress multiple use aspects in developing these projects. Allotment Management Plans and Habitat Management Plans will be developed and implemented prior to any vegetative treatment. (MFP, Range Management 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3; Watershed 1.2, and 4.1)

10 - Encourage and assist permittees in constructing fences and corrals where needed. Such fences are needed to control livestock movement between and within the allotment and to attain more uniform livestock distribution. Insure the preservation of normal wild horse distribution and movement patterns in locating and constructing fences. Construct fences to meet accepted wildlife standards. (MFP, Range Management 3.1)

11 - Encourage and assist the permittees in the development and/or proper authorization of water improvement on public lands. All improvements will be compatible with current Bureau policies. Authorize no grazing on areas that are not serviced by Bureau-authorized waters. (MFP, Range Management 3.2)

12 - Where needed, construct fences and develop stock trails to improve livestock management, prevent trespass, and reduce conflicts with other resource values. Specific recommendations are:

1) Fence all allotment boundaries where needed
2) Develop two stock trails (with assistance from permittees) from the Barclay to the Line Mountain allotments

Prepare an Environmental Assessment prior to any fence or trail construction. Construct fences to meet accepted wildlife standards.

Preserve the normal wild horse distribution and movement patterns when locating and constructing fences. Give priority to fences in existing AMP areas and those areas proposed for new AMPs. (MFP, Range Management 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7)

13 - Develop and implement a range monitoring system that incorporates, as a minimum, the Nevada Range Monitoring Procedures developed in 1981 by the Range Studies task group under the chairmanship of the Extension Service, University of Nevada (Reno), to provide data to guide the CRMP groups in recommending necessary adjustment in use of public rangeland vegetation resources by foraging animals. (MFP, Range Management 5.1 and 5.2)

* * *

WILD HORSES AND BURROS

General Information

Wild horses and burros are found generally in the eastern half of the Planning Unit, with major concentrations observed in the pinyon-juniper areas of the Meadow Valley Wash watershed. Numbers of these animals have been expanding in recent years. It was estimated that wild horses and burros in the Planning Unit numbered 1,072 in 1977.

Wild horses and burros, along with wildlife and livestock, are major consumers of the vegetative resource; this combination of uses has subjected the area to grazing demands above the current forage capability of the range.

The wild horse and burro program would manage herd sizes and area in accordance with forage availability. In addition, the program would assure that such use is compatible with water production and other land uses.

Decisions

1 - Unless determined otherwise through the CRMP process, manage current estimated numbers (FY 81) of wild horses and burros within the following herd management areas:

1. Deer Lodge Canyon (FY 84)
2. Highland Peak (FY 83)
3. Rattlesnake (FY 85)

4. Little Mountain (FY 82)

5. Clover Creek (FY 83)

6. Delamar Mountains (FY 81)

7. Mormon Mountains (FY 86)

8. Meadow Valley Mountains (FY 87)

9. Miller Flat (FY 82)

10. Blue Nose Peak

11. Clover Mountain

12. Applewhite

Determine, through a range monitoring system and the CRMP process, desirable numbers in each area. Develop herd management area plans for each area in the fiscal year shown (contingent upon availability of personnel and funds). Where it becomes necessary to take immediate action to effectively implement management, appropriate survey, utilization, actual use, etc., data can be obtained to initiate a beginning point in the number of animals on the public lands. Through the CRMP process, develop by FY 1982 a set of criteria to be applied in establishing desirable numbers of wild horses and burros. (MFP, Wild Horse and Burro 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5)

2 - Beginning in FY 82, periodically remove wild horses and burros in excess of current numbers (FY 81) in the 12 herd management areas. Concurrent with the final livestock adjustments to attain balance of grazing use, manage for desirable numbers of wild horses and burros within the herd management areas, utilizing CRMP and range monitoring. Remove excess animals as necessary to reach and maintain desirable numbers. (MFP, Wild Horse and Burro 1.2)

3 - Manipulate vegetation in the Herd Management Areas to increase forage or forage diversity for wild horses. Prepare an Environmental Assessment and management plan to identify the specific needs of each project. (MFP, Wild Horse and Burro 1.6)

- For additional decisions relating to wild horses and burros, refer to WILDLIFE, Decision 8.

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WATERSHED

General Information

The watershed program in the Caliente Planning Unit concerns stabilizations of vegetation and soils in the 64 watershed areas, as well as quantity and quality of water yield. Present management must be altered if watershed conditions in the Planning Unit are to be maintained or enhanced. Specifically, restrictions will be necessary to improve areas with severe and/or rising erosion rates. These restrictions will affect several land uses such as ORV and grazing.

Decisions

1 - Protect fragile soil areas and minimize disturbance to vegetation by restricting high impact uses. Enforce adequate stipulations to protect against construction damage to fragile landscapes by requiring soil investigations prior to actual soil disturbance and full remedial action upon project completion. When feasible, hold ORV competitive events on existing roads, vehicle trails, and washes. (MFP, Watershed 1.3)

2 - Construct small scale water control facilities on tributaries to the following major drainages: Clover Creek; Meadow Valley Wash through Panaca and Caliente; and the White River drainage above Crystal Springs and through the Pahranagat Valley. This action will reduce siltation in water courses, improve watershed conditions, and remove conflicts with private property. BLM should initiate action in those areas where public land circumstances are impacting on private land, rather than await private landowners' requests. Priority areas in this category are Meadow Valley Wash and the Paharanagat Valley. (MFP, Watershed 2.1)

- For additional decisions relating to watershed, refer to LIVESTOCK, Decisions 4 and 10; WILDLIFE, Decision 8; and RECREATION, Decision 13.

* * *

WILDLIFE

General Information

The Caliente Planning Unit provides important terrestrial, riparian, and aquatic habitat for a variety of wildlife species, including some

classified on the Federal list of threatened/endangered or the State list of rare and sensitive.

Lack of water, competition for forage, and lack of riparian vegetation are limiting factors for wildlife species which affect both numbers and species diversity. The wildlife program, through research, inventories, and Habitat Management Plans, seeks to maintain or improve wildlife habitat conditions.

Decisions

1 - Allow minor wildlife improvements and introductions necessary to maintain or improve existing populations of bighorn sheep, antelope, quail, and chukar in areas identified in MFP 2:

    a) Delamar Mountains (Bighorn Sheep)
    b) Sand Spring Valley (Antelope)
    c) Southern Groom Range (Quail/Chukar)
    d) Pahroc Mountains (Quail/Chukar)
    e) Pahranagat Range (Quail/Chukar)

    An HMP may not be required unless actions identified will significantly impact the multiple use values of the area or a reallocation of forage would be needed.

    Allow introduction in the following areas where bighorn sheep or antelope do not presently exist:

    a) Groom Range (Bighorn Sheep)
    b) South Pahroc Range (Bighorn Sheep)
    c) North Pahroc Range (Bighorn Sheep)
    d) Tikaboo Valley (Antelope)
    e) Dry Lake Valley (Antelope)

    Introductions should take place only upon completion of an HMP and Environmental Assessment to evaluate the impacts. (MFP, Wildlife 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3)

2 - Allow introduction of the SeeSee Partridge into the North Pahroc/Dry Lake Valley area to fill a wildlife niche not currently being used and to provide consumptive/nonconsumptive use in response to public demand. This should be undertaken only after work identified for expansion and improvement of quail and chukar habitat is completed. Bureau manual and policy should be followed. (MFP, Wildlife 2.4)

3 - In cooperation with the Nevada Department of Wildlife, determine the habitat needs of the Big Spring Spinedace (Nevada rare list), determine all available alternative sites in the area, and help in the development of a site if it is on BLM-administered land. Because of

social and economic impacts, Panaca Spring - especially the private lands - should be avoided as a site. (MFP, Wildlife 2.5, 3.11, 4.18, and 4.19)

4 - Complete the Habitat Management Plan and Environmental Assessment for the aquatic and riparian zones of:

    a) Clover Creek drainage from the start of BLM - administered land (T.5S., R.69E., Sec. [illegible]) to a point approximately 4 miles downstream

    b) Ash/Cottonwood Creek drainages

    Give priority to Clover Creek because the area contains miles of riparian and aquatic habitat, is accessible to the public, and is near a population center. Ash/Cottonwood Creek is a site of low priority because of lack of access and the frequent occurrence of flash floods. (MFP, Wildlife 2.6 and 2.7)

5 - Prepare an Environmental Assessment and HMP on Headwater Creek that will allow expansion of the habitat of the Virgin River Spinedace (State-classified rare). (MFP, Wildlife 2.5 and 3.3)

6 - When a Habitat Management Plan is developed for the Mormon Mountains (bighorn sheep habitat), prescribed fire may be utilized if coordinated with all other multiple use values in the area. (MFP, Wildlife 3.1)

7 - Conduct vegetation manipulation projects on identified areas in accordance with HMPs and the Environmental Assessment process. Establish priority for the Gleason Canyon area (DW-5) due to a significant forage shortage for deer. Only those areas that have good capability, as identified by soil survey reports, should be considered for these projects. (MFP, Wildlife 3.2)

8 - Whenever possible, assure that water remains available for all users on a year-round basis while protecting water sources and riparian areas. Place a high priority on annual inspection and maintenance of water projects, including addition of wildlife escape devices where needed. Determine need for intensive management plans on a case-by-case basis. (MFP, Wildlife 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 4.1, 4.16, and 4.22; Wild Horse and Burro 1.7 and 1.8; Watershed 3.[illegible])

9 - Modify the fences on public lands that are known to be hazardous to wildlife movements to meet current BLM manual standards as soon as possible. Construct all new fence projects to meet current BLM manual standards. (MFP, Wildlife 3.9, 3.12, 4.3 and 4.15)

10 - Identify and fence portions of a few representative reservoirs in the Planning Unit. After fencing, plant seed that would benefit waterfowl. Examine these sites to determine the effectiveness when contrasted to cost and maintenance requirements. If this technique is found feasible, implement the practice on any remaining suitable sites. (MFP, Wildlife 3.13)

11 - Manage bighorn sheep habitat to provide, as a future goal, a minimum of 2,517 bighorn sheep AUMs of perennial forage in the allotments shown in Table WL-4.8 of the Caliente MFP so as to achieve reasonable numbers for bighorn sheep. Starting with current populations in 1981, monitor forage utilization by all ungulate species and take such management actions as necessary and practical to achieve the reasonable numbers goal. (MFP, Wildlife 4.8)

12 - Manage mule deer habitat to provide, as a future goal, a minimum of 15,391 mule deer AUMs of perennial forage in the allotments shown in Table WL-4.9 of the Caliente MFP so as to achieve reasonable numbers for mule deer. Starting with current populations in 1981, monitor forage utilization by all ungulate species and take such management actions as necessary and practical to achieve the reasonable numbers goal. (MFP, Wildlife 4.9)

13 - Manage antelope habitat to provide, as a future goal, a minimum of 43 antelope AUMs of perennial forage in Sand Springs Valley so as to achieve reasonable numbers for antelope. Starting with current populations in 1981, monitor forage utilization by all ungulate species and take such management actions as necessary and practical to achieve the reasonable numbers goal. (MFP, Wildlife 4.10)

14 - Prepare an HMP for antelope on Tikaboo and Dry Lake Valleys. Reallocate forage after the plan has been prepared, and modify necessary fences. (MFP, Wildlife 4.11)

15 - Prepare HMPs for the bighorn sheep use areas in the Mormon, East Mormon, Meadow Valley, and southern Delamar Mountains. Through development of the plans, determine the exact conflict areas and problems as related to livestock and wild horses with bighorn sheep. The exclusion of other multiple use values should not be allowed on the areas, unless the plans determine and justify such exclusions. (MFP, Wildlife 4.13)

16 - In cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, evaluate the habitat of the Pahranagat Bonytail Chub (Federal endangered species) on BLM-administered land. Identify all available alternative sites in the area, and assist in development if the site is on BLM-administered land. (MFP, Wildlife 4.20)

17 - Prepare HMPs to protect sensitive wildlife areas and allow for habitat expansion and habitat improvement projects. Give priority to completion and implementation of existing HMPs; next, prepare HMPs for species considered "threatened, endangered, or rare," then prepare HMPs for other species, considering species sensitivity, available habitat condition, and public use periods. (MFP, Wildlife 4.21)

18 - In deer crucial areas, assure that proper allocation of forage is undertaken and that wild horse herd management and/or removal plans consider the wildlife values at stake. Identify specific conflict areas between wild horses and deer in the plans and tie all specific wild horse removals to the plans and related recommendations. (MFP, Wildlife 4.24)

19 - Reduce conflicts between livestock and wildlife on deer crucial areas by following the recommended periods-of-use developed through the CRMP process. (MFP, Wildlife 4.25)

20 - Protect bighorn sheep crucial habitat areas by establishing recreation sites in other areas. Coordinate the wildlife program with the recreation program to assure minimal disturbance through stipulations on other bighorn use areas. (MFP, Wildlife 4.27)

21 - Protect the desert tortoise and other reptile habitats through protective stipulations in the environmental process. Require the maximum utilization of existing roads and trails by competitive ORV groups and other heavy use groups and organizations. Undertake a continuous public awareness program to inform the public of critical habitat requirements for these desert reptiles. (MFP, Wildlife 4.31)

- For additional decisions relating to wildlife, refer to MINERALS, Decisions 1 and 4; LIVESTOCK, Decision 9; and RECREATION, Decisions 4, 8, and 9.

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RECREATION

General Information

Recreation in the Caliente Planning Unit consists primarily of hunting, fishing, camping, sightseeing, and off-road vehicle (ORV) use. The area's fragile desert environment makes it susceptible to erosion and damage from indiscriminate and heavy recreational use.

The recreation program is concerned with providing recreational opportunities in response to increasing public demand, while, at the same time, providing protection for important botanic, zoologic, geologic, and paleontologic values.

Decisions

1 - Develop Recreation Management Plans for the following areas:

Quaking Aspen Spring
Mormon Peak Caves
Cabin Pines
Big Trees
Ella Mountain Summit
Panaca Charcoal Kilns
Highland Peak

Coordinate plans with all other multiple use values and provide protective stipulations to all actions undertaken. (MFP, Recreation 1.1, 1.4, 1.8, 1.9, 2.4, 7.3, and 8.4)

2 - Protect the scenic quality of the Delamar Joshua Tree Forest (23,000 acres) by prohibiting harvest of the trees, vegetation manipulation, and competitive off-road vehicle events in the area. Allow mineral leasing and other surface-disturbing activities that can be mitigated by protective stipulations to the permits. This stand of joshua trees has a high appeal to sightseers and recreationists because of its size, density, northern location, and proximity to U.S. 93. (MFP, Recreation 1.2)

3 - Inventory the East Mormon Barrel Cactus Area to determine the nature and extent of its values. Develop an appropriate Recreation Management Plan and special area designation, if warranted. Allow no wildlife vegetation manipulations in the area pending review of values. Use the environmental process and protective stipulations to monitor any surface-disturbing activities that may occur. (MFP, Recreation 1.3)

4 - Develop a Habitat Management Plan for Ash Springs; give consideration to the present recreation use at the site. Withdraw the following tract from all forms of mineral and agricultural entry: T6S, R61E, Sec. 6, NW1/4NW1/4; T5S, R[illegible], Sec. 31, SW1/4, SW1/4. The primary management goal for the area should be for the protection of the State-listed rare White River Springfish habitat. It is anticipated that the State will acquire adjacent land and water needed to complete this project. (MFP, Recreation 1.5 and 1.6; Wildlife 4.17)

5 - Protect the following high-quality geological sightseeing areas through the use of protective stipulations to permits issued for

activities such as road construction, certain range improvements, land treatment projects, utility corridor rights-of-way, etc.

a) Pennsylvania Canyon - 1,280 acres
b) Meadow Valley Wash - 40,000 acres
c) Teepee Rocks - 160 acres
d) Gleason Canyon - 4,000 acres
e) South Pahroc Range - 31,000 acres
f) Mormon Peak - [illegible],500 acres

(MFP, Recreation 1.7)

6 - Protect the fishing resources of Beaver Dam Wash, Clover Creek, and Pine Park Creek by placing appropriate stipulations on permitted activities in these areas. (MFP, Recreation 1.10)

7 - Provide litter and trash collection areas along major access roads during hunting seasons, with signs identifying these facilities. (MFP, Recreation 2.1)

8 - Develop Recreation Management Plans for several areas, if the need for developed sites is identified in the future; work with local residents on any projects undertaken. Possible areas for development are: Ash Springs, Cabin Pines, Big Trees, Panaca Charcoal Kilns, Quaking Aspen Spring, and Ella Mountain Summit. (MFP, Recreation 2.4; Wildlife 3.10)

9 - Complete the required inventories and develop an Off-Road Vehicle Recreational Management Plan for the Planning Unit. Until this plan is developed, the PU - with the exception of certain sensitive areas - will remain open to ORV use, utilizing existing roads/vehicle trails whenever possible.

To protect sensitive areas, the following restraints should be initiated:

a) Limit ORV use to existing road and vehicle trails; allow no competitive events in Rainbow Canyon, Kane Springs Valley, crucial bighorn sheep areas, and crucial deer habitat areas.

b) Limit ORV competitive events in desert tortoise habitat to existing roads and vehicle trails.

c) Limit ORV use in the Delamar Joshua Tree Area to existing roads and vehicle trails.

d) Establish three competitive use ORV areas, one each in the Tule Desert, the lower Meadow Valley Wash, and the Delamar Valley. Utilize existing roads and vehicle trails whenever possible and provide protective stipulations for fragile

s. Hold no competitive events within 1/4 mile of a known water source. Pit and spectator control plans should accompany applications; no pits or starting areas should be within 1/2 mile of known water or desert tortoise denning areas.

e) Establish ORV play areas with cooperation of local communities, ensuring provisions for maintenance and supervision.

f) Consider all competitive event applications outside of designated areas on a case-by-case basis to determine environmental impacts and multiple use conflicts.

(MFP, Recreation 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6; Wildlife 4.2, 4.6, 4.7, 4.23, 4.28, and 4.30)

10 - Manage all lands in the Planning Unit to preserve possible wilderness characteristics, until these lands are inventoried and wilderness suitability/designation is determined. (MFP, Recreation 4.1 and 4.2)

11 - Place directional and interpretive signs throughout the Planning Unit to assist public land users in locating favored areas and to increase their awareness of significant resource values. (MFP, Recreation 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3)

12 - Through contract with an individual or organization, conduct a literature search summarizing the paleontological resources in the Planning Unit and assessing the needs for protection, education, research, and interpretation. (MFP, Recreation 5.4)

13 - Develop a comprehensive fire management plan for the entire Planning Unit based on vegetation types, ecological relationships, the effects of various suppression techniques, and human use patterns. Fire suppression should be given highest priority in areas adjacent to developed recreation sites, and relatively high priority in areas of significant or unique natural values, such as the Highland Peak area. Lands adjacent to fisheries and streams will receive high priority for fire suppression, as will semi-developed and undeveloped popular recreation sites. Fire suppression in proposed Wilderness Study Areas will be accomplished so as not to impair wilderness characteristics. (MFP, Recreation 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, and 6.6; Forestry 3.1 and 3.2; Watershed 1.4)

14 - Conduct a Class II cultural resources inventory of areas previously identified as exhibiting a high potential for aboriginal site occurrence. High probability areas deserving first attention are Pahranagat Valley, Lower Meadow Valley Wash, the Mormon Mountains, and Clover Creek. (MFP, Recreation 7.1)

15 - Implement field evaluation of all cultural resource sites currently unrated under the Cultural Resource Evaluation System (CRES). The rated sites can then be more adequately protected, interpreted, and evaluated for possible nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. (MFP, Recreation 7.2)

16 - Request the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) to evaluate the Old Spanish Trail and Panaca Charcoal Kilns for possible designation as National Historic Places or Natural Historic Landmarks. If sites are eligible for such designation, the owner (BLM) may obtain funding for preservation, stabilization, protection, and/or development of the site. This type of activity would be preceeded by a Recreation Management Plan. (MFP, Recreation 7.3 and 8.1)

17 - Inventory the Delamar townsite and cemetery for its cultural and historical values. Develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan, encompassing those areas in private ownership. Explore the possibilities of scenic easements and cooperative management agreements, rather than land acquisition, for protection and management of the site. The ultimate goal would be to restore the townsite to its original state, when it supported one of the most important mining districts in Nevada. (MFP, Recreation 8.2)

18 - Initiate regular and systematic patrols of specific areas and/or sites with high cultural resource values, such as rock art sites, shelter caves, and historic sites. (MFP, Recreation 8.3)

19 - Provide Class II Visual Resource Management (VRM) to areas of high scenic quality. Management activities recommended for these areas should be designed so as to preserve the basic elements (form, line, color, and texture) of the characteristic landscape. Areas to receive Class II management are those surrounding or adjacent to:

a) Pahranagat Valley Wildlife Refuge
b) Kershaw - Ryan State Park
c) Clover Creek
d) Beaver Dam State Park
e) The Big Hogback
f) Cathedral Gorge State Park
g) Highland Peak
h) Gleason Canyon
i) Echo Canyon State Park
j) Key Pittman Wildlife Management Area

A map and overlay available in the District Office delineate the areas described. (MFP, Recreation 9.1)

20 - Provide Class III Visual Resource Management to all "B" class visual rating areas, as identified on the District map and overlay for MFP-2. Some of the areas to receive Class III management are:

a) Pahranagat Valley (north end)
b) Kane Springs Valley
c) Rainbow Canyon
d) Delamar Ghost Town
e) Pine Cabin and Ella Mountain
f) Lower Clover Creek
g) Oak Springs Summit - Caliente area

In Class III areas, changes in the basic elements of the landscape, caused by a management activity, may be evident; however, such changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing landscape character. (MFP, Recreation 9.2)

21 - Provide Class IV Visual Resource Management to all remaining areas delineated on the map and overlay. These are areas of low scenic quality or that receive little visitor use. Changes to the landscape may subordinate its original composition and character, but must reflect what could be a natural occurrence. (MFP, Recreation 9.3)

22 - Identify facilities along U.S. Highways 93 and 25 which exceed the allowable VRM contrast ratings. Provide mitigating measures such as repainting, reconfiguration, and vegetative screening only in cooperation with the facility owners. (MFP, Recreation 9.5)

23 - Remove all unsightly abandoned automobiles and trash from public lands along U.S. Highway 93, Pahranagat Valley, Rainbow Canyon, Meadow Valley Wash, and one-half mile south of Panaca at the entrance to Big Hogback. (MFP, Recreation 9.6)

24 - Work with all activities (range, wildlife, etc.), recommending vegetation manipulations to ensure that VRM guidelines are maintained. Complete an analysis of existing chainings to determine if the VRM contrast ratings are being exceeded in any area. (MFP, Recreation 9.7)

- For additional decisions relating to recreation, refer to LANDS, Decision 5.

Public Information Plan

Caliente Planning Unit

Management Framework Plan

Public Information Plan

Caliente Planning Unit

Management Framework Plan

Public Information Plan

Caliente Planning Unit

Management Framework Plan

I. Publics Affected

A. Lands Resource

1. League of Women Voters
2. Nevada State Division of Parks
3. Nevada State Division of Water Resources
4. Nevada State Fish and Game Department
5. U. S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
6. U. S. Army Corp of Engineers
7. Sierra Club
8. U. S. Air Force
9. Lincoln County Commissioners
10. Lincoln County Planning Commission
11. Governor's Office of Planning Coordination

B. Forestry

Nevada Outdoor Recreation Association
National Campers and Hikers
Cactus and Succulent Society
Committee on Federal Land Conservation
National Public Lands Task Force
U. S. Forest Service - (Humboldt National Forest)
Sierra Club
Nevada State Dept. of Agriculture
Commercial Firewood cutters
Town Council - Caliente
Town Board - Panaca
Town Board - Pioche
Town Board - Alamo
Desert Research Institute
Nevada State Federation of Garden Clubs
Caliente Chamber of Commerce
Caliente Rotary Club

C. Wildlife Resource

Audubon Society
Pioche Rod and Gun Club
Bird Club
Ducks Unlimited
Fraternity of the Desert Bighorn

INTRODUCTION

On the following pages are recommendations for uses of Bureau of Land Management-administered land in the southern half of Lincoln County, Nevada. The area affected by these recommendations is called the Caliente Planning Unit.

The planning unit encompases more than 3.5 million acres. Of these, 3.43 million are BLM-administered, 45,623 are privately owned, and 19,175 are State owned. Other federal agencies administer 5,827 acres.

Within the planning unit are the major population centers of the county: Caliente, Panaca, Pioche, and Alamo. Most of the county's 2,647 residents (1977) also live in the planning unit. The population centers and size have remained relatively stable in recent years. A major cause of population fluctuation is the fortune of the mining industry. The population is relatively homogeneous with less than six percent (137 persons) categorized as non-white minorities. The community generally holds traditional values in high esteem, e.g. rurality, neighborliness, and a family-oriented way of life.

Governmental services are the principal sources of income and emplo ment in the county, providing about 45 percent of the former (1976) and 30 percent of the latter (1977). Other major sources of income and employment are trades and mineral production.

St. George and Cedar City in Utah are magnets for many county residents. Many consider it their principal trading location since these communities are about an hour's drive closer than Las Vegas. For the same reason, many turn there for medical services and other amenitie not provided in the county.

The Bureau of Land Management finds management opportunities in the county under each of its eight resource activities. Perhaps the most atypical is the forestry resource in which the principal demand is for firewood, Christmas trees, fenceposts, and pinyon pine nuts. Virtually all the public range land in the planning unit is sought for livestock operations. If this resource activity is not a major item in the county income, it is a bastion of the rural lifestyle espoused by county residents.

Rivaling the domestic livestock herds for the forage on the range lands are more than 1,000 wild horses and burros.

Mining and mineral production was a formative element in the county early years, along with agriculture. Today it is still a mainstay of the economic base of the county.

Outdoor recreation--primarily hunting, fishing, and camping-- is of interest to residents and non-residents alike. As a result, wildlife habitat management in conjunction with the State Fish and Game Department is an important resource activity for BLM.

Management of these and other resources on the public lands will be guided by the Caliente Planning Unit's Management Framework Plan (MFP), now nearing completion.

The planning process began with an inventory of the resources in the eight activities. BLM specialists determined as best they could how much of a resource--animal, vegetable or mineral--was present and what condition it was in. The inventory varied in precision and method, depending on the needs of the planning system.

Using this data, staff specialists for each resource described its present condition. In a second step they surveyed "opportunities for management" which would allow the maximum use and protection of the resources. Each resource, in this phase, was considered by itself with no concern for possible conflicts with other resources.

At this point, the inventory process, formally called the Unit Resource Analysis or URA, was completed. Now the planners moved to the three-phase MFP procedure.

MFP 1 was done by the staff resource specialists. They recommended management objectives for their resources and specific management actions to be taken to attain those objectives. Many management opportunities identified in the URA were dropped from further consideration at this first MFP step.

In MFP 2 the focus of action moved from the staff specialist to a line officer, the area manager. His task at this step was to analyze the staff recommendations. He identified conflicts among the different resource activities and attempted to resolve them. He had the leeway to drastically or moderately change a recommendation; he could have accepted it as proposed, or he could have dropped it altogether.

While he was analyzing the staff specialists' recommendations, the area manager brought another planning document into play: the Planning Area Analysis (PAA). Just as the URA looked at natural resources, the PAA examined the human side of the equation. Using the tools of sociology and economics, the PAA gathered and placed into perspective the human community related to the public land in the planning unit. The PAA described the employment and income of the community related to the public land. It attempted to gauge the attitudes of the community towards itself and its way of life, and towards the public land. It attempted to document the principal land-related issues of these issues.

From his analysis of the staff specialists' recommendations, tempered by the PAA, the area manager evolved a new set of recommendations which he proposed to the district manager as the management plan for the unit. His plan should provide necessary protection for the resources and at the same time permit reasonable and judicious multiple uses of those resources for public benefit.

The district manager's task (MFP 3) is to make the decision. Is this plan the best that can be devised? Will it attain the desired ends of multiple use management? He reviews the entire planning process to insure that it is complete and that the recommendations flow logically and in accordance with law and bureau policy. His options are to accept, reject, or modify all or part of the area manager's recommendations.

The Caliente MFP is approaching that final third step. On the pages that follow are the objectives and actions which the area manager has recommended as the land use plan for the unit over the next five to ten years.

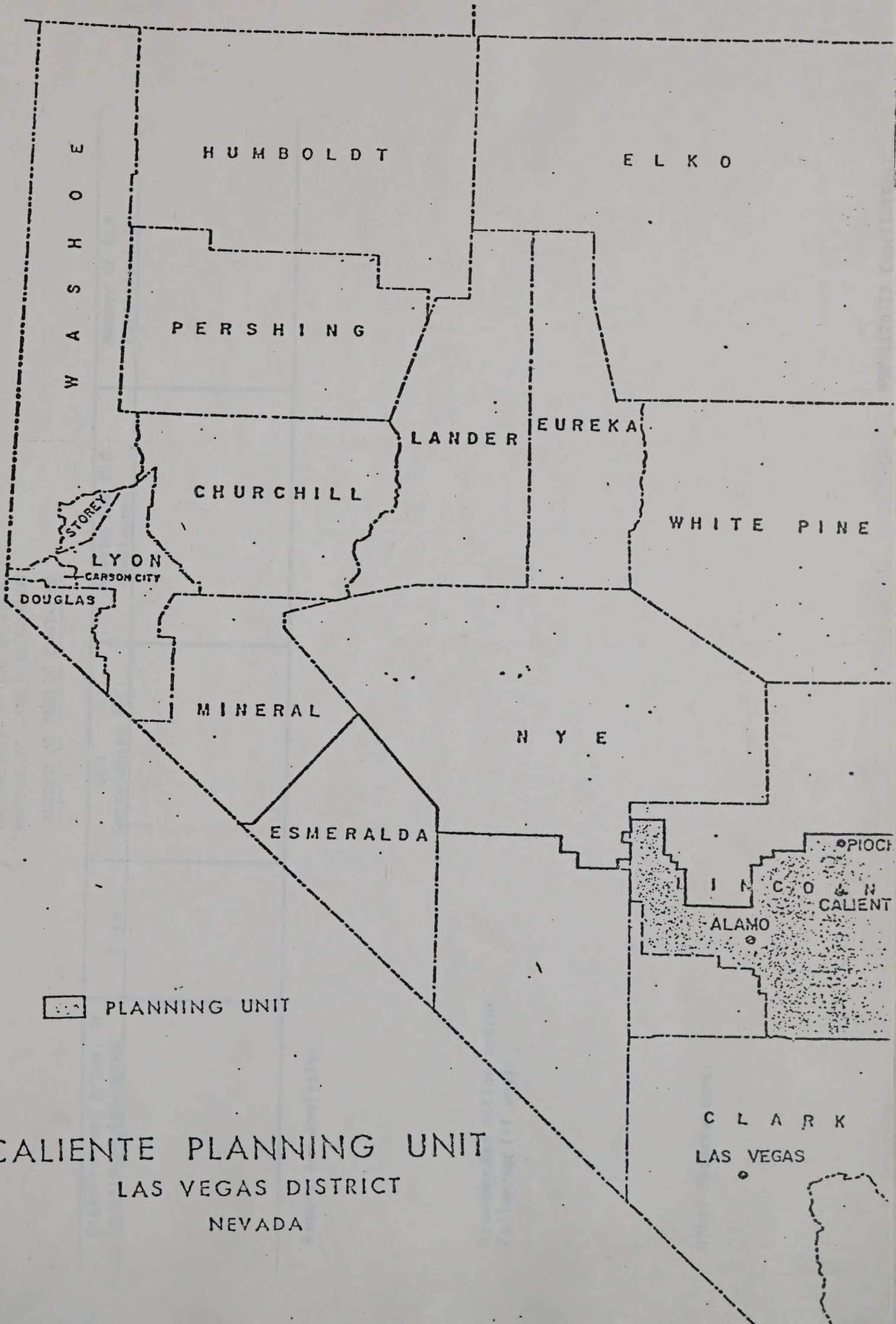
The book is organized by resource activity. Each of these is identified by a tab. Each activity is further divided into management objectives. Following the statement of the objective are specific actions designed to attain that objective.

The pages containing the objectives and the actions are arranged so that you can follow the MFP process for each. At the top of the typewritten portion of the page is the staff specialist's recommendatio and his rationale for it. Following that is the area manager's analysis of the recommendation. The final portion is a statement of the area manager's recommendation to the district manager, along with a statement of support needs and potential alternatives.

*** *** *** *** ***

Several of the recommendations under range management, wild horses and burros, and wildlife, form the proposed action which the Caliente Grazing Environmental Statement (ES) will evaluate. The proposed actio is an allocation of available forage on land suitable for grazing, by allotment, to be used at specific times of the year by livestock, wild horses, bighorn sheep, altelope, and mule deer. The chart at Range Management Recommendation 1.2 is a summation of that proposed action.

Early this summer the draft ES will be published for public comment. Readers of both the draft ES and this draft MFP 2 will not see changes in the proposed action as a result of public input to the MFP, as they might expect. Printing timeframes imposed by the final ES deadline precluded changes in the draft. However, readers can rest assured that public input will be considered in both the final ES and the subsequent decisions regarding forage allocation.



CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT

LAS VEGAS DISTRICT

NEVADA

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

RECORD OF PUBLIC CONTACTS

Organization, Group, or Individual Contacted	Date	BLM Represented by	Reason for BLM Involvement	Manner of BLM Participation

Report and Analysis:

Recommended Action and/or
Follow-up (if any):

Other Observations:

NSO 1120-13 (April 1976)

PUB PARTICIP

CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

References: (a) Public Information Plan, Caliente Planning Unit Management Framework Plan, dated September 25, 1975.
(b) Letter, dated June 4, 1976, from DM, Las Vegas, to Lincoln County Commissioners; Subject: Group Discussions to Develop Proposed Management Objectives.
(c) Location Map of Caliente Planning Unit.

Situation: Under references a and b, a public participation forum was established which was used in late 1976 and early 1977. The Lincoln County Conservation District (LCCD) is organized along resource lines comparable to the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) eight major program activities. Each LCCD member was asked to organize a small committee to review and discuss Unit Resource Analysis (URA) data. Each committee was to have reviewed URA Step 4, commented on it, and proposed objectives (additional opportunities) for the resource activity it represented. By the end of 1977 this had been accomplished for all resource activities except range and wild horses and burros. LCCD members and the Lincoln County Commissioners were then to have met with BLM and recommended the ways that Unit resource conflicts in management objectives should be resolved. At that point, nearly a completed Management Framework Plan (MFP)-Step 2, up to three public meetings would be conducted to obtain additional comments and recommendations from the general public and interest groups. At least one meeting would have been held in Las Vegas.

Since the 1977 meetings with the LCCD, much of the URA data and MFP objectives have been rewritten to the point that they are virtually new documents. This warrants a return to those LCCD committees to go over this matter a second time with them.

I. Publics Affected: No significant changes from reference (a).

II. Viewpoints of Publics Affected: No significant changes from reference (a).

III. Long Range Goal: To provide opportunities for local and regional publics to participate in the development of the MFP for the Caliente Planning Unit.

IV. Short Range Objectives:

A. To inform specific individuals, public land user groups, and the general public of URA and MFP progress within the Caliente Planning Unit.

B. To provide URA data and MFP analysis and recommendations to affected and interested publics.

C. To elicit from these individuals and groups constructive comments, criticism, and suggestions which may be used to improve the efficacy of the Caliente Planning Unit MFP.

V. Courses of Action: (not in chronological order)

A. Prepare and issue the following news and feature articles:

1. Soils Survey (feature)
2. Public meeting and open house announcements (news releases announcing the individual meetings)
3. Proposed forage allocation data (feature)
4. Availability and content of MFP 2 analysis
5. MFP 2 recommendations
6. Commencement of Caliente Grazing Environmental Statement (ES)
7. MFP 3 decisions

B. Write letter to local and regional affected publics describing new movements on the MFP. Include information regarding the structure of the planning system and the booklet "Making Multiple Use Decisions". Describe generally the public participation planned.

C. Conduct six meetings (three per week for two successive weeks) with the LCCD resource committees to review the new URA data and MFP 1 recommendations developed since the last series of meetings. Resources covered would be Lands, Minerals, Recreation, Watershed, Forest Products, and Wildlife Habitat.

D. Conduct concurrent meetings with LCCD committees for the range and the wild horse and burro resource activities to present and explain proposed forage allocation data.

E. Open Caliente Office and have proposed forage allocation data available for inspection and discussion the day after the LCCD meeting.

F. Conduct a meeting with range users in Caliente the night following the LCCD meeting to present and explain proposed forage allocation data. Provide handouts displaying the data in simplified form. Provide comment and recommendation sheets and return envelopes.

G. Notify range users of the above meeting by letter, explaining the scope and purpose of the meeting.

H. Continue manning Caliente Office (see "E" above) for several days following the range user meeting to have data available and a person present to explain it and answer questions.

I. Conduct three week-day afternoon and evening openhouses in Las Vegas. Each of the sessions will be devoted to an exposition of URA data and MFP 1 recommendations in the two or three resource activities presented. The resource specialist responsible for each section presented will be present to explain data, answer questions, and accept comments. Comment sheets will be provided along with return envelopes. Multiple copies of the URA and MFP sections under review will be provided.

J. Notify Las Vegas and regional individuals and groups of the scope, purpose, and schedule of the openhouses.

K. Close out comment and recommendation period for MFP 1.

L. Conduct public meetings in Alamo, Panaca, Las Vegas, and Cedar City or St. George, Utah, to present and explain MFP 2 analysis. Obtain comments at the meeting. Distribute comment sheets and return envelopes for written comment.

M. Conduct a series of workshops with LCCD committee heads and Lincoln County Commissioners to obtain their recommendations for resolution of conflicts identified in MFP 2 analysis.

N. Close out comment period on MFP 2.

O. Brief Lincoln County Commissioners and LCCD on Area Manager's MFP 2 recommendations. Explain ES process and anticipated schedules.

P. Notify publics and meeting attendees by letter and news releas of Area Manager's MFP 2 recommendations.

Q. State and district office carry out ES public participation plan as approved in ES preparation plan. When the ES commences, a news release will be made regarding the approval of the ES preparation plan and the ES start. Letters or a copy of the news release and a map will be sent to publics identified by the Las Vegas District Office and NSO as being interested in the effort. A Federal Register notice will also be submitted regarding ES start up. When the Draft Environmental Statement (DES) is available, another news release, letter, and Federal Register notice will be issued. A news release will be made prior to a public hearing and/or meeting. After the Final Environmental Statement (FES) is issued, the availability of the FES will be announced in a news release and in the Federal Register. Either an FES or a letter regardin availability of the FES will be sent to all commenters.

R. If appropriate, prepare interim MFP decision borchure for those areas in which decisions can be made.

S. Announce the MFP decisions which have been made. Brief LCCD and Lincoln County Commissioners on decisions.

T. Distribute interim MFP decision brochure to interested publics and meeting attendees.

VI. Timetable: The schedule below, starting with Week One (W1), represents a sequence of actions and the general time frame within which they should occur.

A. W1 Write and mail letter to local and regional affected publics on status of planning.

B. W2 Conduct first three meetings on resource activities with LCCD. (Caliente)

C. W2 Write and release story on soils survey.

D. W2 Mail letters notifying Las Vegas and regional individuals and groups of the openhouse.

E. W3 Conduct next three meetings with LCCD resource committees. (Caliente)

F. W3 Mail letter to range users notifying them of the meeting on proposed forage allocation data.
G. W4 Conduct LCCD range and wild horse and burro proposed forage allocation meeting. (Caliente)
H. W4 Open Caliente Office for several days to present and explain proposed forage allocation data to walk-ins.
I. W4 Conduct range user meeting in Caliente to discuss proposed forage allocation data. (Night after LCCD meeting on same subject).
J. W4 Release story on forage allocation data.
K. W4 & 5 Be prepared for in-depth follow-up stories by the media on proposed forage allocation data.
L. W5 Conduct open house in the Las Vegas District Office.
M. W6 Release story on MFP 2 analysis and public meetings concerning it. Mail letters to affected publics describing meetings and schedules.
N. W6 Close out comment period on MFP 1.
O. W9 Conduct public meetings in Alamo, Panaca, Las Vegas, and Utah to present MFP 2 analysis.
P. W10 & 11 Conduct a series of workshops with LCCD and Lincoln County Commissioners to obtain their recommendations on MFP 2 recommendations. (Caliente)
Q. W11 Close out comment period for MFP 2 analysis.
R. W11 + X Brief LCCD and Lincoln County Commissioners on area manager's MFP 2 recommendations. Explain ES process and anticipated schedules. (Caliente)
S. W11 + Y News release on MFP 2 recommendations. Mail release to meeting attendees and other affected publics.
T. W11 + Z Execute ES public participation plan.
U. N/A Prepare MFP decision brochure. Brief Lincoln County Commissioners and LCCD on MFP decisions. (Caliente) Distribute MFP decision brochure.

VII. Communication Methods:

A. News releases
B. Letters
C. Open House
D. Public meetings
E. Workshop meetings (LCCD)
F. Personal contacts

VIII. Provisions for Two-Way Communications:

A. At public meetings and openhouses, sheets soliciting specific and general comments will be made available to the attendees. Franked, addressed envelopes will be provided with each comment sheet.

B. A record of remarks made at public meetings and workshops will be maintained. The scope of the record will depend on the type of meeting.

C. Staff members making personal contact with individuals, groups or agencies will fill out NSO Form 1120-13 (Record of Public Contacts) regarding the encounter. After taking appropriate action, the staff member will forward the form to the Planning Coordinator for inclusion in the MFP planning record.

D. Newspaper clipping files will be maintained as part of the MFP planning record.

E. NSO Form 1120-13 will be used to record contacts with or remarks in the electronic media.

IX. Evaluation: DM, PAO, Planning Coordinator, and Caliente Area Manager will meet Friday of Week Five (W5) to review public participatio activities to that date and make necessary adjustments in the program. Include ES Team Member if it appears adjustments will impact ES schedule

X. Problem Areas: A survey is being prepared for use among Caliente Planning Unit ranchers to obtain a clear picture of ranch economics in the unit. The survey may reach the ranchers at the time public meetings are being held and questions may arise as to our intended use of the data gathered. Answers to those questions should cover the following points:

A. If we recive and tabulate the data in time, the information will be used in our analysis of potential resource conflicts prior to the area manager making his recommendations for management of resources. The data should allow us not only to balance our forage among competing livestock, wild horses, and wildlife, but also to forecast the effect that allocation may have on the planning unit's ranchers.

B. The data will certainly be used in the ES. It will provide the statement writers an opportunity to fully evaluate not only the effects of forage allocation the natural resources of the environment, but also on the human--economic and social--aspects.

C. Encourage full and frank responses on the survey. Emphasize the confidentiality of the data, particularly that a co-relation of persons and data will not be available to the Internal Revenue Service. Emphasize that we need the data to do justice to the rachers' points of view in our planning and environmental evaluation; that lack of information forces us to operate in a vacuum as regards their situations.

Nevada Organization for Wildlife
Lincoln County Fish and Game Association
Nevada Fish and Game Commission
Nevada Fish and Game Department
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Nevada Wildlife Federation
Nevada Organization for Wildlife
Archer's Association Inc.
Birch Creek Gun Club
Desert Sportsman Rifle and Pistol Club
Las Vegas Sportsman
Nellis Rod and Gun Club
Rod and Gun Club
Virgin Valley Sportsman's Association
U. S. Air Force
Desert Research Institute
Caliente Chamber of Commerce
Caliente Rotary Club

D. Wildhorse and Burro Resource

National Wildhorse Association
National Mustang Association
Nevada Mustang Association
Range Livestock Users
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Cedar City District BLM
Ely District BLM
International Association for the Protection of Wild Horses and Burros
Nevada Outdoor Recreation Association
Nevada Committee on Public Lands (Livestock)
Nevada Department of Fish and Game
Natural Resources Defense Council
Nevada State Horseman's Association
Wildhorse Organized Assistance Inc.
U. S. Air Force
Nevada Cattleman's Association
Nevada Woolgrowers Association

E. Range Management Resource

Nevada Cattlemen's Association
Nevada Woolgrowers Association
National Wildhorse Association
National Mustang Association
Nevada Mustang Association

Range Users
U. S. Air Force
Nevada Wildlife Federation
Natural Resources Defense Council
Nevada Committee on Public Lands (Livestock)
Cedar City District BLM
Ely District BLM
Battle Mountain District BLM

F. Watershed

U. S. Air Force
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Humboldt National Forest
Nevada Outdoor Recreation Association
Lincoln County Commissioners
Nevada Department of Fish and Game
Nevada Wildlife Federation
Sierra Club
Nevada Committee on Public Lands
Pioche Rod and Gun Club
Ely District BLM
Battle Mountain BLM
Cedar City District BLM
Soil Conservation Service
Lincoln County S.C.D.
Town Council - Caliente
Town Board - Panaca
Town Board - Pioche
Town Board - Alamo
Desert Research Institute

G. Recreation Resource

American Camping Association
Antique Bottle Club
Archer's Association Inc.
Nevada Historical Society
Las Vegas Jeep Club
National Campers and Hikers Association
Sierra Club
Wilderness Society
Southern Nevada Off-Road Enthusiasts
Cactus and Succulent Society
Environmental Studies
Mesquite Club
Archeo Nevada Society

Nevada State Division of Parks
Nevada State Fish and Game Department
Motorcycle Racing Association of Nevada
Southern Nevada Museum
Nevada Outdoor Recreation Association
Nevada Resort Association
League of Women Voters
University of Nevada - Dr. Sheilagh Brooks
Lincoln County Commissioners
Humboldt National Forest
Ely District BLM
Battle Mountain District BLM
Cedar City District BLM
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U. S. Air Force
Caliente Town Council
Panaca Town Board
Pioche Town Board
Alamo Town Board
Governor's Office of Planning Coordination
Desert Research Institute
Caliente Rotary Club
Caliente Chamber of Commerce
Nevada State Federation of Garden Clubs

H. Minerals Resource

Gem Club - Bob Madale, President
Gem Collectors Inc.
Intermountain Exploration Co.
Mine Examination and Exploration Engineer
Nevada Bureau of Mines
Nevada Mining Association
Nevada Prospectors Association, Inc.
Southern Nevada Chapter of the Western Co.
Union Carbide
Pioche Mines
U. S. Geological Survey
U. S. Bureau of Mines
Desert Research Institute
Nevada Highway Department
Lincoln County Roads
Desert Research Institute
Southern Nevada Prospecting Association

II. View Points of Public Affected

League of Women Voters	This group will generally support the recreation and wildlife proposals. They will probably oppose land dispos and will have little interest in othe resources within the planning units.

Town Councils and Town Boards of: Caliente Panaca Pioche Alamo Caliente Chamber of Commerce	These groups will be interested in land activity proposals in the areas adjacent to their towns. They will support land disposal to support urban development. They will also be interested in forestry proposals involving firewood disposal and will support any recreation developed camp sites, etc.
Lincoln County Commissioners and Planning Commission	Will generally support land disposal action for urban, agricultural and industrial development. They will be interested in increasing livestock forage use if possible. They will also generally support wildlife proposals for big game. They will favor reducing wild horse numbers and range areas.
Lincoln County Roads Dept. Nevada Highway Department	They will generally only be interested in the lands and minerals resources. Their basic concern being sand and gravel and road rights-of-way.
Division of Parks	Will be interested in recreation and land proposals.
Nevada Fish and Game	Will be interested in land disposal proposals, wildlife habitat recommendations. They will generally oppose off-road vehicle activities especially in and adjacent to important habitat areas. They will also be interested in rights-of-way proposals.
U. S. Geological Survey U. S. Bureau of Mines	These agencies will basically be interested in only the minerals resources. They will generally oppose any resource proposal that would close areas to prospecting and mining activities.
Desert Research Institute	Will be interested in wildlife and recreation proposals mainly. They will have littel interest in the minerals and livestock forage resources.

Gem Collectors Inc. Gem Society Inc. Gem Club	These groups will generally oppose closure to off-road vehicle use. They will strongly support the mineral resource and have little interest in other resources.
Intermountain Exploration Company Nevada Mining Association Southern Nevada Prospecting Association	These organizations will support the minerals resource and be generally opposed to proposals in the recreation activity. This will be especially true with off-road vehicle areas proposed for closure. They would also object to primitive area proposals.
Nevada Highway Department	This agency will be basically interested in the lands and minerals resources. They will be concerned about material sites and road rights-of-way. proposals. They will also be interested in livestock improvements proposed near highway rights-of-way.
Sierra Club Nevada Outdoor Recreation Association	Will support the recreation resource. They will favor primitive area proposals and other types of recreation activities. They will generally oppose off-road vehicle areas and will be concerned about right-of-way corridors throughout planning units. They will also oppose land disposals.
Nevada Archaeological Society Nevada Historical Society University of Nevada Archaeological Dept.	These groups will be concerned about all activities that threaten archaeological or historical sites. They will have littl concern for other resource proposals.

Desert Sportsmen Rifle and Pistol Club Archer's Association Fraternity of the Desert Bighorn Nevada Wildlife Federation Ducks Unlimited Nevada Organization for Wildlife Lincoln County Game Management Board	These organizations generally will be interested in the wildlife resource and will support various proposals for improvement of wildlife habitat. They will oppose closure of areas to hunting use. Will possible support primitive area proposals and bighorn sheep habitat. They will also oppose disposal of national resource lands and will be concerned about any activities that would adversely affect important wildlife habitat.
Las Vegas Jeep Club Motorcycling Racing Assn. of Nevada Southern Nevada Off-Road Enthusiasts	These groups will support proposals for off-road vehicle use areas and will oppose closure of areas to off-road vehicle use. They will generally be interested in big game but uninterested in other resource activities.
Nevada State Horsemen's Association National Mustang Assn. Wild Horse Organized Assn., Inc. Appaloosa Club Arabic American Club National Wild Horse Assn.	These groups will be very interested in wild horse and burro resource and basically support recommendations in this activity. They will be somewhat critical of livestock proposals especially those involving fences included in Allotment Management Plans. They will be concerned about off-road vehicle areas and will oppose those that include wild horses or burro ranges. They will support the watershed resource especially those proposals involving revegetation and development of waters.
Cactus and Succlent Society Nevada State Federation of Garden Clubs Inc.	These groups will generally support the forestry and recreation resources and will be critical of mineral proposals. They will possibly also oppose off-road vehicle use.

Audubon Society	This group will be interested in wildlife proposals affecting raptors and other bird species and will be critical of any resource proposal that will disturb crucial bird habitat. They will be especially interested in preserving riparian habitat areas. They will possibly support primitive proposals and oppose off-road vehicle use areas.
Nevada Cattlemen's Assn. Nevada Woolgrowers Assn. Livestock Operators	These groups will strongly support the livestock forage resources. They will oppose wildlife proposals, recreation proposals for primitive areas, off-road vehicle use areas and proposals for wild horses and burros. They will support the watershed resource especially those proposals which will provide increased forage conditions and livestock watering opportunities.

III. Long Range Goals

A. Develop and implement a comprehensive management framework plan for the Caliente Planning Unit.

B. Obtain public participation and acceptance in development and implementation of the Caliente MFP.

IV. Short Range Objectives

A. Completion of Caliente URA and Step 1 of the MFP.

B. Notify the public of the planning work and invite them to workshops.

C. Hold workshops and obtain public input.

D. Analyze the public response, finalize the URA, Step I MFP and complete Step II MFP with list of alternatives to multiple use proposals.

E. Review MFP with District employees.

F. Schedule and hold workshops on Step II MFP.

G. Develop MFP Management Decisions.

H. Report to the public on Multiple Use Decisions.

V. Courses of Action

Courses of action to be taken in meeting with the short range objectives and long term goals are as follows:

A. Development of handout material and questionnaire.

B. News releases

C. T.V. and radio programs

D. Workshops

E. Employee meetings

F. Public Meetings

G. Decision on Multiple Use recommendations

H. Brochure of MFP III Decisions

VI. Time Table of Actions

The following time table will be followed as closely as possible.

~~March~~ February 19, 1976 - Develop handout material for each resource summarizing URA data and listing resource proposals. Date Completed____________

March 1, 1976 - Schedule resource workshops. Workshops to be completed by April 5, 1976. Date Completed_______________

March 1, 1976 - News releases explaining our planning work and giving a schedule of the workshops. Date Completed______________

March 1, 1976 - Send letters to interested publics inviting them to participate in the workshops. Letters should explain the purpose of the meeting and the need for input from the organization. Resource handout material should be included. Date Completed____________

April 6, 1976 - Issue a news release on completion of the workshops and the public participation obtained. Date Completed_____________

April 8, 1976 - Mail letters of appreciation to individuals that participated in the workshops. Include a schedule of steps yet to come. Date Completed______________

April 8, 1976 - Evaluate the public input from the workshops and complete URA and Step I MFP. Date Completed_______________

April 15, 1976 - Complete Step II MFP in rough draft. Date Completed________

May 12-14, 1976 - Workshop with group representatives to review MFP Step II. Date Completed_______________

May 10, 1976 - Employees meeting to review the MFP. Date Completed_

May 12, 1976 - Issue a news release on planning progress and next steps. Include a schedule of public meetings to discuss Step II MFP. Give examples of management proposals under consideration i. e., lands considered for disposal, establishment of ORV areas, primitive areas, powerline corridors, etc. Compl

May 24-28, 1976 - Hold public meetings on MFP II. Date Completed___

June 15, 1976 - Complete MFP III decisions. Date Completed________

July 15, 1976 - Prepare MFP Brochure. Date Completed__________

August 20, 1976 - Report to the public on meeting results and management decisions (newspapers release and T.V. program). Mail Brochures to all participants. Hold MFP meeting with representatives of planning groups. Date Completed__________

Communication Methods

Public Announcements

News releases
T.V. and Radio

Workshops

Handout material

APPROVED:

Phil V. Range
Phillip V. Range, Area Manager

9/25/75
Date

John S. Boyles, District Manager

Feb. 7, 1979

CALIENTE MFP PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

I. Situation

The Public Participation Plan for the Caliente Management Framework Plan (MFP) had been scheduled to enter its MFP Step 2 Phase in mid-November, 1978. The requirement to recalculate the forage data from the 1976 range survey prevented completion of the step and aborted the public participation plan. The reworking of the conflict analysis is now expected to be completed March 1, 1979. At that time the formal public participation will begin. In the meantime, Phil Range, Caliente Area Manager maintains monthly contact with the Lincoln County Conservation District on the status of planning.

Complicating the MFP 2 public participation is the fact that work on the Caliente Grazing Environmental Impact Statement continues to go forward in those areas which can be developed without the forage allocation. This is necessary to comply with the court-set date of September 28, 1979 for the final document.

II Publics

No changes from earlier plans.

III Long Range Goals and Short Term Objectives

No changes from earlier plans.

IV Concept

The MFP public participation plan must be conducted in parallel with the ES plan. The normal sequence of public involvement in the preparation of the two documents is precluded by the requirement to complete the ES by Sept. 28, 1979.

In early June, the public will receive a draft ES which theoretically should use as its proposed action an MFP 2 recommendation which has been reviewed by the public and adjusted to reflec public input. In fact, the draft ES will be based on a proposed action which is the original MFP 2 recommendation presented to the public in early March. The resulting potential for public confusion and a feeling of "being had" in the MFP process is great The latter could seriously damage the credibility of the ES public participation process. The point of our court-set schedule must be made equally forcefully. Our intention to produce a quality product--one which reflects public involvement--despite these limitations must also be emphasized.

MFP 2 recommendations not involved in the ES will be processed in the normal course of the planning system. At the end of the public participation process they will be adjusted as appropriate and move onto the decision stage, MFP 3.

V Courses of Action/Timetable

A. Week 1 (Feb. 19)

1. ES Federal Register Notice (NSO)

2. Announcement of ES preparation Plan, MFP 2 Public Participation Plan, and relationship between MFP 2 and ES. (LVDO)

B. Week 2 (Feb. 26)

1. Begin Printing MFP 2 Draft Booklets

2. Set up Week 4 Briefing Dates for:
   a. Nevada Governor (NSO-912)
   b. Nevada State Clearinghouse (NSO-920)
   c. Selected state legislators (NSO-912)
   d. Nevada Congressional staff (NSO-912)
   e. Utah Governor, Clearinghouse, Congressional staff (NSO-912 with Utah State Office)
   f. Lincoln County Conservation District

3. Develop letter to operators: Allotment information--forage allocation; encourage suggestions of mitigating measures and alternatives; announce openhouse; request operators call and set up appointment if possible. (LVDO)

4. Develop letter to libraries and other MFP 2 repositories.

5. Develop Week 4 Briefing (LVDO with NSO-941 assistance for visual aids)

6. Develop press release for use in Week 4. (LVDO)

7. Delelop letter to public announcing availability of MFP 2 and Las Vegas Openhouse in Week 6. (LVDO)

8. Develop letter to wild house groups: Unit-wide wild house picture (numbers and areas); unit-wide AUM situation; criteria for proposed horse management levels; unit-wide horse recommendations; Las Vegas Wild Horse Openhouse. (LVDO)

C. Week 3 (Mar. 5)

1. Continue development activities of Week 2. (LVDO)

2. MFP 2 printing and binding completed NLT COB Mar. 7. One copy Express Mailed to LVDO for review. (NSO-952/921)

3. Materials to be mailed in Week 4 are in envelopes NLT COB Mar. 9. (LVDO and NSO; LVDO will provide addressed envelopes to NSO for MFP 2 draft mailings.)

4. Pre-brief SD and staff on Friday in Reno. (LVDO)

5. Arrange Monday p.m. prebrief of following MEs and GMs: Sun, RJ, Valley Times; KLAS-TV, KORK-TV, KSHO-TV, KLVX-TV; KNUU-Radio, KORK-Radio, KDWN-Radio, KLUC-Radio, KLAV-Radio.

D. Week 4 (Mar. 12)

1. Brief media MEs and GMs on MFP 2 recommendations (LVDO)

2. Mail all pre-positioned material. (LVDO & NSO)

3. Brief Nevada officials (LVDO)

4. Brief Utah officials. (LVDO)

5. Brief Lincoln County Conservation District. (LVDO)

E. Week 5 (Mar. 19)

1. Day-long openhouses for livestock operators, preferable by appointment. Phil Range, area manager; Bert Bresch, NSO sociologist; ES team member. Objective: (1) Answer operator's questions about proposed MFP 2 forage allocation. (2) Draw suggested alternatives or mitigation from operators. (LVDO)

   a. Monday - Alamo
   b. Tuesday - Caliente
   c. Wednesday - Cedar City

2. Day-long openhouse for wild horse groups. Phil Range, area manager. Objective: (1) Answer interested person's questions regarding wild horse and livestock proposed forage allocations. (2) Draw suggested alternatives or mitigation from visitors. (LVDO)

   a. Friday - Las Vegas

F. Week 6 (Mar. 26)

1. MFP 2 openhouse in Las Vegas. Objectives: (1) Inform interested individuals and groups of the content of MFP 2. (2) Solicit suggested adjustments in MFP 2 recommendations. Phil Range, area manager. Afternoon and evening sessions. (LVDO)

    a. Monday - Lands, Minerals, Forestry
    b. Tuesday - Recreation, Wildlife, Watershed
    c. Wednesday - Range, Wild Horses and Burros

2. Develop audio and video-tape PSA inviting public to Week 9 openhouses. (LVDO & NSO-912)

3. Develop letter and press releases summarizing "inform" phase and reminding publics of Week 9 "involve" openhouses. (LVDO)

G. Week 7 (Apr. 2)

1. Review "inform" phase of process: John Boyles, Ed Ciliberti, Bruce Flinn, Phil Range. Plan necessary adjustments in public participation plan. (LVDO)

2. Mail letters and news releases. (LVDO)

3. Deliver PSAs to TV stations; mail PSA's to radio stations; instructions for use during Week 8. (LVDO)

H. Week 8 (Apr. 9)

1. Caliente Openhouse. Objective: Obtain citizen recommendations for adjustments in MFP 2 recommendations. Conduct one afternoon/evening or two afternoon sessions depending on the scheduling of the LCCD meetings (below). Area Manager, Phil Range. (LVDO)

2. Discussions with Lincoln County Conservation District members in Caliente. Objective: Obtain their recommended adjustments in MFP 2 recommendations. Exact format and time is still to be worked out with the LCCD. Suggested scheduling is three successive evening meetings as outlined in F above. LCCD has indicated a desire to do it all in one afternoon/evening session. Phil Range, area manager; Bruce Flinn, ES team leader. (LVDO)

3. Cedar City Openhouse. Objective: Obtain citizen recommendations. Conduct one afternoon session. (LVDO)

4. Develop letter to publics reminding them of MFP 2 comment period. (LVDO)

I. Week 9 (Apr. 16)

1. Las Vegas Openhouses. Objective: Obtain citizen recommendations for adjustments in MFP 2 recommendations. Conduct two afternoon and evening sessions. Phil Range, area manager, other personnel to be assigned. (LVDO)

2. Release letter to publics reminding them of comment period, location of draft MFP 2s, and place to send comments. (LVDO)

J. Week 10 (Apr. 23)

1. Receive written and walk-in comments. (LVDO)

2. Develop thank-you letter to public participants. (LVDO)

K. Week 11 (Apr. 30)

1. Close of comment period Apr. 30.

2. Mail thank-you letters. (LVDO)

L. Undetermined time

1. MFP Decisions (less ES-related terms) made. (LVDO)

2. Begin work on Interim Land Use Guide. (LVDO)

Distribution:
Files (1)
LVDM (1)
LVPIO (1)
CC-VV RAM (4)
LVP&EC (4)
NSO-912 (1)
NSO-941 (1)
NSO-952 (1)
NSO-921 (1)
CAL MFP (1)

P.O. Box 5400
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

JUN 4 197

Lincoln County Commissioners
c/o Lincoln County Conservation District
P.O. Box 459
Caliente, Nevada 89008

Gentlemen:

As a follow-up of our meeting on April 14, we are including a list of resource activities and some of the known users of that activity. As previously discussed, we would like to have group discussions to develop proposed management objectives for each activity with the people you select to represent the County.

If you know of additional users or would like to substitute others within the activity, please do so. We ask that each group consist of 3-8 people for best results in a group discussion. It is anticipated that each group will have from two to four meetings. They will probably be evening meetings held at the BLM office in Caliente, unless the individuals of the groups have another preference.

The activities are listed in the approximate order for the meetings. As soon as you have the names of the representatives and where the individuals can be contacted for the lands and minerals programs, we can start the group discussion. It is hoped that we can start these meetings by June 14 and be completed by July 31.

Lands/Realty Program

- Lincoln County Planners (Individuals or representatives who know the realty needs of the individual towns)
- Lincoln County Road Department
- Caliente Planning & Zoning
- Lincoln County Power Company
- Lincoln County Telephone Company
- State Division of Parks
- Air Force/Corps of Engineers
- Lincoln Area Development Committee

P. Range/dho

Minerals Program

Representatives of active mines (Union Carbide, Pioche mines)
Mining claim holders
Nevada Mining Association
Nevada Prospector Association

Forestry Program

Local residents that cut their firewood in the area
Commercial cutters of firewood
Commercial cutters of Christmas Trees
Lincoln County Conservation District
U.S. Forest Service - Ely
State Division of Forestry
Southern Nevada Public Land Improvement Association (?)

Recreation Program

Hunting/Fishing
Rock collecting/Amateur geologist
Off-Road Vehicle racing interests (motorcycles, buggies)
Historical/Archaeological interests
Back country use (roadless or primitive interests)

Watershed Program

Conservation District or representatives from different parts of the county)
Southern Nevada Public Land Improvement Association (?)
Soil Conservation Service

Wildlife Habitat Program

Conservation District
Individual knowledgeable in wildlife
Nevada Department of Fish & Game
Special interest groups

Range Program

Local ranchers from different areas of the county under study - preferably some not grazing under an Allotment Management Plan (AMP) and some that are. The grazing allotments presently under AMP include Sand Springs, Mustang, Barclay, Ely Springs, and Oak Springs.

Wild Horses and Burros

Nevada Mustang Association
Local ranchers
Forest Service - Ely
BLM Ely, Cedar City

Following the group discussions, a joint meeting will be held with one representative from each activity to discuss areas of conflict. After the conflicts have been solved, one to three public meetings will be held. At least one will be in Las Vegas.

If you have any questions on the above information requested or need any assistance, please contact us.

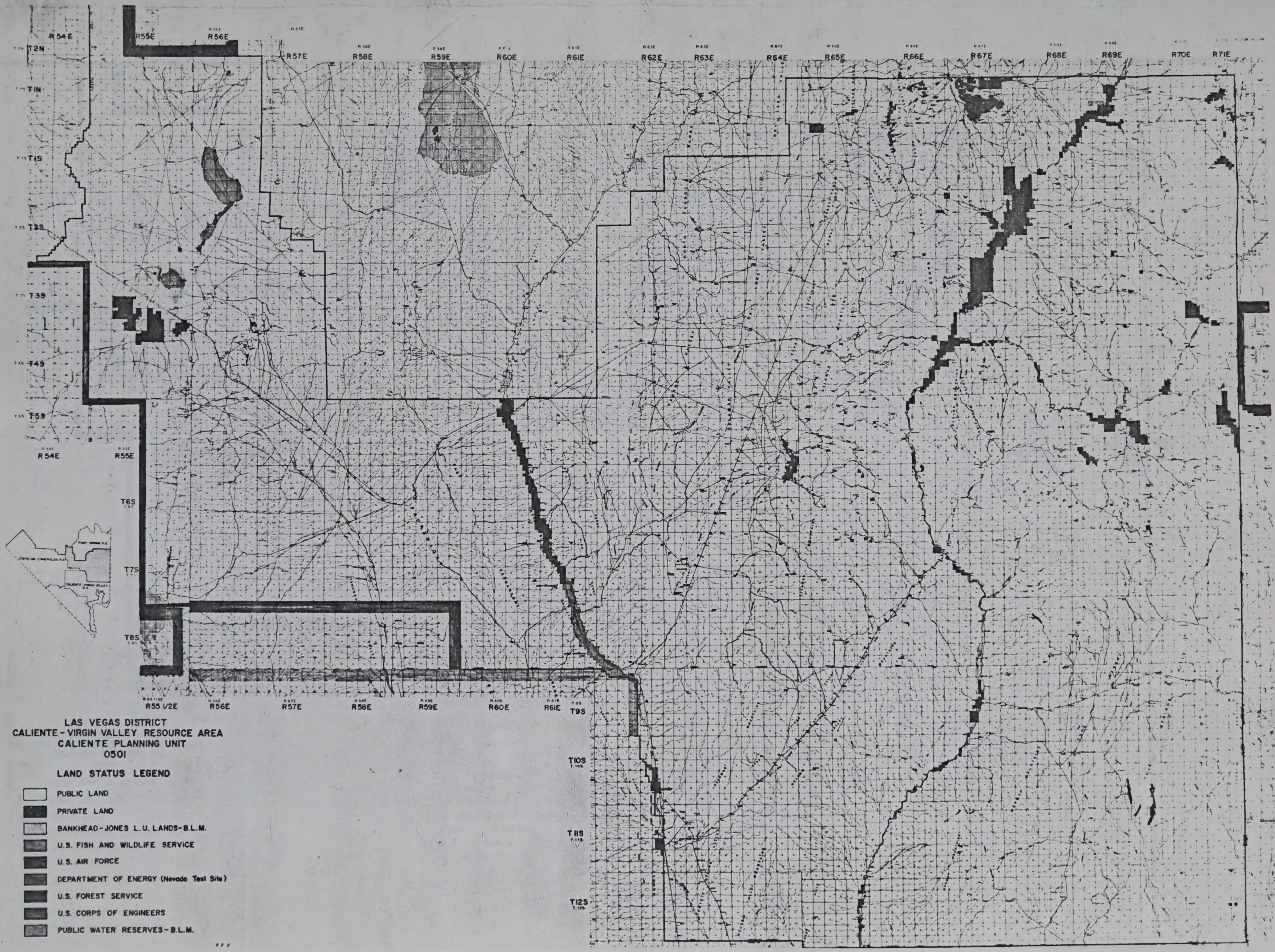
Sincerely yours,

John S. Boyles
District Manager

cc
Lincoln County Commissioners
P.O. Box 0
Pioche, Nevada 89043

P. Range/dho

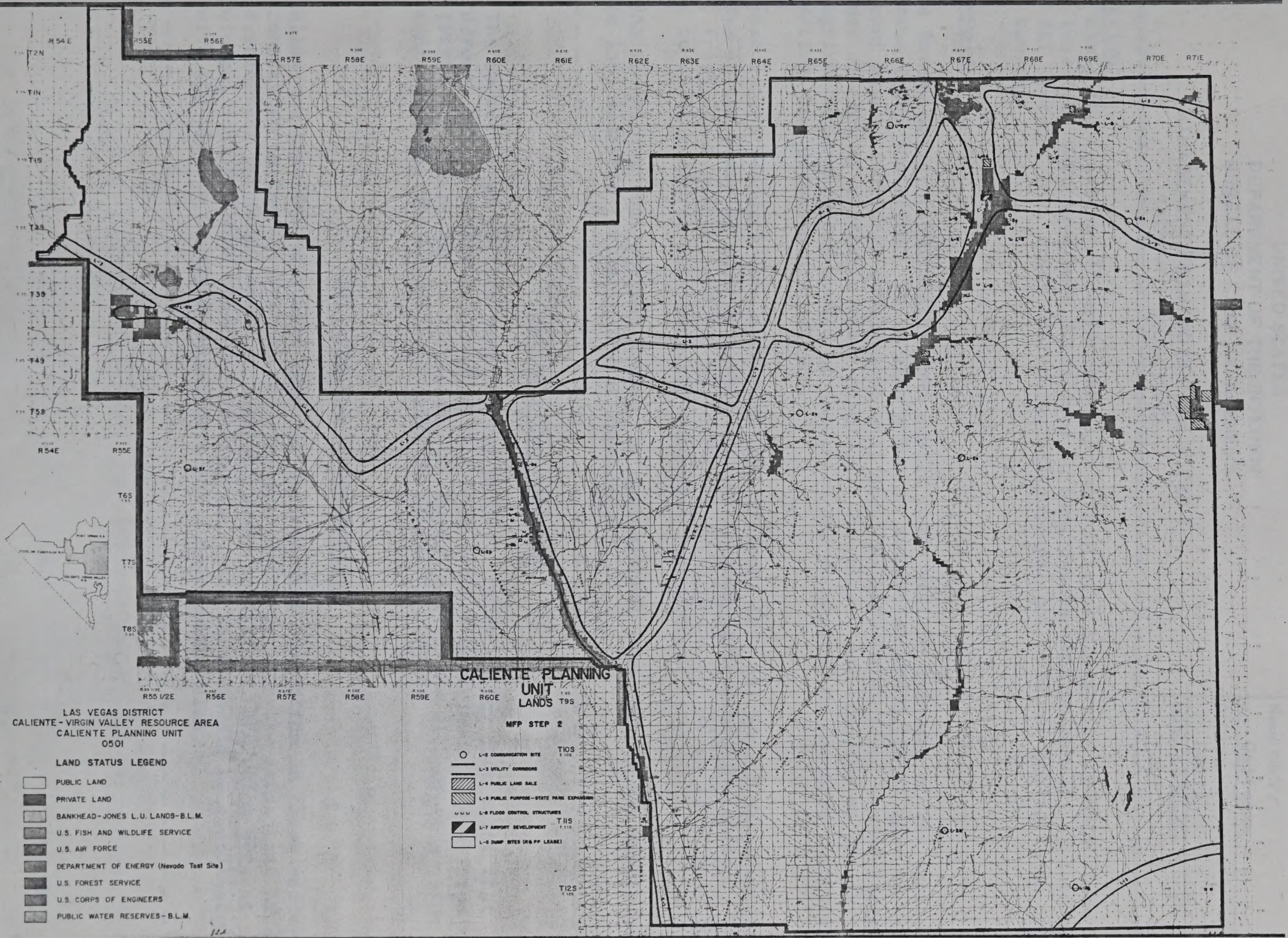
Lands



LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
CALIENTE - VIRGIN VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
0501

LAND STATUS LEGEND

☐	PUBLIC LAND
■	PRIVATE LAND
▨	BANKHEAD-JONES L.U. LANDS-B.L.M.
▨	U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
■	U.S. AIR FORCE
■	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Nevada Test Site)
■	U.S. FOREST SERVICE
■	U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
▨	PUBLIC WATER RESERVES-B.L.M.



CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
LANDS

MFP STEP 2

○ L-2 COMMUNICATION SITE

L-3 UTILITY CORRIDORS

▨ L-4 PUBLIC LAND SALE

▨ L-5 PUBLIC PURPOSE-STATE PARK EXPANSION

⊔⊔⊔ L-6 FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES

◪ L-7 AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT

☐ L-8 DUMP SITES (R&PP LEASE)

LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
CALIENTE-VIRGIN VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
0501

LAND STATUS LEGEND

- ☐ PUBLIC LAND
- ■ PRIVATE LAND
- ☐ BANKHEAD-JONES L.U. LANDS-B.L.M.
- ▨ U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
- ■ U.S. AIR FORCE
- ▨ DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Nevada Test Site)
- ■ U.S. FOREST SERVICE
- ▨ U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
- ☐ PUBLIC WATER RESERVES-B.L.M.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Lands
Objective Number L-1

Objective:
1.0 Limit the transfer of public land for agricultural production to only those areas (valleys) that have been determined to have development potential, as outlined in BRI Systems, Inc. study concerning agricultural potential of public lands in Nevada.

Rationale

It is Bureau policy (1603.12A1b) that public lands will be disposed of for agricultural purposes where justified. It is also a Bureau assumption (1603.12A2b) that no significant new agricultural development will occur on BLM-administered lands, largely because of lack of available water supplies. Therefore, any transfer of public land for agricultural purposes should be justified and documented by adequate resource data supporting that proposed disposition.

The most recent resource data available (BRI Systems, Inc. Ag. Study) has identified two valleys in the planning unit as having average to good agricultural potential. Therefore, transfer of public land for agricultural development should be limited to those areas in which resource data supports potential for success.

The PAA identifies that current demand for agricultural land exceeds the supply of public land suitable for agricultural development.

Multiple Use Analysis

The objective as written meets Bureau policy. Other policy does exist that directs BLM to manage in a manner that will protect environmental qualities (FLPMA Sec 102-8) and to coordinate the Bureau activities with other government agencies, including local entities (FLPMA Sec 202-9).

Multiple Use Recommendation

Allow the transfer of public land for agricultural production in those valleys identified in the BRI Systems Inc. report. Transfer only the lands that have development potential based on soil and water conditions, and which present minimal conflict with other Bureau programs. All sales should be coordinated with the Lincoln County Commissioners for a development plan.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-1 Step 3 --

Recommendation

1.1 Limit the transfer of public land for agricultural development to 1,800 acres in Pahranagat Valley and 1,200 acres in Delamar Valley.

Support Needs: I&E, Cadastral Survey, Access, Associated R/Ws, Archaeological Clearance, Soils data.

Rationale

The Pahranagat and Delamar Valleys are the only areas in the planning unit that have been identified as having average to good potential for agricultural development. This potential is documented in the 1976 BRI Systems, Inc. study concerning the agricultural potential of public lands in Nevada. All other public lands in the planning unit were determined to have limited or poor potential due to resource (water, soils) or economic limitations.

Multiple Use Analysis

The MFP I overlay has identified the Pahranagat Valley benches above Alamo and the center of the Delamar Valley as transfer candidates. Each has acreage several times greater than that identified in the report. Many conflicts were found. Listed below are those that affected both locations:

Minerals 2.1 and 2.2--Leave all land open to oil, gas and geothermal leasing and protect other values through stipulations.

Watershed 1.3--Restrict or ban high impact uses on identified fragile soils.

The following conflicts apply to the Pahranagat Valley location only:

Mineral 3.2--The sand and gravel in several washes adjacent to Alamo should be reserved for future use in town expansion.

The following conflicts apply to the Delamar Valley location only:

Range Management 1.3--Revise all existing allotment management plans.

Range 2.1--Increase forage productions on selected sites through mechanical treatment and seeding.

Wild Horse and Burro 1.3--Develop a herd management plan in Wild Horse Area 4.

Forestry 2.1--Conduct inventories of desert vegetation for potential sale.

Recreation 1.2--Protect the scenic quality of the Delamar Joshua Tree Forest.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Lands

Objective Number
L-2

bjective:

.0 Consolidate all future communication site development on specific mountain peaks.

ationale:

odern standards of living and current technology combine to make microwave communicatio esirable. Reliability, versatility, and capacity are better with microwave than with erial line transmission. In Lincoln County, the distances between population centers re great enough to indicate that standard pole line construction would have more impact n the environment than the use of a series of communication sites.

he consolidation of communications site users on selected mountain peaks reduces the nvironmental impacts associated with new road construction, powerline and telephone onstruction, and the visual impairment of the landscape.

Multiple Use Analysis

The consolidation of communication sites at specific locations is consistent with FLPMA Section 503.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept as written.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-1 Step 3 --

Recreation 3.3--Designate the Delamar Valley open to competitive off-road vehicle racing.

The Pahranagat Valley area identified has only minor conflicts with other activities. The two or three washes with the highest potential for sand and gravel supply can be identified prior to sale and reserved for that purpose. Although all sales reserve minerals to the United States, the lack of current or past interest in energy-related minerals would indicate minimal effect on the oil, gas, and geothermal programs. No locatable mineral deposits were identified here. The major problem with this site, based on a review of the existing soil survey, is the lack of soil with good agricultural characteristics and in large enough acreages. This site does have required support facilities such as electricity, police, water, sewage, ambulance, etc.

In the Delamar Valley site most of the conflict seen can be mitigated, with the selection of the correct 1,200 acres. The valley has electric power supplied by a 69 kilovolt line and substation. In addition, it has good access to U. S. Highway 93. No other facilities are present.

A conflict which cannot be mitigated relates to the Oak Spring Allotment Management Plan. Sale of valley acreage would reduce the number of livestock authorized to graze and affect the existing grazing system. The increase in human activity could cause livestock control problems, e.g. open gates and increased death losses.

Because Lincoln County is 98% federally administered, land disposal has very high social and economic value. The impacts are positive and long term. The effects on the environment are considered moderate to severe on the areas being transferred. Planning-Unit-wide, the environmental impacts would be slight.

This action would have to be programmed through the Annual Work Plan to make available man-power and funding to complete the project. It would take approximately three years from start of the process (budget) to accomplish the transfer (i.e. cadastral survey, archaeological clearances, etc.).

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reasons
When procedures are available to sell land for agricultural production, the Bureau should do so in the two identified valleys. Priority for disposal should be in the Pahranagat Valley. No sales should take place until a feasibility study has been completed that identifies sites with adequate soil	Because of potential soil and acreage problems in the Pahranagat Valley and a completely undeveloped Delamar Valley, this recommendation would assume minimal effect on the Alamo area Lincoln County. The buyers of the federal land should also benefit from a well-organized sale of economic units.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-1 Step 3 --

characteristic and water. An environmental assessment, economic potential report (identify economic acreage units), and a management plan are prepared. The above should be coordinated with the Lincoln County Commissioners. All acreage should be sold in economic consolidated units. No federal land should be left isolated within the sale area unless the Lincoln County Commissioners request it be held for public purposes.

Support Needs: As identified in MFP 1 and Soil Conservation District.

Alternatives considered:
1. Allow no sales.
2. Sell acreage with less potential for agricultural production.
3. Sell more acreage.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: In cooperation with State of Nevada (Department of Conservation and Natural Resources) and the Lincoln County Commissioners, determine those lands to be suitable for agricultural production (regardless of location) should be disposed of through the appropriate means.

Reason

Comments from several State organizations and the public indicates that additional data and inventories will be needed to properly determine where the agricultural land exists in conjunction with sufficient water to ensure the production will occur.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-2 Step 3 L-2(a-h)

Recommendation

2.1 Require, where feasible, that all new communication site rights-of-way be limited to Ella Mountain, Mormon Peak, Chokecherry Mountain, Highland Peak, and Panaca Summit.

Ella Mtn.	L-2a
Mormon Peak	L-2b
Chokecherry Mtn.	L-2c
Highland Peak	L-2d
Panaca Summit	L-2e

Rationale

Consolidation of several users at one location reduces environmental impacts and maximizes the lands resource. The Ella Mountain, Chokecherry Mtn., and Highland Peak locations have existing roads and power to the communication sites. The encouragement of future communication site R/W applications in these locations will eliminate the environmental impacts associated with new road and powerline construction. Mormon Peak and Panaca Summit are currently undeveloped and will have to be environmentally assessed upon the receipt of an application for development.

Multiple Use Analysis

Six peaks (Ella Mountain, East Morman Peak, Chokecherry Mountain, Highland Peak, Pahranagat Range, and Bald Mountain) are currently being used as communication sites. Three of the sites were not identified at MFP 1 (Bald Mountain, East Morman Peak, and Pahranagat Range). The use which occurs at each of the eight proposed sites varies greatly. The following chart displays the conflicts at each site.

Site	Present Users	Facilities	Conflicts
a. Ella Mtn.	several	road, power, space	R 2.4F
b. Morman Peak	none	none	R 1.7, 1.9, 4.1, WL 4.2
c. Chokecherry Mtn.	one	road, power, space	----
d. Highland Peak	many	road, power, space	M 1.2 (SE 3-2)
e. Panaca Summit	none	none	M 1.2, F 1.4, WL 3.2
f. Bald Mtn.	one (trespass)	road, power, space	----
g. East Morman Peak	one	road, power, space	WL 4.2
h. Pahranagat Range	one	road, power, space	A 1.2 (SE 14-1)

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente	
Activity Lands	
Overlay Reference Step 1 L-2	Step 3 L-2(a-

The Ella Mountain, Chokecherry Mountain, Highland Peak, East Mormon Peak, and the Pahranagat Range sites were all authorized under right-of-way regulations, and have established a dominant use for those parcels of land. Each site has vehicle access and power to the site. Any activity initiating a program near the site, must recognize the existing users. The Panaca Summit site requested by the Lincoln County Telephone Company has two conflicts. The recommendation for vegetation manipulation is minor and would not affect the development of a communication site. The site could be affected by the Hackett Perlite deposit. This should be reviewed prior to the issuance of any right-of-way. Mormon Peak has several conflicts that could limit the development of the site. Wildlife recommended (WL 4.2) that no new roads or trails be constructed in bighorn sheep habitat. The Recreation activity recommended (R 1.9) that a withdrawal be initiated to protect the caves in the area. Wilderness inventories (R 4.1) would also have to be completed prior to establishment of a new site.

There is a trespass communication site on Bald Mountain that was constructed by the Department of Energy (DOE). The development consists of a power plant and fuel tank, approximately one mile of power cable laying on the surface, communication site and access road. Little effort has been made by DOE to get authorization in the proper manner. This site has minor conflicts with other resources. It should be developed and made available to other users.

Since most of the sites are established, little money or man-power will be required to accomplish this recommendation. Time lags should be limited to that necessary for normal processing of cases.

Multiple Use Recommendation

The existing sites Ella Mountain, Highland Peak, East Mormon Mountain, Bald Mountain, Chokecherry Mountain, and the Pahranagat Range, should continue to be used as communication sites and expanded as needed to meet public demand.

The Bald Mountain trespass site should be further investigated. Every effort should be made to have DOE file for the site. The site should be available to other users. With the growth that is occuring in the town of Rachel, additional communication facilities may be needed. The Panaca Summit site could be utilized following the filing of an application, archaeological clearance,

Reasons

The sites recommended represent a wide variety of communications sites which should enable the Bureau to meet the demand identified by the users in the planning unit. Existing facilities should be utilized to the maximum extent possible New sites require considerable evaluation and development which could be complicated by pending wilderness reviews.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

793/4543/4547

wilderness inventory, and environmental assessment.

Mormon Peak should not be utilized as a site until wilderness inventories are completed. If no wilderness potential is identified by the inventory, sites may be established but no new roads, trails, or powerlines should be authorized. Access to the peak should be by helicoptor only. It is recognized that other sites may be applied for prior to an update of this recommendation. These should be handled on a case-by-case basis. Every effort should be made to utilize the above sites.

Support Needs: All activities on new sites.

Alternative considered:
Deny application for new sites.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the recommendation as written.

Reason

Public comment indicated that two additional sites may be needed or utilized, a small site above Caliente anc an additional site in the Meadow Valley Mountains (Lincoln County Telephone). These sites would be handled on a case-by-case basis as described in the recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Lands
Objective Number	L-3

Objective:

3.0 Locate and establish/designate right-of-way corridors in locations where major rights-of-way currently exist.

Rationale:

Corridors do presently exist and should not be departed from without extenuating reasons. These corridors are located in the most favorable routes, considering topography and distance. Locating new rights-of-way on overlapping or adjacent routes makes economic and aesthetic sense. There is room for future needs and the routes are well chosen. The above rationale is also in accordance with Sec. 503 of Public Law 94-579 (FLPMA).

Multiple Use Analysis

The establishment of designated corridors is consistent with FLPMA Sec. 503.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept as written.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-3 Step 3 L-3

Recommendation

3.1 Require all new requests for major rights-of-way to overlay or be adjacent to established and designated corridors. This recommendation would not apply to small distribution or communication line rights-of-way to ranch houses or city dwellings.

Support Needs: None.

Rationale

Bureau policy requires the corridor concept to be considered in rights-of-way applications where possible and applicable. The existing corridors in the planning unit have access roads which would lessen the environmental impacts of future rights-of-way being constructed in the same area.

Multiple Use Analysis

The MFP I overlay has many small distribution rights-of-way included for corridor designation. Because construction standards, environmental disturbances, and visual impact vary between large and small powerlines, each should be handled with different procedures. Only existing major rights-of-way (69 kilovolt (kv) and above) should be approved for utility corridors. Several 69kv powerlines are situated in the planning unit in a configuration which make this corridor concept practical.

The MFP I overlay, as presented, has numerous conflicts with other activities:

Recreation 1.1; 1.2; 1.5; 1.7c, e; 1.11a, b, c, e; 2.4a, c, f, g, h, i, j, and 4.1.

Range Management 1.4

Minerals 1.2

Wildlife Management 3.11 and 4.2

Modifying the overlay by removing small distribution lines leaves only the following conflicts:

1. Minerals 1.2 (SE 3-2) (SE 5-7)--Consider mining to be a dominant use of land in and around the Pioche Mining District and East Panaca Diatomite area. Make no land use decisions that materially interfere with mining in these locations.
2. Recreation 1.11a--Acquire five acres of land at Ash Springs and 10 acres at Crystal Springs for public recreation.
3. Recreation 1.5--Develop a recreation management plan for Ash Spring.
4. Recreation 2.4i--Develop a recreation management plan for the Oak Springs Summit camping and picnic site.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-3 Step 3 L-3

5. Recreation 1.7e--Protect the high quality, geologic sight-seeing values of the South Pahranagat Range through protective stipulation.

6. Recreation 4.1--Wilderness inventories will be required throughout the planning unit.

7. Wildlife 3.11--Construct a barrier in Panaca Spring to segregate aquarium fish and Big Sring Spinedace.

8. Wildlife 4.2--Restrict new road or trail construction on the existing Pahranagat Range and Mormon Mountain bighorn sheep ranges.

9. Range Management 1.4--Develop allotment management plans on those areas not presently covered.

Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 9 are recommendations that are not directly affected by rights-of-way or can easily be protected through stipulation on the permit. Items 5 and 8 both request protection for different purposes. The corridor suggested follows existing 69kv and greater powerlines. The powerlines have maintenance roads associated with them. By utilizing these existng rights-of-way, little or no further disturbance should occur. The wilderness inventory requested in Item 6 is thought to have little effect on the corridors because of the utilization of existing major rights-of-way. An environmental assessment will be prepared for each application filed. At that time, wilderness values will be discussed.

The establishment of corridors for rights-of-way in Lincoln County is generally thought to have a low economic and social value. The development of a corridor has a long term affect on an area and appears to be quite compatible with the other activities.

No manpower or funding is required to designate corridors. The processing of the applications should pose no special problem using existing procedures.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reasons
It is recommended that the overlay be modified to show only the existing major (69kv and above) utility lines as corridors (See MFP II overlay). It is recognized that applications will be filed that will deviate from the corridors and that environmental obstacles for specific types of rights-of-way may exist within the corridors. All efforts should be made to work with the utility companies to keep new rights-of-way in close to and paralleling	The corridors as identified have the minimum conflicts (e.g. construction, environmental and visual).

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-3 Step 3 L-3

existing ones. The environmental assessment prepared should discuss the conflict identifed above on a case-by-case basis.

Support Needs: All activites.

Alternatives considered:
1. Accept the MFP I recommendation.
2. Have no corridors.
3. Develop new corridors outside existing corridors.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Major utility systems (69 KV(+) powerlines, pipelies, etc.) should follow the corridors shown on the MFP 3 overlay when possible. It is recognized that due to engineering problems and project design that deviations would probably be necessary to allow the construction and maintenance of future facilities. However, every effort should be made to utilize existing corridors to limit disturbance.

Reason

Several comments were received requesting clarification of the corridors. The main change was to better define the fact that the corridors shown on the overlays are for guidance purpose and it is fully understood that deviations would probably be necessary. These deviations would be considered through the environmental process.

(Attach additional sheets, if needed)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Lands
Objective Number
L-4

Objective:

4.0 Provide public land for urban or suburban expansion adjacent to the communities in the planning unit as needed.

Rationale:

It is Bureau policy (1603.12A1b) and a long-term objective (1603.12A3a2) to provide public land for community expansion. This includes needs for urban, industrial, commercial, and residential uses. A demonstrated need has been identified in the PAA for the transfer of public land adjacent to Alamo for community expansion purposes. Additional communities in the planning unit may require land for expansion purposes in the event population increases occur. Land for expansion purposes should be made available on a demonstrated need basis.

Multiple Use Analysis

Providing public land for use, occupancy, and development is consistent with FLPMA Sec. 302.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept as written.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-4 Step 3 L-4

Recommendation

4.1 Classify the following described land as suitable for competitive public sale pursuant to Sec. 203 of Public Law 94-579:

T. 7 S., R. 61 E., MDM
Sec. 5, SW¼NW¼, NW¼SW¼;
80 acres.

Support Needs: I&E, appraisal, Archaeology clearance.

Rationale

The subject 80-acre parcel is contiguous to the community of Alamo, Nevada and is physically suitable for residential development. The URA and the PAA have identified a need for the transfer of public land adjacent to Alamo for expansion purposes.

Multiple Use Analysis (L 4.1 and 4.2)

With the development of Union Carbides' Tempiute Mine pressures have come for the expansion of Alamo. Most of the mine's 185 workers live there. This action has high social and economic value in Alamo.

The sale of the land to either Lincoln County or to the public becomes a long-term action.

BLM must program money and manpower for it. The action and related processing requirements will take a minimum of two years from initiation.

The following conflicts were identified:

1. Minerals 2.1 and 2.2--Encourage the search for and development of oil, gas, and geothermal resources.
2. Minerals 3.2--Consider the washes just west of Alamo as reserves of sand and gravel for future use in the expansion of Alamo.
3. Range Management 1.2--Authorize forage for livestock in all allotments.

Item 1 above will not be greatly affected by the sale of the lands identified. The area will remain open to leasing. It is not in a known mining district and is not identified as having potential reserves of locatable minerals, therefore, minimal affect is expected. Sand and gravel materials are available in every wash along the valley. The existing community pit has materials to meet the needs of the valley for many years. The sale of this acreage would have little or no affect on reserve materials.

Because of the sparsity of vegetation in this area, little livestock forage will be lost if residential expansion will require fencing by the private property owners to keep livestock out.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-4 Step 3 L-4

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written. A priority should be placed on the disposal of this land.

Support Needs: Archaeologist, mineral specialist, cadastral survey, and NSO.

Reason

To meet the growth demands of the communit as identified above.

Alternative considered:
Deny the sales.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Classify the following described lands as suitable for competitive public sale pursuant to Sec. 203 of Public Law 94-579:

T.7S., R.61E., MDM
Sec. 5, SW1/4NW1/4, NW1/4SW1/4; 80 acres.

In addition, classify the following tract for disposal giving the first consideration to Lincoln County pursuant to Sec. 203 of Public Law 94-579:

T.7S., R.61E., MDM
Sec. 8, N½NW1/4NW1/4; 20 acres.

Additional lands surrounding the small communities of Caliente, Pioche, Panaca, and Rachel should be made available for public sale when a need can be identified by the local governmental organizations.

Reason

Public comment suggested that the recommendation be expanded to include th other communities of the area. Public land may indeed be required in the futur to meet the needs of the people. These needs should be closely coordinated with the local government organizations to ensure needs are consistent with public desires.

Attach additional sheets if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	Step 1 L-4 Step 3 L-4

Recommendation

4.2 Classify the following described land as suitable for noncompetitive public sale to Lincoln County pursuant to Sec. 203 of Public Law 94-579:

T. 7 S., R. 61 E., MDM
Sec. 8, N½NW¼NW¼;
20 acres.

Support Needs: Appraisal.

Rationale

The subject 20-acre parcel is contiguou to the community of Alamo, Nevada and i physically suitable for residential development. The URA and the PAA have identified a need for the transfer of public land adjacent to Alamo for expansion purposes. The 20-acre parcel is immediately adjacent to the existing Alamo sewer system and is the most desirable public land for residential d velopment purposes. A noncompetitive sale to Lincoln County is recommended to allow local government to determine how and when the community expands.

See Lands 4.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and Multiple Use Recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1 ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES	Name (MFP) Caliente Activity Lands Objective Number L-5

Objective:

5.0 Provide public land for use by Federal (other than BLM), State, and local governme agencies and non-profit associations for public purpose projects.

Rationale:

It is Bureau policy (1603.12A1b) to provide public land to qualified applicants for public purpose projects. In addition, these types of developments are normal and reaso able adjuncts to community living. According to the Planning Area Analysis, public projects should utilize public land instead of patented land to avoid reducing the tax base in a county where less than 1% of the land is subject to taxation. This is especially significant since public land is readily available for public projects but not f non-public development.

Approval of all public purpose requests (R&PP applications) should be based on the applicants' demonstrated need and capability for development.

Multiple Use Analysis

Providing public land for use, occupancy, and development is consistent with FLPMA Section 302.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept as written.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-5 Step 3 L-5(a-d

Recommendation

5.1 Transfer public land adjacent to Kershaw-Ryan State Park, Cathedral Gorge State Park, Beaver Dam State Park, and Echo Canyon Recreation Area to the State of Nevada for park expansion purposes. Transfers should be pursuant to the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and should be based on a justification of need and ability to develop.

Rationale

These expansions would protect the park values from encroachment of non-compatibl uses. Expanding the parks development and consequently, the scope of the activities would tend to attract more visitor which would provide a boost to the economy.

a. N-6047 (R&PP) Kershaw-Ryan (320 acres)
T.4S., R.67E., Sec. 18,SE¼,SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 19,N½SE¼,NE¼SW¼.

b. N-10114 (R&PP) Cathedral Gorge (360 acres)
T.1S., R.68E., Sec. 19,SW¼,S½NW¼,
W½SE¼,SW¼NE¼.

c. N-5986 (R&PP) Echo Canyon State Rec. Area
(160 acres)
T.1N., R.69E., Sec. 29,SW¼

d. N-7327 (R&PP) Beaver Dam State Park
(2,952.5 acres)
T.5S., R.71E., Sec.4,S½; Sec. 5,W½;
Sec.7,All; Sec.8,N½NW¼; Sec.9,N½;
Sec.18,N½,SE¼; Sec.20,All;
Sec.21,SW¼NW¼,W½SW¼,SE¼SW¼.

Support Needs: Archaeological clearance.

Multiple Use Analysis

The applications pending have been on file for several years become of inadequate development plans and justification. The Nevada Division of State Parks has had little contact with the office related to the status of these applications.

The social and economic impacts identified are considered to be positive and slight in magnitude. The effect on the transfer will be long term. The followin conflicts or concerns have been identified:

1. Minerals 1.1--Assure mining is handled in a way to minimize environmental damage.

[illegible] additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Step 1 L-5 Step 3 L-5

2. Minerals 1.2--Consider mining to be a dominant use of land in and around known productive mining districts. Make no land use decisions that materially interfere with mining in these districts.

3. Mineral 2.1--Leave all lands open to oil and gas leasing and protect other values by stipulation.

4. Minerals 2.2--Encourage and search for and develop geothermal resources.

5. Forestry 1.4--Utilize specific areas for Christmas Tree production sites.

6. Watershed 1.3--Restrict high impact uses on fragile soil.

7. Range Management 1.2--Allow forage for livestock.
   1.3--Revise grazing AMPs.
   1.4--Develop AMPs.
   2.1--Vegetation manipulation for forage production.

8. Wildlife 4.24--Deer crucial winter range.

One complimentary recommendation (R 2.3) was identified. It also requested the transfer of the land to the state.

Items 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 above have minor conflicts or are listed as points of concern that can be easily mitigated during the processing of the applications. The consideration of mining as a dormant use of the land in known productive mining district directly interferes with the transfer for the Cathedral Gorge State Park expansion. This area overlaps a submarginal mineral area. At the time the application is processed, consideration must be given to this. Forestry 1.4 will be modified to exclude the Beaver Dam site from possible Christmas tree production. This action would have to be programmed through the Annual Work Plan. Close coordination will be required with the State of Nevada and the Lincoln County Commissions.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept the recommendation as written. Special inventories may be required prior to any action on Cathedral Gorge Site due to potential mineral values.	To meet the growing recreation demands of the area as described in the MFP 1 rationale.
Support Needs: Archaeologist, mineral specialists, cadastral survey, and NSO.	Alternatives considered: A. Deny the action B. Utilize less land

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Lands
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 L-5	Step 3 L-5

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Through the use of public meetings, interagency coordination and in-depth public participation, process the following three applications for expansion of the state parks in the area:

a. N-6047 (R&PP) Kershaw-Ryan (320 acres)
T.4S., R.67E., Sec. 18, SE1/4,SE1/4SW1/4; Sec. 19, N½SE1/4,NE1/4SW1/4

b. N-10114 (R&PP) Cathedral Gorge (360 acres)
T.1S., R.68E., Sec. 19, SW1/4, S½NW1/4, W½SE1/4,SW1/4NE1/4

c. N-7327 (R&PP) Beaver Dam State Park (2,952.5 acres)

T.5S., R.71E., Sec. 4, S½; Sec. 5, W½; Sec. 7, all; Sec. 8, N½NW1/4; Sec. 9, N½; Sec. 18, N½,SE1/4; Sec. 20, all; Sec. 21, SW1/4NW1/4,W½SW1/4,SE1/4SW1/4

Ensure the proposed expansion plans are developed in concert with local needs and feelings to ensure minimal conflict with current land uses. If significant opposition exists through this process then decisions can be issued to stop the transfers after this analysis.

Reason

Significant public comment was receive which recommended that the BLM take no action upon the proposed transfers. N-5968 (Echo Canyon Res.) was issued b BLM on 7/31/79 to the Nevada State Par The remaining applications should be processed through the use of extensive public involvement to determine if the plans meet local and regional needs. decision on issues such as these can b made after in-depth review and discuss of the merits of the projects. The issuance of the permits would be dependent upon the review and comments received from the public at a future date.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-6 Step 3 L-6

Recommendation

5.2 Grant rights-of-way for flood control structures, to the Lincoln County Flood Control District in the areas listed below to abate flood hazard areas.

Caliente: Antelope Canyon (Sec. 36, T3S, R66E)
Panaca Valley: unnamed washes, east side, (Sec. 23, 13, 12, T3S, R67E); Miller Spring Wash (Sec. 33 & 28, T2S, R68E); White Wash (Sec. 21, T2S, R68E); Bennett-Caselton Wash (Sec. 26, T2S, R67E/ Sec. 14, T2S, R67E/ Sec. 23, T2S, R67E/ Sec. 11, T2S, R67E); Condor Canyon (Secs. 23, 26, 27, T1S, R67E)
Dry Valley: Kill Wash (Secs. 18 & 19, T1S, R69E); Flatnose Wash (Secs. 35 & 36, T1N, R69E/ Sec. 6, T1S, R70E)
Hamlight Flat: (Secs. 21, 22, 27, & 28, T1N, R68E)
Crystal Springs: unnamed wash from North Pahranagat Range (Secs. 3 & 10, T5S, R60E)
Richardville: (Secs. 25 & 36, T6S, R60E); (Secs. 30 & 31, T6S, R61E)
Alamo: west side (Secs. 5, 6, 7 & 8, T7S, R61E).

Support Needs: Archaeological clearance.

Rationale

The Lincoln County Flood Control District in conjunction with the Soil Conservation Service, has identified a need for a series of flood control structures to abate flood-prone zones.

Multiple Use Analysis

This action affects private land owners along the bottoms of the Pahranagat Valley and Meadow Valley Wash. Construction of flood control structures has moderate social value and high economic value. Sediment damage to private property by materials transported from public land is well documented. Construction of the structures is a long term action.

This recommendation has a minor conflict with Minerals 3.1 (Take no action that would interfere with mining operations for sand and gravel in Antelope Canyon, Sec. 6, T.4S., R.67E.).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente	
Activity Lands	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 L-6	Step 3 L-6

Through proper design, and placement of the structures, material loss would be kept to a minimum and no ill effects will occur to mining operations.

No applications for these structures are currently pending.

Current Bureau funding and manpower could presumably complete the actions required. Close coordination should be maintained with the Lincoln County Flood Control District and Soil Conservation Service on this problem.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

Each structure through the environmental assessment process. The program should be closely coordinated with the Soil Conservation Service, Lincoln County Flood Control, and affected private property owners. The Bureau should initiate a development plan to hold sediment in place on each of the identified drainages. This action compliments the watershed objective and all possible efforts should be made to construct flood protection devices and improve watershed conditions in those areas identified.

All structures should be handled through cooperative agreement if possible, rather than rights-or-way.

Support Needs: Division of Operations, Division of Resource, archaeologists, NSO, coordination with above listed agencies.

Reason

The materials causing the damage to property owners are coming from BLM-administered land. The Bureau should make all possible efforts to reduce the damage and improve drainage conditions.

Alternative considered:
Deny the action

- -

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Lands

Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-6 Step 3 L-6

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Each structure should be handled on an individual basis through the environmental assessment process. The program should be closely coordinated with the Soil Conservation Service, Lincoln County Flood Control, and affected private property owners. The Bureau should initiate a development plan to hold sediment in place on each of the identified drainages. This action compliments the watershed objective and all possible efforts should be made to construct flood protection devices and improve watershed conditions in those areas identified.

All structures should be handled through rights-of-way.

Reason

The proper issuance of authorization of structures of this type is rights-of-way to ensure protection of all present and future uses.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-7 Step 3 L-7

Recommendation

5.3 Lease the following described land pursuant to the 1928 Airport Lease Act to Lincoln County for the expansion of the Panaca Airport:

T. 2 S., R. 68 E., MDM
Sec. 6, Lots 6 & 7, NE¼SW¼, NW¼SE¼, N½SE¼SW¼, W½SW¼SE¼SW¼, E½SE¼SE¼SW¼;
Sec. 7, Lots 1,2,3,4

T. 2 S., R. 67 E., MDM
Sec. 1, E½SE¼

Support Needs: Archaeological clearance.

Rationale

The Lincoln County Master Plan, in accc ance with the suggestions of the Federa Aviation Administration, recommends tha the Panaca Airport be expanded and developed to handle more air traffic.

Multiple Use Analysis

At present, only the Lincoln County Commissioners are concerned with the status of the application. The social and economic impacts identified are considered to be positive and low in magnitude. This will have a long term effect on the land.

Minor conflicts do exist with:

1. Lands recommendation 3.1--Establish right-of-way corridors.
2. Minerals objective #1-1--Encourage the search for and production of locatable minerals.
3. Minerals recommendation 2.1--Encourage oil and gas leasing.
4. Minerals recommendation 2.2--Encourage geothermal leasing.

The issuance of this lease for the expansion of the Panaca Airport would have minimal affect on the above. The only limitation would be the siting of vertical structures in the clear zone of the runway. The conflicts can be resolved by stipulations applied to rights-of-way permits or mineral leases.

This action could be handled with existing Bureau manpower and funds.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-7 Step 3 L-7

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the multiple use recommendations, this action should be programmed in the 1979 Annual Work Plan.

Support Needs: Archaeological clearance.

Reason

An application has been filed and should be worked as soon as possible to ensure that the Bureau meets public demand for the resource.

Alternative considered:
Deny the action.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Subject to the environmental and land use evaluation, lease the following tract for expansion of the Panaca Airport:

T.2S., R.68E., MDM
Sec. 6, Lots 6 & 7, NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4, N½SE1/4SW1/4, W½SW1/4SE1/4SW1/4, E½SE1/4SE1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 7, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4

T.2S., R.67E., MDM
Sec. 1, E½SE1/4

Work with county to determine a location for an airport at Alamo in the near future.

Reason

Through public participation the need was identified for a suitable airport facility at Alamo. BLM should work with the local people and governments to meet local needs when possible.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-8 Step 3 L-8(a-

Recommendation
5.4 Classify the following described lands as suitable for lease only pursuant to the Recreation and Public Purpose Act for Sanitary Landfill purposes:

Town	Location
a. Panaca	T2S, R68E, Sec. 16, N½SW¼NW¼, (20 acres)
b. Alamo	T7S, R61E, Sec. 7, N½NW¼SW¼, (20 acres)
c. Ash Sprgs	T6S, R61E, Sec. 6, S½SW¼SE¼NW¼, S½SE¼SW¼NW¼, N½NW¼NE¼SW¼, N½NE¼NW¼SW¼ (20 acres)
d. Rachel	T3S, R55E, Sec. 25, W½NW¼NW¼ (20 acres)

Support Needs: Archaeological clearance.

Rationale
The subject parcels have been field examined and found suitable for sanit landfill purposes. The Panaca and As Springs site are currently in trespas The sites are needed to improve healt standards, pollution problems, and tc eliminate a current trespass situatic in some instances.

Multiple Use Analysis

The social and economic impacts identified with this action are considered positive and low in nature. This is a long term action. Because of the size of the sites, only a slight environmental concern is seen. A high priority exists to meet the needs of Lincoln County residents and to clean up existing trespass areas. On the overlay, a conflict exists with Recreation 1.5 (Prepare a Recreation Management Plan (RMP) for Ash Spring). An RMP and a sanitary landfill can be established in the area through good planning and coordination.

Multiple Use Recommendation
All four sites should be evaluated through the environmental process and, if found suitable, classified for such. The assessment of Ash Spring should consider the recreation values. A high priority is placed on this action. It should be part of the 1979 Annual Work Plan.

Support Needs: Archaeological.

Reason
To meet the growing demands of the county and resolve existing trespass problems.

Alternative considered:
Deny the action.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

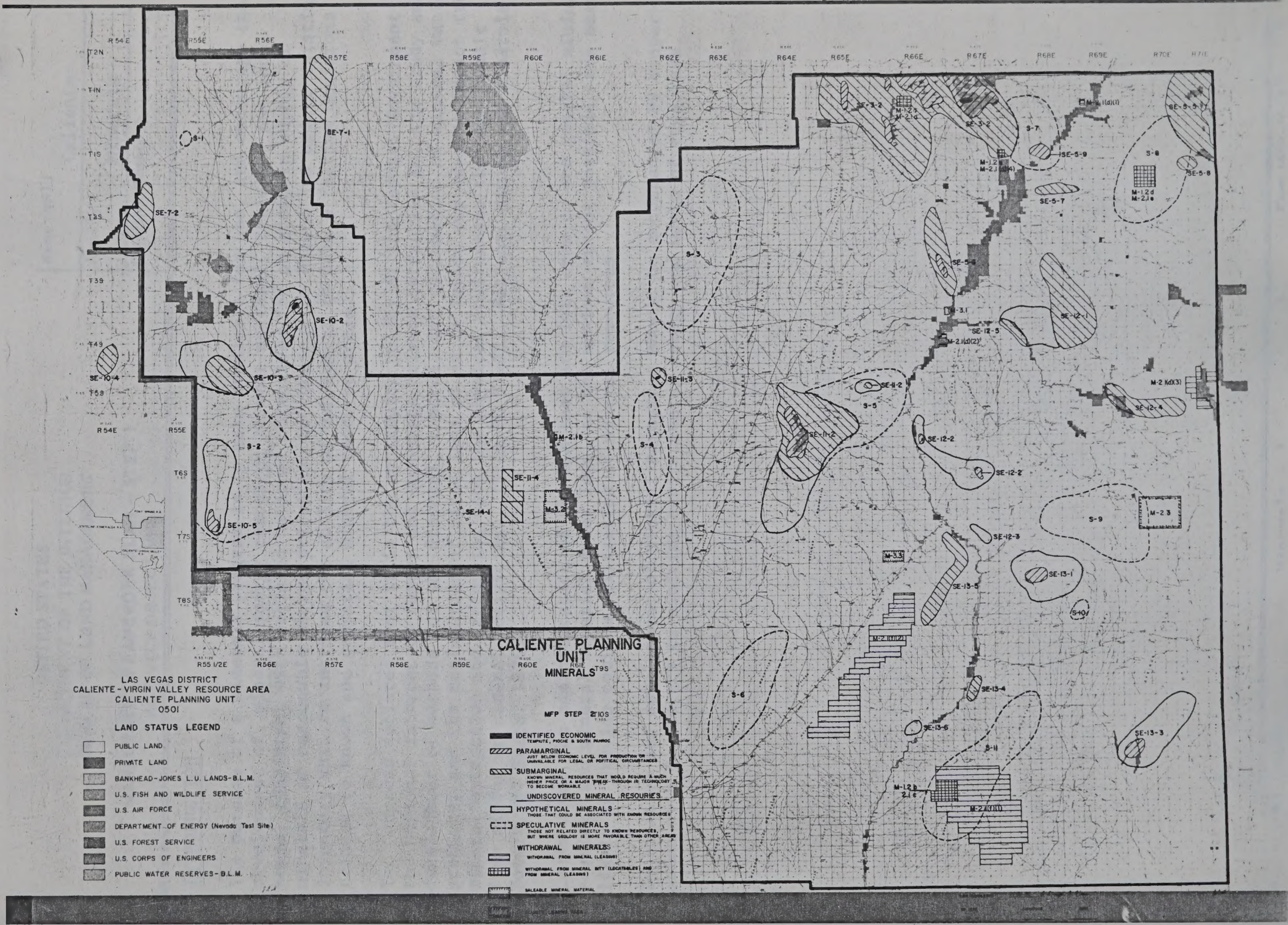
Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Lands
Overlay Reference
Step 1 L-8 Step 3 L-8 (a-

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Classify the lands described in MFP 1 as suitable for use as sanitary landfil sites by Lincoln County. Coordinate with the local and state goverments in the planning unit to meet future needs for these types of action.	The recommendation was expanded to allow for future sites to be identified for utilization by the residents of the area

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

[illegible] reverse)

Minerals



CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
MINERALS

LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
CALIENTE - VIRGIN VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
0501

LAND STATUS LEGEND

- ☐ PUBLIC LAND
- ■ PRIVATE LAND
- ▨ BANKHEAD-JONES L.U. LANDS-B.L.M.
- ▨ U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
- ■ U.S. AIR FORCE
- ▨ DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Nevada Test Site)
- ■ U.S. FOREST SERVICE
- ■ U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
- ▨ PUBLIC WATER RESERVES-B.L.M.

MFP STEP 2

- ■ IDENTIFIED ECONOMIC
  TEMPIUTE, PIOCHE & SOUTH PAHROC
- ▨ PARAMARGINAL
  JUST BELOW ECONOMIC LEVEL FOR PRODUCTION OR UNAVAILABLE FOR LEGAL OR POLITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES
- ▧ SUBMARGINAL
  KNOWN MINERAL RESOURCES THAT WOULD REQUIRE A MUCH HIGHER PRICE OR A MAJOR BREAK-THROUGH IN TECHNOLOGY TO BECOME WORKABLE

UNDISCOVERED MINERAL RESOURIES

- ☐ HYPOTHETICAL MINERALS
  THOSE THAT COULD BE ASSOCIATED WITH KNOWN RESOURCES
- ⬚ SPECULATIVE MINERALS
  THOSE NOT RELATED DIRECTLY TO KNOWN RESOURCES, BUT WHERE GEOLOGY IS MORE FAVORABLE THAN OTHER AREAS

WITHDRAWAL MINERALS

- ▤ WITHDRAWAL FROM MINERAL (LEASING)
- ▦ WITHDRAWAL FROM MINERAL ENTRY (LOCATABLES) AND FROM MINERAL (LEASING)
- ▥ SALEABLE MINERAL MATERIAL

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Minerals
Objective Number

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a minerals program is to make available for use, and encourage the development of, mineral energy resources to meet national, regional, and local needs, consistent with declared national objectives for an adequate supply of minerals at reasonable market prices and to continue to expand and update existing inventory data to increase the ability of management to make effective decisions related to known and potential mineral resource areas.

The Congress declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government in the National interest to foster and encourage private enterprise in, the study and development of methods for the disposal, control, and reclamation of mineral waste products, and the reclamation of mined land so as to lessen any adverse impact to mineral extraction and processing upon the physical environment that may result from mining or mineral activities. (From PL 91-631, National Mining and Minerals Policy, 84 State. 1876.).

Lands under the administration of the BLM that are left open to the general mining, leasing, and mineral material sales laws, to the maximum extent possible, are most likely to provide optimum utilization of mineral resources.

Exploration and development of mineral resources should be accompanied by cooperation with developers to minimize environmental damage and waste of resources.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente	
Activity Minerals	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

LOCATABLE MINERALS

Objective:

1.0 To encourage the search for and production of the locatable minerals in the planning unit. Consider mining to be the primary use of lands (especially around known mining districts) that are shown to contain valuable minerals in commercial quantities. Specifically, mining areas listed in URA Step 3 .42A Paramarginal and submarginal resources and undiscovered resource areas classified as Hypothetical and Speculative (also shown on the Overlay). Work with operators to assure that environmental damage is commensurate with potential value.

Rationale:

The planning unit analysis shows the area to contain a number of mining districts that have significant recorded production of the precious metals, non-ferrous metals (copper, lead, zinc) as well as some of the industrial non-metallic minerals (perlite, bentonite, etc.). The production of these minerals will aid the local economy and also fulfill the national goal of reducing imports of raw materials.

Multiple Use Analysis

Congress has given the Bureau numerous laws which guide its land use planning. One major directive is to manage the public land for "multiple use" of the various resource values. To consider one activity or interest "dominated" over all other values would be in direct conflict with the multiple use directive.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Encourage the search for and production of locatable minerals in the planning unit. In all mining districts work with mineral operators to protect and maintain multiple use values that may exist, within the limits of existing laws.

Reason

Every effort should be made by the Bureau to work with all users of the public land to maintain a variety of resource values.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION--ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Minerals

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

LOCATABLE MINERALS

Recommendation

1.1 Assure that mineral exploration, development, and extraction are carried out in such a way as to minimize environmental and other resource damage; provide, where legally possible, for the rehabilitation of lands affected by such operations.

Through personal contact with miners and a program of newspaper articles in local papers, bring out the difference between the many misconceptions held by the general public concerning mining laws and rights, and the actual rights under the law. Many holders of mining claims are uncertain, or misinformed, concerning the privileges, rights, and obligations that are associated with a mining claim.

In the same series of newspaper articles, point out the ways that discovery work and annual assessment work can be effectively performed while at the same time doing the least damage to the environment. Offer technical assistance in locating roads or other facilities. Point out that exploration work (cuts and trenches) that find nothing of value can be covered back up with "credit" for the cost being equally valuable as assessment work.

Rationale

The 1872 mining law has provided valuable incentives for the development of a strong and competitive mining industry, especially in the west. Through amendments, to better control leasable and saleable minerals, and the establishment of a code of rules and regulations based on court decisions, a system has evolved that to a large degree, still serves well. Certain aspects of the law as it presently stands tend to produce damage, especially in the area of environmental concern, that is not commensurate with benefits realized. In other words, land is being disturbed or damaged without any real return to the land user in the form of information or production of minerals.

The damage alluded to is usually related to discovery and assessment work performed on mining claim prospects. Often the work is done with a dozer and consists of surface cuts attempting to trace extensions of veins or other mineralized structures.

Multiple Use Analysis

One complimentary recommendation (Watershed 1.3 restricts use of heavy machinery on fragile soils) was identified. This mineral recommendation would have a low social and economic value, but it is positive in nature. This recommendation would generally provide benefits to the environment of mineralized areas.

The Bureau could initiate this action immediately with support from the United State Bureau of Mines and the State of Nevada.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

2860/2861

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Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written and encourage contacts with the minerals industry to lessen impacts to the environment.

Support Needs: Nevada State Office, public affairs, Nevada Bureau of Mines, U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Reasons

The minerals industry is an important social and economic influence in the Caliente Planning Unit. Approximately 30 percent of the people in the area are economically dependent upon the minerals industry. A positive working relationship with the mining operators will contribute to the wide range of multipl use values found within the planning un

Alternative considered: None

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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LOCATABLE MINERALS

Recommendation

1.2 Consider mining to be the dominant use of lands in and around known productive mining districts within the planning unit. (Identified Mineral Resources).

Make no land-use decisions that would materially interfere with mining in these districts. Develop detailed mineral resource data in areas of resource use conflict so that multiple use problems can be resolved for optimum land use. Discourage any developments on public lands that would not be compatible with mining activities, or would require withdrawals of land from mineral entry without very compelling reasons, and then not until a complete geological study is made. Areas suspected to contain undiscovered mineral resources on geologic evidence should not be withdrawn from mineral entry. The following districts and properties are known to contain mineral occurrences that at least deserve further study:

Identified Economic
10-2 Tempiute Mine
3-2 Caselton Mine
11-3 Mackie Perlite

The following are mines and mining districts in the planning unit that are considered to belong to the paramarginal category. They are indicated on the Overlay (.42-2) in purple.

SE 3-2; Pioche District:
Caselton Mine; Ely Valley; Prince-Virginia; Louise Davidson; Combined Metals Reductions Company's #1; Golden Eagle;
ymond and Ely; Wide Awake; Apex; Half
on and Abe Lincoln; Demijohn; Mendha;
mburg; Highland Queen; Comet; Schodde;
13-3 Tule Valley Gypsum (Georgia

Rationale

Mineral resources occur only in rare and unusual geologic situations. Keeping lands open will maximize the possibility of discovery of needed resources. The entire planning unit is within an area that is "geologically attractive" for minerals. Past production has been significant, and with new exploration technology and changing economics, the whole unit will bear further study.

The opening of the Tempiute Mine by Union Carbide Company has probably brought about 560 new people into the area (Alamo and Tempiute).

Mining activity around Pioche has also increased (although the Caselton Mine and mill are closing temporarily at the end of March, 1978 until the price of zinc improves), and provides the main commercial income in that area. Six percent of the assessed valuation in Lincoln County is in mine improvements.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Pacific Patents);
SE 5-9 Panaca Pozzolan Deposits;
SE 10-5 Groom Mine;
SE 13-1 Wells Fargo Fluorspar Mine;
SE 12-2 Pennsylvania, Culverwell;
SE 11-2 Delamar-Ferguson (in part);
SE 11-3 Mackie Perlite

Submarginal Districts:
SE 3-2, Pioche District:
Susan Duster; Andrews and Steever;
Independence; Chisholm, Blue Eagle,
Whale; West End; Zero Tunnel;
Black Prince (Highland Peak); Irmine and
Postum;
SE 5-7 East Panaca Diatomite;
SE 11-2 Easter Mine, Delamar;
SE 11-2 Delamar, April Fool, Magnolia,
Jumbo;
5-5 Eagle Valley, Horseshow
5-6 Chief District: Gold Chief,
Lucky Chief, etc.;
11-4 & SE 14-1: Chainman;
SE 10-4 (in Bombing Range)
SE 7-1 Frieburg (Worthington);
SE 10-3 Don Dale-Andies;
SE 5-8 Hackett Perlite;
SE 12-4 Acoma Perlite;
SE 12-5 Eccles and Minto Perlite;
SE 12-1 Giant Perlite;
SE 13-5 Robb Perlite;
SE 13-5 Johnson, Fitchette Perlite;
SE 10-2 Tempiute (outside of known
occurrences);
SE 7-2 Queen City;
SE 13-4 Calt;

Hypothetical Districts:
SE 12-3 Lucky Boy Barite;
SE 13-6 Robb Gypsum

Speculative Minerals
S-1 Smith Well
S-2 Groom Range
3 North Pahroc
4 South Pahroc
5 North Delamar
6 South Delamar

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Speculative Minerals (Cont.)

S-7 Patterson Canyon
S-8 Panaca
S-9 Clover Mountains
S-10 South Clovers
S-11 Mormon Mountains

Multiple Use Analysis

The opportunity to explore for minerals and develop mining operations on public land can only be impaired through actual segregation (i.e., withdrawal) or through special designation, such as wilderness areas and natural areas. These are obstacles to minerals operations because of restrictions against motorized vehicle use and various forms of development. With this in mind, all other activity recommendations were reviewed and the following conflicts were identified.

a. Recreation 1.1--Protect 480 acres of Highland Peak as a Research Natural area (withdrawal from appropriation under mining laws). Conflicts with Pioche District (submarginal) SE 3-2.

b. Recreation 1.6--Protect five acres of Ash Spring as an Outstanding Natural (Wildlife 4.17) Area and withdrawal from entry. No indication of conflicting mineral resources.

c. Recreation 1.9--Protect 1,500 acres of Mormon Peak Caves as an Outstanding Natural Area and withdrawal from mineral entry. Speculative mineral area (S-11) conflicts with this recommendation.

d. Recreation 2.3--Transfer land to Nevada State Parks--Clearance of mining (Lands 5.1) claims from area. Area 2.3.d (Cathedral Gorge) conflicts with Pioche (SE 3-2) submarginal.

e. Recreation 4.1--Requirement of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) to manage all lands on a interm basis until studies have been completed on potential wilderness area. Unit-wide conflict.

f. Recreation 8.1--Nominate the Panaca Charcoal Kilns to the National Register of Historic Places and withdrawal from mineral entry. Conflicts with speculative area S-8.

g. Wildlife 4.14--Withdrawal of 1,200 acres for protection of crucial Kangaroo Mouse habitat. No minerals are indicated in this area.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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h. Lands 1.1, 4.1--All of these actions would limit the future development of 4.2, 5.3, 5.4 locatable minerals which may exist in the area. Prospecting for and development of minerals (locatable) is not allowed when surface ownership is patented (143) CFR 2700). None of the recommendations conflicted with an indicated mineral area.

Recreation recommendations 1.1, 1.9, 2.3, 4.1, 8.1 are in conflict with indicated and speculative resource areas. These conflicts could be significant to both values found on the land. The two uses are generally not compatible with each other.

Social and economic impacts from the continuation of mining in the planning unit is generally positive. According to the PAA, a significant portion (30%) of the income within the area is derived from mineral operations, primarily locatables The withdrawal of additional land, as recommended above, could potentially affect the economic and social system within the planning unit.

The environmental impacts of mining in the planning unit have varied widely. The present level of mineral production has not significantly affected the environmental processes. Specific, local impacts have occurred but have been restricted to small areas. The potential for future impacts varies widely depending upon the mine location and values at stake. Mineral production is tied to economic conditions within the nation. Present price structure for the majority of the minerals does not encourage mineral development nor justify the resulting environmental impacts.

Current Bureau input into the mining operations is minimal. Rights-of-way, access, and patents are usually the only ways in which the Bureau currently becomes involved in the development of minerals. Bureau manpower levels have, in the past, delayed timely completion of actions. Any large increase in mineral production and related to case work could face similar manpower-related delays.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to delete the following areas:

a. Highland Peak (Research Natural Area)

Pending development of a recreation management plan, which will determine the extent and nature of the values, work with mineral industry to protect the area until the need for a withdrawal is determined in the plan. If special values are

Reasons

Congress has declared (Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, PL 91-631, 84 Stat. 1876) that it is the policy of the Federal Government in the national interest to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of economically sound and stable domestic mining, minerals, metal and mineral reclamation industries.

Congress has also directed BLM to protect the wilderness values that are yet to

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

found and are in need of protection, initiate the withdrawal, but make every attempt to limit the size to that absolutely necessary.

b. Morman Peak Caves (Outstanding Natural Area)
Pending development of a recreation management plan which will determine the extent and size of the values, work with the minerals industry to protect the area until the need for a withdrawal is determined in the plan. If special values are found and are in need of protection, initiate a withdrawal, but make every attempt to limit the size to that absolutely necessary.

c. Cathedral Gorge (Nevada State Park Extension area)
Work with the Nevada State Park Department to limit the size of the application to that which is absolutely necessary for the protection and operation of the area. Until the proper application arrives, work with the mining operators to limit disturbances to the area.

d. Panaca Charcoal Kiln (National Register of Historic Places)
An evaluation of the area by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service will be required to determine values present in the area. Upon completion of the evaluation, a withdrawal may be required to protect the area. Until the evaluation is completed, work with the minerals industry to limit disturbance of the area.

The remaining conflicts did not fall within any areas which have any present indication of mineral value. Protective withdrawals should be determined (Sec. 603, FLPMA) and also to protect any other special area (i.e., historical, archaeological, (FLPMA Sec. 102(a)(8), endangered species (Endangered Species Act of 1973), visual resource (FLPMA Sec. (a)(8) which may exist on the land.

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initiated only upon completion of activity plans which would determine the exact nature and extent of the values. Wilderness reviews required by FLPMA could severely modify and limit future mineral development in the planning unit if special wilderness values are found and designation is afforded through Congressional action.

Support Needs: All activities.

Alternatives considered
a. Allow mining to be the "dominant" user of public land (no withdrawals).
b. Seek withdrawals prior to completion of activity plans.

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.	As stated in MFP 2.

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LOCATABLE MINERALS

Recommendation

1.3 Ask the assistance of the public in general, and the mining industry in particular, in locating dangerous conditions related to mining activities. Pits, shafts, and open stopes need to be plotted on maps and studies made to determine status of claims. Hazards located on "abandoned" claims (those not being kept up by annual assessment work) can perhaps be made safe with BLM funds; those on active claims can be brought to the attention of the claimant. Signs should be placed to warn of dangerous areas.

Identify any existing mine workings that could be made suitable for civil defense use. Make locations known to responsible authorities.

Rationale

In and around mining districts old workings are often left open. Sometimes pits, shafts, and open stopes remain as hazards to the unsuspecting passerby long after the intended uses of workings have been completed and forgotten by the original miner. Other damage or unsightly conditions are unintentionally produced by poor location of access mine roads, waste disposal areas (dumps and tailings ponds) and powerlines.

Some of the old workings that are unused could possibly be prepared as civil defense sites.

Multiple Use Analysis

Specific conflicts were not identified with any other activity. This recommendation is generally compatible with all other activities. The social and economic impacts of this action would be slight if properly planned. Positive social benefits could be achieved through the identification of mines unsuitable for civil defense use. Environmental impacts would be slight and generally positive in nature.

Manpower and money required to acomplish this action would depend upon the number of sites identified.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept as written.

Reason

Positive social impacts can be achieved and at the same time reduce hazards to the users of the public land.

Support Needs: None

Alternatives considered: None

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Program through packages additional manpower to inventory and research mining claims on public lands. Take action through state courts to assure that open shafts, tunnels, etc. are properly secured to prevent accidental injury and that abandoned claims are made safe.	Money and manpower will need to be programmed to ensure that these unsafe conditions are identified and corrective actions taken.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
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Objective Number

LEASABLE MINERALS

Objective:

2.0 Encourage and facilitate the search for leasable energy minerals (oil and gas and geothermal resources) within the unit. Cooperate with developers to aid and expedite exploration and development activities while at the same time protecting other resource values by reasonable stipulations.

Rationale:

The national goal of energy self-sufficiency by the early 1980s can only be achieved by the complete utilization of available energy resources. The U.S. has only about six percent of the world's population, but consumes nearly one-third of the energy produced.

The planning unit contains lands that have been classified by the USGS as being of prospective value for oil and gas as well as geothermal resources.

Multiple Use Analysis

The objective as written generally provides for multiple use values are still allows for the development of the leaseable minerals which may exist in the area.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reasons
Modify the objective as follows: Encourage the search for leasable minerals within the limit of current laws and policy. Cooperate with developers in the exploration and development of the resource on areas found suitable. Protect any special values through stipulation and/or protective withdrawals.	A wide range of values exist upon the public land. Every effort should be made to encourage the development of leasable minerals within the limits of current policy and laws.

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LEASABLE MINERALS

Recommendation

2.1 Facilitate the search for oil and gas throughout the planning unit on lands having leases or applications for leases for oil and gas. Leave all land open to oil and gas leasing protecting other values by necessary stipulations.

Rationale

The USGS has classified much of the planning unit as being of potential value for petroleum resources.

Preliminary reconnaissance has encouraged oil and gas interests to take up or apply for about 900,000 acres of public lands within the planning unit. Of the $1.00 per acre annual rental fee for the lease, 50¢ comes back to the State which disburses this back to the counties as they see fit.

Throughout the country oil and gas exploration activities have evaluated and exploite the more obvious structures that could produce oil and gas. "Easy" ones are no longer available and it has become necessar for the oil exploration interests to look at the more subtle or less obvious oil and gas structures.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis (Minerals 2.1 and 2.2)

The U.S. Geological Survey has classified much of the planning unit as being potentially valuable for petroleum resources. The area around Ash Spring, Pioche and Caliente has been classified as being of prospective value for geothermal resources

The oil and gas interest in the planning unit has increased dramatically with the recent discovery of oil in Railroad Valley, north of the planning unit. This interest has not shown up for geothermal areas.

The BLM's authority for leasing minerals is the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (41 Stat. 437). This act, together with regulations and policy, permits the Bureau to lease land, when found compatible with other users. Leases may be issued with special stipulations or, when found necessary, areas can be withheld from leasing.

The following recommendations were found to be in conflict with mineral leases:

a. Recreation 1.1--Protect 480 acres of Highland Peak as a Research Natural Area (withdrawal). Conflicts with mineral leasing.

b. Recreation 1.2--Protect through stipulation 23,000 acres in the Delamar Joshua Tree area.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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c. Recreation 1.3--Protect through stipulation 2,500 acres of barrel cactus in the East Morman Mountains.

d. Recreation 1.4--Protect through stipulation 25 acres within the Quaking Aspen Spring Area.

e. Recreation 1.6--Withdrawal of 40 acres at Ash Spring for protection of (Wildlife 4.17) endangered species.

f. Recreation 1.9--Withdrawal of 1,500 acres for protection of the Morman Peak Caves.

g. Recreation 1.10-Protect through stipulation the three fishing areas in the planning unit.

h. Recreation 2.3--Transfer land to Nevada State Parks. Mineral leasing (Lands 5.1) remains a BLM option.

i. Recreation 4.1--Requirement of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) to manage all lands on an interm basis until studies have been completed on potential wilderness values. Unit wide conflict.

j. Recreation 8.1--Withdrawal of Panaca Charcoal Kilns as a National Register of Historic Places.

k. Wildlife 4.2 --Restrict new road and trail construction in existing bighorn sheep habitat conflicts with development of the leasable minerals.

l. Wildlife 4.4 --Close all bighorn sheep areas to mineral leasing.
m. Wildlife 4.5 --Close bighorn sheep areas to mineral exploration (2-1 to 5-31)
n. Wildlife 4.14 --Withdrawal of 1,200 acres for protection of crucial kangaroo mouse habitat.

o. Wildlife 4.26 --Close all deer crucial areas to mineral leasing.

p. Lands 1.1, 4.1--All of these recommendations would not limit the leasing of 4.2, 5.3, 5.4 public land unless specifically stated in the title or Recreation and Public Purpose lease. The degree of conflict, however, could be great due to the size of the actions.

Recreation recommendations 1.1, 1.6, 1.9, 2.3, 4.1 and 8.1 are in direct conflict with mineral leasing. Wildlife recommendations 4.4, 4.14 and 4.26 are also in direct conflict. The remaining recommendations conflict with mineral leasing but are due to the request for protective stipulations and not withdrawal. The majority of the conflicts above are not compatible with each other. Social and economic impacts of mineral leasing in the Caliente Planning Unit are varied. Other than

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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short term spending by exploration crews, oil and gas or geothermal has never contributed directly to the economy of the planning unit. Its significance as a source of future income is purely speculative, since no discovery has yet been made. It appears rather doubtful that large discoveries will ever be made.

However, due to dwindling supplies of mineral reserves, exploration for smaller pools is likely to increase, and if found, could significantly effect the local economy. Mineral leasing has an indirect effect on the economy due to the return of $.50 per acre on federal leases to the State of Nevada. The State also taxes federal energy leases at a rate of $2.20 per acre per year.

Leasing itself has no environmental impact. Exercising exploration rights and the resultant environmental disturbances are where impacts begin to occur. Impacts will have a direct relationship with the intensity of development and the location. Current Bureau funding and man-power limitations has caused delays in the timely processing of oil and gas leasing and exploration permits. Coordination of the mineral leasing program is required with the U.S. Geological Survey and the various agencies of the federal and state government.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read. Leave all lands in the planning unit open to oil and gas leasing, except the following:

a. Highland Peak (Research Natural Area)

Pending development of a recreation management plan, which will determine the extent and nature of the values, withhold leases on the following area: T1N, R66E, Sec. 28 (all) Sec. 29 E½).

If special values in the RMP are found and are in need of a protective withdrawal, allow no mineral leasing on the specific areas identified in the activity plan.

b. Ash Spring (Outstanding Natural Area)

Withhold all leases on the following tract of land; T5S, R61E, Sec. 31, SW¼SW¼ and T6S, R61E, Sec. 6, NW¼NW¼. The protection of this fish habitat is necessary to ensure its continued survival. A recrea-

Reasons

Congress has directed (Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970, PL 91-631, 84 Stat. 1876) that it is the policy of the Federal Government in the national interest to foster and encourage private enterprise in the development of economically sound and stable domestic mining, minerals, metal and mineral reclamation industries.

Congress has also directed BLM to protect the wilderness values that are yet to be determined (Sec. 603 FLPMA) and also to protect any other special area (i.e., historical, archaeological, (FLMPA Sec. 102(a)(8)), endangered species (Endangered Species Act of 1973), and visual resources (FLMPA Sec. 102(a)(8)) which may exist on the public land.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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tion management plan and habitat management plan should be developed which could potentially modify the boundary of this area.

c. Mormon Peak Caves (Outstanding Natural Area

Pending development of a recreation management plan (RMP) withhold leases from the following lands:
T11S, R67E, Sec. 8, 9, 19, 20
T11S, R66E, Sec. 24 E½

The RMP will determine the nature and extent of the values to be protected. The boundary may need slight adjustment upon completion of the RMP.

d. Nevada State Park Transfers

Mineral leasing should be withheld from the following tracts:

1. T1N, R69E, Sec. 29 SW¼
   (Echo Canyon State Park)
2. T4S, R67E, Sec. 18, SE¼SE¼SW¼
   Sec. 19, N½SE¼, NE¼SW¼
   (Kershaw-Ryan State Park)
3. T5S, R71E, Sec. 4, S½
   Sec. 5, W½
   Sec. 7, All
   Sec. 8, N½NW¼
   Sec. 9, N½
   Sec. 18, N½, SE¼
   Sec. 20, All
   Sec. 21, SW¼NW¼, W½SW¼, SE¼SW¼
   (Beaver Dam State Park)
4. T1S, R68E, Sec. 19, SW¼, S½NW¼ W½SE¼, SW¼NE¼
   (Cathedral Gorge State Park)

If the need for the above lands cannot be justified by the state parks in their development plans, then leases should be issued upon that determination.

(Attach additional sheets, if needed)

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e. Panaca Charcoal Kilns (National Register of Historic Places

Allow no leases on the following tract pending evaluation for possible designation to National Registor of Historic Places.

T1S, R70E, Sec. 32, 33
T2S, R70E, Sec, 4, 5

The evaluation will determine the exact boundaries of the area. Any modification should allow the remaining area to be available for leases.

f. Bighorn Sheep Habitat (closure to mineral leasing)

Allow no mineral leases on the following areas which are crucial bighorn sheep habitat.

1. Mormon Mountains

T11S, R67E, Sec.	1 S½, 2 S½, 3 S½, 4 S½, 5 S½, 6 S½
Sec.	7,8,9,10,12,13, 14,15,16,17,18,19, 20,21,22,23,24,25,26, 27,28,29,30,32,33,34, 35,36
T11S, R68E, Sec.	7 S½; 18,19,29 W½; 30,31,32
T12S, R67E, Sec.	1,2,3,4,10,11,12,13,14, 23,24,
T12S, R68E, Sec.	4 W½; 5,6,7,8,9 W½, 17, 18,19
T11S, R66E, Sec.	24 E½

2. Meadow Valley Mountains

T10S, R65E, Sec.	2,3,9,10,11,14,15,16 17,19 S½; 20,21,22, 27 S½, 28 S½, 29 S½, 30 S½
T9S, R65E, Sec.	1 E½, 12 E½, 13 NE¼, S½, 23 E½, 24 all 25 N½, 26 all, 27 SE¼ 34 all, 35 all
T8S, R66E, Sec.	21,22,27,28,29 E¼, 32 33,34
T9S, R66E, Sec.	3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 W½, 16,17,18,19,20 NW¼.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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The bighorn sheep is listed by the State of Nevada as a 'rare' species. The BLM has provided special protection by listing the species as 'sensitive'. Mineral leasing should be withheld on crucial bighorn sheep habitat to ensure the continued existence of the animal.

All remaining conflicts (R 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.10, 4.1; WL 4.2, 4.5, 4.11, 4.26; L 1.1, 4.1, 4.2, 5.3, 5.4) should receive adequate protection through the environmental process requirements prior to any action affecting the resource.

Recreation 4.1 (wilderness inventories) could change the mineral leasing as now proposed if and when the inventories are completed.

Support Needs: All activities.

Alternatives considered:

a. Allow leasing on all lands within the planning unit.

b. Allow leasing on less area than recommended.

c. Limit leasing on all areas recommende at MFP 1 and include the special stipulation areas.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

Limited public comment was received about the restricting of leasing in the Mormon Mountains. The areas which were identifi to be withheld were 'crucial' areas that contain the most rugged portions of the mountains. Mineral leasing and developme would be extremely doubtful and costly.

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LEASABLE MINERALS

Recommendation

2.2 Encourage and facilitate the search for, and development of, geothermal resources within the unit. Cooperate with industry to aid and expedite exploration and development activities while at the same time protecting other resources by reasonable stipulations.

Rationale

The use of geothermal resources either for the direct generation of energy, or for one of the more passive uses such as space heating or greenhouse heating, can save considerable amounts of fossil fuel in areas where it occurs. Geothermal energy involves far less environmental damage (air pollution) than does the burning of fossil fuels.

The planning unit contains lands around Ash Springs and between Caliente and Pioche that have been classified by the USGS as being of prospective value for geothermal resources.

Combined with Minerals 2.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

An environmental assessment will have to be completed prior to issuance of the leases. Additional assessment would probably be required if a mine and the related facilities were developed by the leasee.

Current manpower and funding could prevent the timely issuance of the leases. Recent court suits have required that the majority of the BLM work force be assigned to the range program in order to meet court established deadlines for grazing environmental statements.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Withhold action on the prospecting permits pending environmental assessment of the action. Upon completion of a thorough assessment issue those leases found suitable for development.

Support Needs: NSO, Lincoln County, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Reasons

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), requires the Bureau to assess the potential impact of all actions affecting public land. Pending adequate assessment of the prospecting permits no action can be legally taken on this proposal.

Alternatives considered:

a. Allow no leasing of area.

b. Lease less area than requested.

c. Enlarge prospecting area to exceed lease application boundaries.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

Decision

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M2.3 Step 3 M2.3

LEASABLE MINERALS

Recommendation

2.3 Recognize the potential value of, and encourage the prospecting for and development of, aluminum-bearing rocks in southern Lincoln County that may prove to be a substitute for bauxite. Issue prospecting permits and recommend preference right leases should valuable leasable minerals be found. Oppose the withdrawal of land within mountain ranges from mineral entry.

7S, R70E, Sec. 2 SW¼
Sec. 3 S½, S½N½
Sec. 4, S½, S½N½
Sec. 5, SE¼
Sec. 8, E½
Sec. 9, All
Sec. 10, All
Sec. 11, W½
Sec. 15, All
Sec. 16, All
Sec. 17, E½

Rationale

Preliminary field work by a company attempting to develop a substitute for bauxite have found indications of extensive bodies of alunitized acid extrusive rocks (i.e. rhyolite) similar to rock that responds well to beneficiation in a pilot plant yielding alumina, potash, and sulfuric acid. The content of potash in the ore causes the deposits to be leasable, even though aluminum is locatable. Predictable impacts of such a large operation (up to 100 million tons) could require an EIS to determine suitable stipulations, even though a preference right lease is forthcoming according to law, once a valuable deposit is found.

Applications for prospecting permits have been submitted which, if granted, will mean that a 100 million ton open pit mine may be developed.

Multiple Use Analysis

Two conflicts were identified on this area. Watershed has recommended that a restriction be placed on a portion of the area due to fragile soils. Wildlife 4.26 recommended closure of crucial deer areas to mineral leasing. Approximately 1,200 acres of the mineral area is shown as a crucial deer area. The conflicts are not especially significant.

The leasing of this potential mineral deposit would not in itself be compatible, but the development of the area would be a dominant use of the other multiple use values found in the area. The social and economic impacts would be through the development of the open pit mine. Several hundred people could be employed both directly and indirectly, from the mine. This type of action would have a major effect upon the social values and economic system presently found in the unit. The impacts would be positive and negative, depending upon the various areas being affected.

The environmental impacts of such an action could be severe on a local area. The amount of land required would vary with the size of the operation. Impacts to air quality, water quality and other elements would be dependent upon the type of mine, size of the operation and the processes that would take place at the mine (i.e. smelting, processing, etc.).

Attach additional sheets, if needed

5842/5848

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)* Caliente
Activity Minerals
Objective Number

SALEABLE MINERALS

Objective:

3.0 To maintain and expand an inventory of saleable mineral materials that could be utilized for building and construction purposes with a probable expansion of population within the planning unit.

Rationale:

Although presently the low population density in the unit does not generate much demand for the saleable (construction) minerals, there is always the possibility that this can change and such materials be needed. There are large supplies of sand and gravel in natural washes and alluvial fans throughout the unit. Building stone is less widespread, but would be available if a demand arose. Sufficient demand for sand and gravel appears in the Caliente and Pioche areas. Suitable national resource lands containing workable deposits of sand and gravel can be opened as community pits. This will help to discourage unauthorized removal of mineral materials from public lands.

Multiple Use Analysis

This objective is compatible with the multiple use policies for the land use plan.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept as written.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente	
Activity Minerals	
Overlay Reference	Step 1 M 3.1 Step 3

SALEABLE MINERALS

Recommendation

3.1 Take no action that would interfere with mining operations for quartzite and sand and gravel in Section 6, T. 4 S., R. 67 E., Antelope Canyon just north of Caliente. Eventually, at least part of the mining claims held on these lands should be examined for validity. Adjacent lands that are not under claim should be studied for the possible opening of a community pit to serve the Caliente area.

Rationale

A commercial quarrying operation is producing aggregate and similar products from mining claims. Although these claims are of questionable validity, they have never been challenged. Adjacent lands not claimed also contain reserves of mineable quartzite.

Multiple Use Analysis

No recommendations were found to be in conflict with this action. The compatibility of this action with other resource values is generally good.

The social and economic impacts of this action are low, but generally positive in nature.

This mine is currently in operation. The majority of the environmental impacts have taken place except possible expansion of the mine.

Impact to most environmental elements would be slight, due to the size of the mine.

Current Bureau funding and manpower would prevent the timely investigation of the validity of the claims.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Investigate the validity of the claims found in the area to determine if any action should be taken by the Bureau. If invalid claims are found, challenge their validity. Begin an evaluation of the area to determine the feasibility of establishing a community pit.

Support Needs: All activities, mineral investigation.

See Attached Sheet

Reasons

All actions on public land should be operated, within the limits of the laws. Illegal or invalid action should be terminated. Community mineral material pits should be established whenever a need arises.

Alternatives considered:

a. Allow the current operation to continue with no investigation of claims.

B. Not establish a community pit.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Caliente
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	Step 1 M 3.1 Step 3

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.	As stated in MFP 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Minerals
Overlay Reference
Step 1 M3.2 Step 3

SALEABLE MINERALS

Recommendation

3.2 Lands just west of Alamo in T.6S., R.61E. in the several washes that cross the area, should be considered to be reserves of sand and gravel for future use as Alamo expands. The existing community pit in the area should be expanded as necessary.

Rationale

Presently a pit in Sections 25, 30, 31, and 36 (the corner of the four sections), is providing excellent quality naturally washed gravel. Annual use is only a few thousand cubic yards, but as the community grows, there will probably be a need for additional sources of sand and gravel.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified which would require a modification of this action. The recommendation is compatible with the various other resource values found in the area.

Social, economic, and environmental impacts are slight.

Community pits enable the BLM to make quick response to individual demands for small quantities of saleable mineral materials. They should also help alleviate any existing trespass problems because of the relative ease with which individuals desiring such materials can acquire them through BLM.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read: In those areas where town expansion is occurring, establish community pits to reserve a sufficient supply of sand and gravel materials.

Support Needs: All activities (EAR).

Reasons

The sites recommended were only for the community of Alamo. Additional sites should probably be established to serve public need in all communities within the planning unit. The Bureau should make every effort to establish these pits in the near future.

Alternatives considered:

a. Close pits and don't allow sale of material.

b. Do not establish any additional community pits.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*	Caliente
Activity	Minerals
Overlay Reference	
Step 1 M3.3	Step 3

SALEABLE MINERALS

Recommendation
3.3 Take no action that would interfere with possible future mining operations for volcanic cinders in Sections 32 & 33, T.7S., R.66E. (Kane Springs Valley).

Rationale
Preliminary examinations indicate that a deposit of good quality volcanic cinders is available for future use. This material appears to be mineable without undue damage to the environment should a demand arise. An EAR has already been written.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified which would require a modification of this recommendation. Basically, the recommendation is compatible with various other resources.

Social and economic values are positive. Environmental impacts would be directly linked to the size of the operation, removal techniques and residual impacts. The above mentioned assessment will probably require revisions to ensure it meets current quality standards and specifically describes the planned operation. This action is dependent upon the demand for the product.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Reserve the volcanic cinders in T.7S., R.66E., Sec. 32, 33 for a possible future source. Ensure that all environmental procedures meet current quality standards prior to issuance of any permits for the material.

Support Needs: All activities (EAR).

Reason
Until a demand for the site is established the area should be reserved for this use. Environmental procedures should meet current standards.

Alternatives considered:
a. Deny the use.

B. Find another location.

MFP. Step 3 Decision

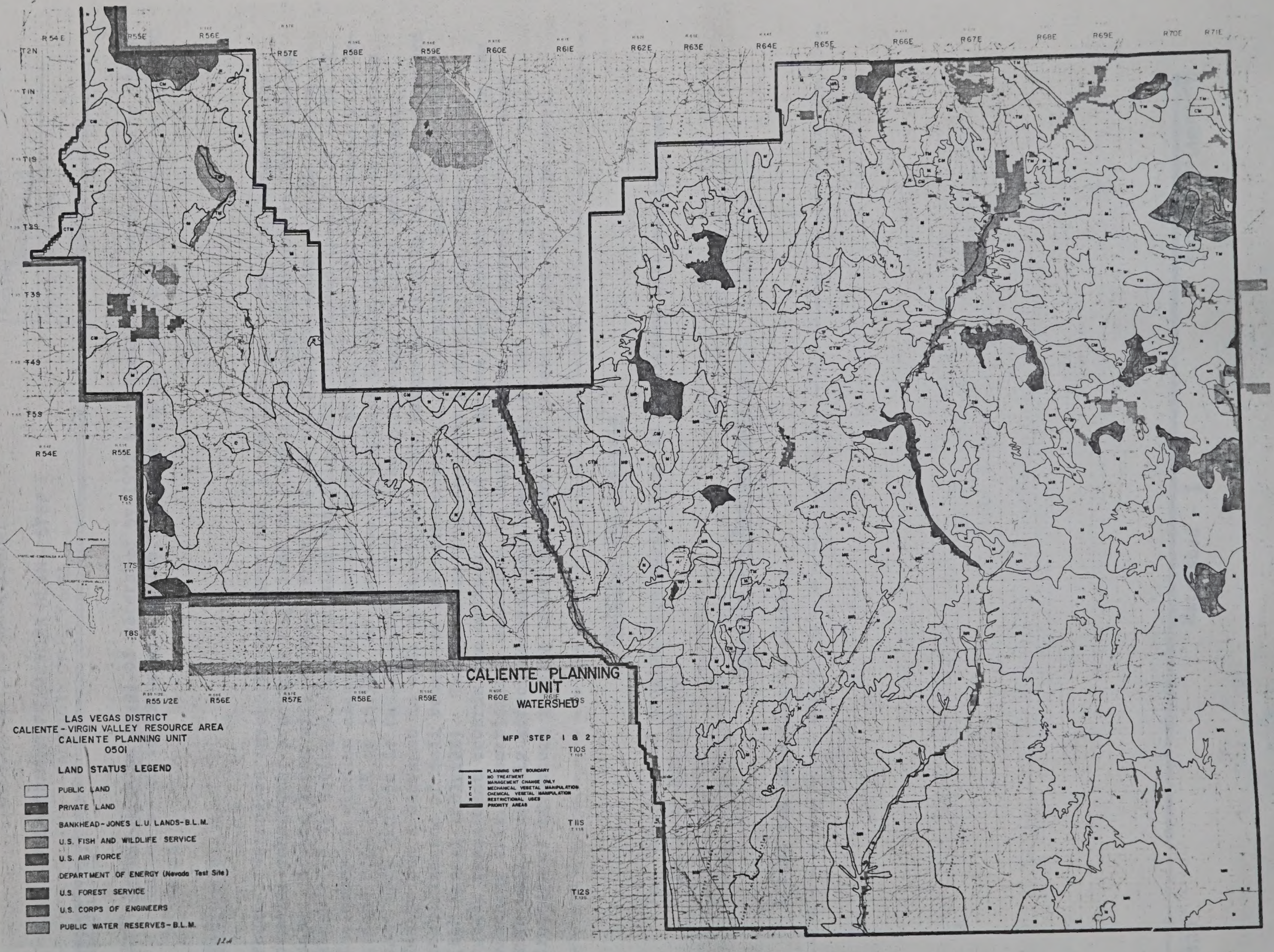
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

Watershed



CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
WATERSHED

LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
CALIENTE - VIRGIN VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
0501

MFP STEP 1 & 2

LAND STATUS LEGEND

☐	PUBLIC LAND
■	PRIVATE LAND
▨	BANKHEAD-JONES L.U. LANDS-B.L.M.
▨	U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
■	U.S. AIR FORCE
▨	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Nevada Test Site)
■	U.S. FOREST SERVICE
■	U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
▨	PUBLIC WATER RESERVES-B.L.M.

—	PLANNING UNIT BOUNDARY
N	NO TREATMENT
M	MANAGEMENT CHANGE ONLY
T	MECHANICAL VEGETAL MANIPULATION
C	CHEMICAL VEGETAL MANIPULATION
R	RESTRICTIONAL USES
▬	PRIORITY AREAS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Caliente

Activity
Watershed

Objective Number
W-1

Objective:

1.0 Reduce erosion level of watershed by 1992 by reducing Soil Surface Factor (SSF) values by 10 to 19 points on 256,000 acres and by more than 20 points on 103,000 acres.

Rationale:

Phase I Watershed inventory indicates that a continuation without a change in the present management practices will lead to a deteriorating condition in the planning unit. Stable acres will decrease from 1.1% of the planning unit to 0.3%. Acres classified as having a slight erosion condition will be reduced from 27.2% to 24.1%. The moderate erosion class will increase from 55.6% to 57.2%, critical acres will increase from 14.7% to 16.9%. An increase in the Soil Surface Factor value indicates that more erosion is taking place, with a likely increase in flood and sediment damage and a decrease in soil productivity. The watershed program is directed toward stabilization of soil resources and maintenance or restoration of soil productivity (BLM Manual 1603.12E). The Planning Area Analysis indicates that there will be public resentment towards the methods needed to improve the erosion condition in the planning unit. Restrictions necessary to improve areas with severe and/or rising SSFs will adversely affect several land uses, such as ORV use and grazing. Modification of livestock grazing could have economic impact on present range users.

Multiple Use Analysis

The reduction of erosion from public land is consistent with multiple use objectives and policy.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective as written.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente	
Activity Watershed	
Overlay Reference Step 1 M	Step 3 M

Recommendation
1.1 Initiate intensive management (orderly and efficient use of water, soil, and vegetative cover) of livestock by implementing livestock grazing systems to increase vegetative cover and reduce soil loss due to livestock trampling of frail soils. This will reduce present SSFs or prevent future increase of SSFs on 37,560 acres by more than 20 points, and on 409,300 acres by 10 to 19 points. These areas are indicated on the MFP Step 1 overlay. Flood and sediment damage will also be reduced.

Support Needs. Range Management.

Rationale
Uncontrolled grazing results in year-round use of forage or vegetative cover. Late summer use by livestock can significantly reduce both seed production and vigor necessary to replenish vegetative cover. A grazing system that would allow a late summer rest period would promote increased vigor and growth prior to winter, thus increasing total vegetative cover. The rest period will reduce the amount of compaction and degranulation of the soil, resulting in less damage to colloidal structure. This, in turn, will increase infiltration rates, porosity, and aeration. It will also reduce the amount of runoff, erosion, and subsequent sediment damage. The exact grazing system necessary to meet these requirements would depend on key species and class of livestock involved.

This recommendation also supports Objective #2.

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation is consistent with the objectives of the Range and Wild Horse programs. The boundaries of the areas may vary slightly, but the goal is to intensify management for the good of all resource values. Support will be needed from all activities to accomplish this goal.

Social, economic, and environmental benefits will vary, but will be generally positive in nature. (See RM1.4 for specific problems). Current Bureau funding and manpower allocation could severely limit the development of management plans in a timely manner.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Accept as written.

Support Needs: All activities, primarily Range and Wild Horse and Burro.

Reason
The recommendation is consistent with the Bureau's land use programs.

Alternatives considered:
None.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 M Step 3 M

Watershed 1.1

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Coordinate the proposed intensive management with the range management activity (RM 1.8). When possible the range management activity should utilize this recommendation when AMPs are developed.

Reason

The initiation of intensive livestock management was analyzed in the Caliente ES and specific areas recommended for AMPs. This recommendation will be useful in this development of the AMPs.

e: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 C & T Step 3 C & T

Recommendation

1.2 Improve watershed cover conditions through mechanical vegetal manipulation of pinyon-juniper, big sagebrush, blackbrush, greasewood, cheatgrass, red-brome, and Russian thistle, or chemical vegetal manipulation of big sagebrush where potential for significant reduction of SSF has been identified in Phase I Watershed data. Areas of sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, blackbrush at elevations above 5,000 feet, greasewood, red-brome, and Russian thistle should also be considered for prescribed burning. See Table 45-12 Opportunities for SSF Reduction on BLM Lands.

The areas outlined on the Watershed MFP I Overlay for vegetal manipulation are recommendations of the Phase I inventory process. Areas shown as having the greatest improvement potential should be given first priority. A detailed soil inventory is to be conducted at each proposed site to determine feasibility prior to implementation. Procedures should be taken to minimize soil disturbance such as allowing dead plants to remain in place as litter cover and restricting plowing to areas with low erosion potential and where a seeded stand can be established quickly.

Support Needs: Forestry, I&E, Archaeology, Wildlife, and Range Management, fire.

Rationale

The use of chemical treatment in conjunction with intensive management provides an opportunity to reduce the woody, poor soil-protecting plants and release the soil moisture for the benefit of lower growing, better ground cover plants which reduce erosion.

Advantages to chaining pinyon-juniper include the ability to treat large acreage at a low per-acre cost; desirable cover plants such as perennial grasses and weeds are not seriously damaged, and debris and trash add in protecting the soil from erosion.

Prescribed burning eliminates the need for several passes over the surface with heavy equipment, which destroys soil granulation. A better seedbed is also produced from a burn.

Multiple Use Analysis

The social, economic, and environmental effects of vegetative manipulation have been considered in the analysis of RM2.1. This recommendation is basically consistent with RM2.1, 2.2, 2.3, WH1.7, F1.4, and WL3.2, 3.3. The feasibility of the recommended projects would have to be considered on a case-by-case basis through the activity plan and environmental process.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

5826/5825

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 C & T Step 3 C & T

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept the recommendation as written. Combine this recommendation with range management 2.1.	A detail analysis of all vegetative manipulation project has been completed at RM2.1.
Support Needs: See RM2.1.	Alternative considered: Do no vegetative manipulations.

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.	As stated in MFP 1 and 2.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R Step 3 R

Recommendation

1.3 Restrict or ban high impact uses such as intensive construction activity. Restrict ORV competitive events to existing roads, trails, and washes whenever feasible when fragile soil areas are involved. These fragile areas are designated on the MFP Step I overlay. Adequate stipulations should be enforced to protect against construction damage to fragile landscapes by requiring soil investigations prior to actual soil disturbance and full remedial action upon completion of the project.

Rationale

The fragile soil areas, as identified by Phase I Watershed Inventory and soil surveys, are frail lands having either high erosion potential or current land use that is causing an increase in the normal erosion rate. Restricted use of an area would aid in reducing accelerated erosion and sedimentation rates by allowing the soil resource to develop or maintain an erosion pavement and minimize disturbance to vegetative cover. Competitive off-road vehicle events should be restricted to existing roads, trails, and washes whenever feasible to minimize "fanning-out" over fragile soils and hillsides.

This recommendation also supports Objective #2.

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflicts with this recommendation are extremely varied. Many of surface disturbing actions (e.g., chaining, ORV events, mining) are recommended for areas that the watershed activity has recommended for restriction. Many times, in the past, similar activities have taken place on restricted areas. Through the environmental assessment process, stipulations protecting soil stability are normally placed in documents authorizing surface disturbing actions. This practice illustrates the compatability of this recommendation with other activities. Soil surveys recently completed on most of the planning area enhance the watershed data available to develop such stipulations. The social and economic impacts of this action are positive. The environmental impacts are positive in all respects.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written; however, increase emphasis on compliance during and after soil disturbing actions. The word "ban" should also be dropped from the recommendation.

Support Needs: All activities.

Reason

Enforcement of stipulations is the only technique available the BLM to ensure that soils with high erosion potential are protected.

Alternative considered:
Do not protect fragile soils.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R Step 3 R

Watershed 1.3

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Restrict high impact uses such as intensive construction activity. Restrict ORV competitive events to existing roads, trails, and washes when fragile soil areas are involved. These fragile areas are designated on the MFP Step 1 overlay. Adequate stipulations should be enforced to protect against construction damage to fragile landscapes by requiring soil investigations prior to actual soil disturbance and full remedial action upon completion of the project.

Reason

The words ban and whenever feasible were removed from the recommendation to clarify the intent of the action.

te: Attach additional sheets, if needed
ctions on reverse)

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

1.4 Coordinate with the fire management program to identify and protect fragile soils from erosion (and resultant sedimentation due to loss of cover by fire). Fragile soils are identified on the erosion susceptibility overlay.

Support Needs: Forestry, Wildlife, Fire Management, Range Management.

Rationale

Allowing fires to burn in areas having a high erosion potential would significantly increase sediment yields of the effected watersheds. When soil surveys are completed for the planning unit, the soils should be evaluated for fire management purposes to determine priorities for fire control.

A fire management program would fulfill both Objective #1 and Objective #2, i.e. reduce erosion and sediment damage.

Combine this recommendation with Recreation 6.1 which recommended a comprehensive fire management plan for the unit.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Caliente
Activity	Watershed
Objective Number	W-2

bjective:

.0 Reduce flood and sediment damage occurring on watersheds in the planning unit.

ationale:

he watershed program is directed towards stabilization of soil resources and reduction f flood and sediment damages (BLM Manual 1603.12E). At the present time the rates of verland flow of run-off and sediments for the planning unit vary from less than .1 to 1.0 acre-feet per square mile as determined by the PSIAC method. Sediment roduction trends appear to be rising on the upland areas while remaining static in the alleys. This increased sediment production is reducing soil porosity and infiltration ates which in turn increase velocity of flow. Resulting water and wind erosion increase urbidity and sedimentation rates in ponds and reservoirs, thus increasing maintenance osts or reducing the lifespan of the facilities. Most damage on the national resource ands occurs in the form of gully cutting and sheet erosion.

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommended objective is consistent with multiple use goals and policy.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective as written.

UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Watershed
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation

2.1 Construct small scale water control facilities on tributaries to the following major drainages: Clover Creek; Meadow Valley Wash through Panaca and Caliente; the White River Drainage above Crystal Springs and through Pahranagat Valley. Specific sites are to be determined after closer inspection on the ground.

Support Needs: Archaeology, Range Management, Division of Operations, Wildlife.

Rationale

Locality and frequency of occurrence of flooding varies greatly within the planning unit due to the spotty nature of the generally small area storms. Rainstorm debris-floods are usually of high intensity and short duration. By working with small tributary streams the costs involved would be much less than constructing major flood control devices.

This would reduce the potential for gully erosion resulting from high intensity, short duration rainstorms which fill ponds and reservoirs with sediments. Water soluble minerals obtained from the soils would be reduced, thereby improving water quality (Objective #3).

Multiple Use Analysis

No specific conflicts were identified. No social or economic impacts are anticipated as a result of the recommendation. Slight environmental impacts may occur in local areas during the construction of the water control facilities. The Lands recommendation 5.2 for flood control structures complement the goals of the proposal. Every effort could be made to coordinate this recommendation with Lands 5.2 to resolve problems identified.

Current Bureau funding and manpower (YACC) could allow the completion of several of these projects. Coordination with the Soil Conservation Service, Lincoln County Flood Control, and affected private land owners would be required.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the multiple use recommendation with priority given to the protection of private land currently being damaged by flooding. Meadow Valley Wash and the Pahranagat Valley appear to be in need of immediate help. Cooperative agreements should be sought on these projects. The district should initiate the action rather than awaiting private land owners' requests.

Reasons

Major goals of the BLM Watershed program are reduction of siltation in all water courses, improvement of watershed conditions, and removal of conflicts with private property. A priority must be given to private land owners' investments on their land.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Support Needs Same as MFP 1

Alternative considered:
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.	As stated in MFP 2.

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Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Caliente

Activity
Watershed

Objective Number
W-3

Objective:

3.0 Improve water quality by achieving an 800 milligram per liter ceiling on total dissolved solids in waters draining into the Colorado River, as indicated by the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum, 1975.

Rationale:

On June 24, 1974, Public Law 93-320, entitled the "Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act", was enacted to reduce the salinity of waters entering the Colorado River as required by treaty with the Republic of Mexico. This is consistent with the watershed activity policy which states that the program be directed toward protection and enhancement of water quality (BLM Manual 1603.12E). Clean water was identified as being a high social value in the planning unit by the Planning Area Analysis.

Multiple Use Analysis

This objective is consistent with multiple use goals and policy for the public land.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective as written.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Watershed
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation	Rationale
3.1 Protect spring sources throughout the planning unit from pollution by animal wastes, and from destruction of the source by trampling and wallowing. Support Needs: Range Management Wildlife, Wild Horses and Burros. NOS Technical Services/ Division of Operations.	Protection of water sources through management facilities would provide an unimpeded supply of unpolluted water for all consumptive users. This can be accomplished through use of head boxes and piping water to a trough rather than consumption at the source.

Combine this recommendation with Wildlife 3.4. Several activities have indicated a need to protect spring sources from pollution. Wildlife 3.4 will consider all the recommendations.

Attach additional sheets

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Watershed
Objective Number

Objective:

4.0 Increase ground water recharge of the watersheds in the planning unit.

Rationale:

The watershed program activity is directed towards the protection and enhancement of water yield (BLM Manual 1603.12E). Recharge of new waters into ground water reservoirs must come from sporatic and inadequate sources of runoff, precipitation in adjacent mountain ranges, underflow from upstream basins, and percolation of precipitation. Since these methods are not sufficient to meet increasing needs, importation of water will become necessary and future management will be vital to increase water yield.

Multiple Use Analysis

This objective is consistent with other Bureau programs.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept as written.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Caliente

Activity
Watershed

Overlay Reference
Step 1 T & C Step 3 T & C

ecommendation

.1 Improve ground water conditions by ncreasing watershed cover conditions hrough mechanical vegetal manipulation, ire, or chemical vegetal manipulation of inyon-juniper. First priority areas ave been identified on the MFP Step 1 verlay.

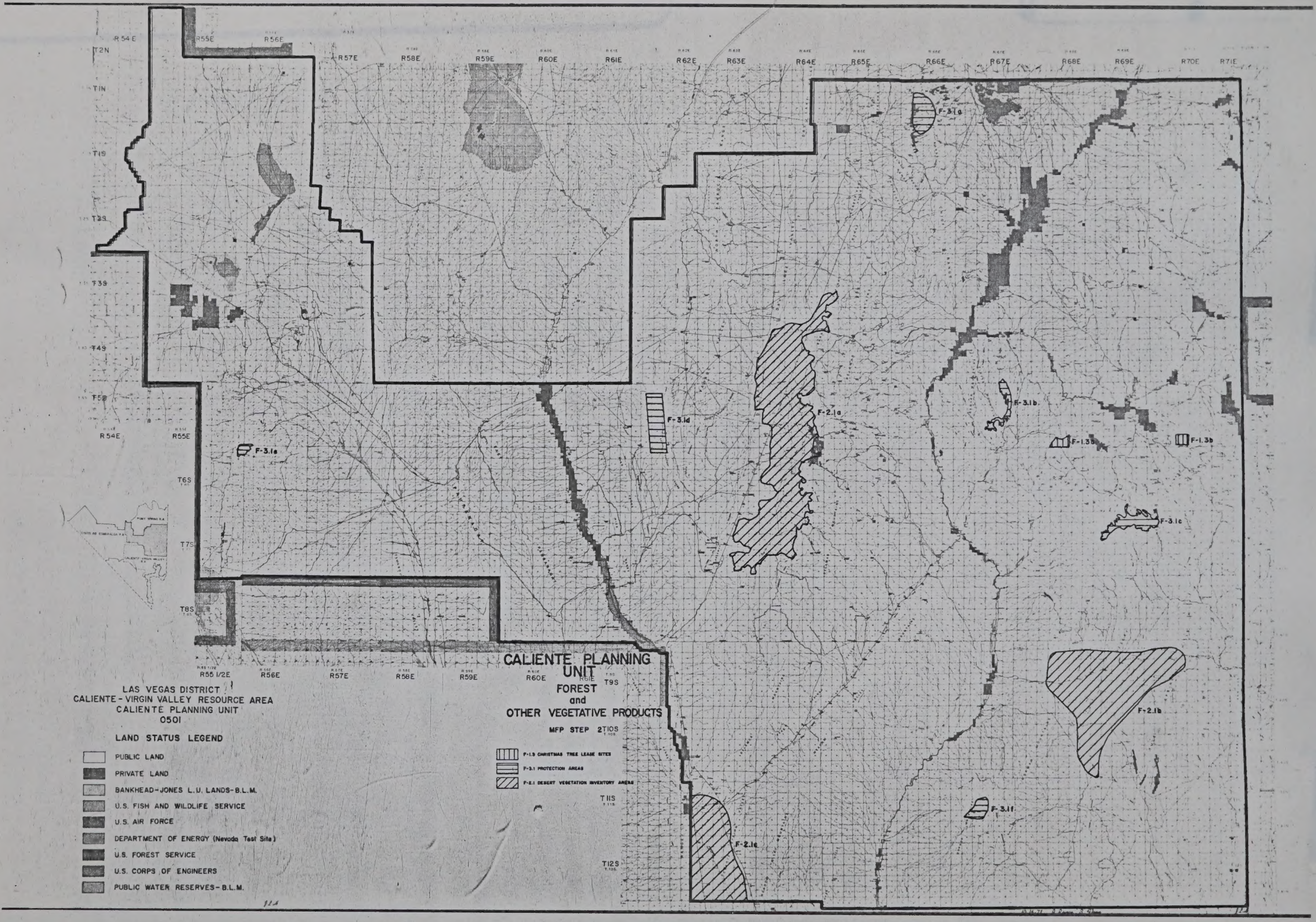
upport Needs: Archaeology, Forestry, &E, Wildlife, Range Management, Fire.

Rationale

Studies by Gifford (1975) show that evapotranspiration from pinyon-juniper woodland in Utah is nearly equal to precipitation received. Likewise, a potential for water loss via transpiration in pinyon-juniper exists throughout all 12 months of the year. If the trees are replaced by grasses, transpiration potentials are high only during active growth periods of the grasses. According to Gifford and Shaw (1973) removal of trees may result in increased soil moisture during part or all of the year, notedly so for depths below 60 centimeters.

See Range Management 2.1 for multiple use analysis and recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed



CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT

FOREST
and
OTHER VEGETATIVE PRODUCTS

MFP STEP 2

LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
CALIENTE - VIRGIN VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
0501

LAND STATUS LEGEND

- ☐ PUBLIC LAND
- ▨ PRIVATE LAND
- ▨ BANKHEAD-JONES L.U. LANDS-B.L.M.
- ▨ U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
- ▨ U.S. AIR FORCE
- ▨ DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Nevada Test Site)
- ▨ U.S. FOREST SERVICE
- ▨ U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
- ▨ PUBLIC WATER RESERVES-B.L.M.

- ▥ F-1.3 CHRISTMAS TREE LEASE SITES
- ▤ F-3.1 PROTECTION AREAS
- ▨ F-2.1 DESERT VEGETATION INVENTORY AREAS

FORESTRY

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Forestry
Objective Number 1.0

Objective:

1.0 To manage and sell forest products from all sites identified as suitable for intensive Christmas tree, fence post, firewood, and other viable woodland products management programs.

Rationale:

The Clover and Delamar Mountains are highly suited for production of woodland products. In general, access to these areas is good. Through intense management programs, identified sites could produce a greater volume of forest products. Current sites will soon be unable to meet demand as projected in the URA and PAA unless intensive management is undertaken to increase production. (Policy guidance is given in BLM Manual 1603.F1F2b and F4bf&g).

Multiple Use Analysis

The management and sale of forest products within the Caliente Planning Unit, has become an ever-increasing job, particularly during the past few years. The selection of suitable sites for the program has not been well organized and, as a result, public demand has not always been satisfied. Numerous areas exist that can support the program described above, if proper inventories are completed and proper management initiated.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective as written.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Forestry

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

1.1 Conduct inventories on all forested public lands within the Caliente Planning Unit. Inventories required are: reproduction rate, stand age class, percent canopy cover, density, diameter (breast height and basel area), rate of growth, stand height, production and number of eight- and ten-foot saw-log-size trees, production of wood fiber and particles, Christmas trees per acre, posts per acre, disease and insect-damaged stands, and site quality in relation to site suitability and production. Inventories should be conducted initially in the Clover and Delamar Mountains.

Rationale

Recent Nevada Division of Forestry and U.S. Forest Service studies (cited in URA 3) on uses of Pinyon Pine and Juniper (P-J) types of inventories would be necessary to determine productivity, nonproductivity, and condition of existing stands. Those stands identified as capable of intensive management for wood production should be used to meet demand identified in the Planning Area Analysis (PAA). This should be the first priority project in the forestry program.

Multiple Use Analysis

Social, economic, or environmental impacts associated with the execution of these inventories themselves will be negligible. Current information is not of sufficient detail to allow intensive management of the forest products produced in the Caliente Planning Unit. BLM standards prescribe that in all land use programs, adequate inventories will be maintained in sufficient detail to manage the resource. Current manpower and funding is not adequate to complete this program as outlined. Additional positions and money will be required. These inventories should probably be completed prior to undertaking major modification of the vegetation communities as recommended by the other resource activities.

Multiple Use Recommendations

Accept the recommendation as written.

Reasons

The need for intensive management of the forest products resource, due to increasing public demand, is becoming more evident.

Support Needs: Forestry position, money.

Alternative considered:

Do not complete the inventory and continue to manage the program as in the past.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

1.2 Complete a cords per acre firewood production inventory using R.O. Meeuwig's system of estimating production. This inventory can be used to aid commercial cutters as to the amount of wood they can expect to obtain and to aid BLM in managing the intensity and locality in which the activity would occur.

Rationale

The completion of such an inventory will help BLM to manage the firewood sales program more intensely, and would allow the establishment of sale areas having highest potential for firewood production The inventory would be useful in identifying insect-damaged timber and overstocked stands, and for salvaging wood in recently-burned areas. The feasibility of cutting green firewood should also be analyzed in this inventory. This inventory should be conducted on a priority basis to meet immediate demand as established in the PAA. The cutting of green pinyon is necessary to meet Objective #1. It is possible to remove all the trees from large areas by cutting for firewood, Christmas trees and fence posts. Multiple use objectives can be me by harvest of trees instead of chaining or controlled burns. It is more desirable to receive payment for woodland products and accomplish that objective, than to pay for the cost of manipulation or conversion.

Multiple Use Analysis

Social, economic, and environmental impacts associated with this system will be negligible. The fire wood program within the planning unit has grown significantly (reference PAA) in recent years. The incorporation of such a system would have positive resource management impacts and might also be beneficial to commercial woodcutters.

Details about time requirements and other necessary items is currently lacking. Existing manpower and funding prevent the immediate use of the system.

ure Attach additional sheets, if needed

5776/1435

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendations

When adequate manpower and funding becomes available, initiate a test of the recommended system to determine if the results will benefit the Bureau's program. A top priority should be placed on this action. Until the inventories are completed, continue the present program of fire wood sales.

Support Needs: Range, NSO, Forestry.

Reasons

Public demand for firewood has risen sharply in recent years. Several individuals have asked to cut green firewood for future sale to the public. The Bureau is currently evaluating the possibility of vegetative manipulation to increase forage production for livestock, wild horses and wildlife. If the increased forage production can be achieved through the sale of firewood, the several objectives can be achieved.

Alternative considered:

Do not complete the inventory and allow the sale of green firewood.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify recommendation 1.1 to include this inventory for the acquisition of data concerning cords of firewood per acre.

Reason

All inventory systems should be completed at the same time to limit inventory needs and maximize acquisition of data.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-1 Step 3 F1.3(a,b)

Recommendation

1.3 Allow for disposal, lease, or other authorizations as necessary to establish commercial Christmas tree operations on the areas shown on MFP Overlay 1.

a. Prohibition Flat

b. Panaca Summit

c. Beaver Dam

d. Fife Flat

Rationale

The URA identified commercial cutters who expressed interest in this type of operation. Demand for Christmas trees has risen significantly in recent years (PAA). The inventory in Objective 1 would be required prior to establishment of these sites. However, potential is believed to currently exist on the above-mentioned areas. A trial program could be established immediately to determine feasibility of this program.

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflicts with a recommendation such as 1.3 would have to be of such a nature, as to totally preclude the leasing or development of the land. No conflicts of this type were identified on the areas. Other values, however, were identified. Range, Wild Horses, and Watershed indicated the need for vegetative manipulation to improve watershed condition and provide additional forage. Mineral values have been indicated on several of the areas. This type of conflict does not restrict the use of the land for Christmas tree development unless the land was to be transferred into private ownership.

If properly managed, a Christmas tree lease should be compatible with other multiple use values.

Social and economic values would be generally low, but high to the individual seeking or maintaining the lease.

The environmental impacts of establishing the sites would be slight to all elements, except vegetation.

Managing of the sites for specific species (pinyon pine), would impact the shrub and tree species. If the disposal option were undertaken, then the impacts to other land users could be high.

Current Bureau funding and manpower could limit the development and issuance leases for these sites. This action should be coordinated with Nevada Division of Forestry, and U.S. Forest Service.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

6280/6306

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-1 Step 3 F1-3(a,b)

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read as follows:

Allow for the lease or other authorization as necessary to establish commercial Christmas tree operation on the following areas.

a. Fife Flat (Sheep Flat) T.5S., R.68E., Sec. 33, 34

b. Baldy Knolls T.5S., R.70E., Sec. 34, 35

No additional areas should be established until the feasibility of the program in the recommended areas is determined. An activity plan and EAR should be completed on these areas prior to the issuing of a lease.

Reasons

Public demand for this type of area has been documented in the URA. If properly planned, multiple use values (grazing, wild horses, etc.) should not be effected.

The land should not be transferred to private ownership since a lease or temporary use permit could be issued and would achieve the desired goal.

Support Needs: Range, wild horses, watershed, fire.

Alternatives considered:

a. Do not allow commercial Christmas leases in the planning unit.

b. Lease all sites recommended.

c. Allow for disposal of the land to private ownership.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-2 Step 3

Recommendation

1.4 In order to achieve a sustained yield management program, additional Christmas tree production sites will be required. Those areas identified through inventory on the Clover and Delamar Mountains as suitable for this type of operation should be manipulated (chained) and/or burned to achieve production as necessary.

Rationale

Demand for Christmas trees is rising constantly. Populations in areas like Reno, Las Vegas, Salt Lake City, and Phoenix are growing rapidly. Christmas trees are currently BLM's best source of revenue from woodland products and have the best potential for development. Also, as stated in the PAA, any activity which brings revenue into the County through sale of marketable product, will have an overall stabilizing effect on that community's or the County's economy.

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflicts with this recommendation are extremely varied. It is rather difficult to determine their exact extent. The recommended area is almost the entire pinyon-juniper vegetation type. Specific sites that are highly productive and seem feasible were not identified. The boundary of any area can easily vary by considerable distance in any direction. Consequently, the majority of the conflict could be mitigated through site planning on the ground. This recommendation is compatible with Range Mangement 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, Wildlife 3.1, 3.2, Watershed 1.2, 4.1, and Wild Horses 1.6. The social and economic impacts from this action would vary widely. Christmas trees, themselves, do not affect the economy in the planning unit that greatly. However, the change in vegetation composition would have positive effects on forage users due to the increased production.

The environmental impacts would depend upon the amount of disturbance planned (acres) and the techniques used (chaining, spraying, etc.). This should be properly analyzed using the environmental procedures now in operation.

Existing manpower and funding would not allow the Bureau to complete this action in the near future.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)
5279/6307

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Forestry

Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-2 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendations

Drop this recommendation.

Reasons

The various other activites (Range, Wild Horses, etc.) have all recommended vegetative manipulations that would achieve the same results as requested. It is extremely doubtful that a satisfactory cost-benefit ratio could be achieved purely from a forestry program. The other activities could cost-share with forestry to achieve the goals for all programs.

Support Needs: None.

Alternative considered:
Accept the recommendation.

- -

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP . .

Attach additional sheets, if needed

structions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Forestry

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation
1.5 Develop a forest management plan for all areas found suitable for firewood production and management. The inventories mentioned in recommendation 1.1 would enhance the quality of the plans, but immediate demand may require sites to be established on a trial basis.

Rationale
Inadequate inventories preclude the establishment of specific sites. However, demand as established in the PAA for firewood is very rapidly outstrippling the easily accessible firewood areas. Green firewood should be included in the cutting resources.

Multiple Use Analysis

Social, economic, and environmental impacts associated with the development of a forest management plan are negligible. The development of such a plan would consider all multiple use values found within the more productive area. The inventories recommended in recommendation 1.1 would be required prior to development of the plan. The day-to-day operation of the firewood, Christmas tree and fence post programs could be greatly streamlined, thus creating public benefits from a well operated, responsive forest product program.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Accept the recommendation as written. However, the inventory recommended in 1.1 should be completed prior to development of the plan.

Reasons
Current management of the forestry resource is poor. Emphasis on an upgraded program and proper planning will benefit public demand and multiple use management objectives for the unit.

Support Needs: Forestry position.

Alternatives considered:
Do not complete the plan.

MFP Step 3 Decision
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason
As stated in MFP 2.

Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation	Rationale
1.6 Continue the existing programs for utilization of Juniper posts, Pine boughs, and pine nuts, with allowances for large commercial sales of the pine nuts in years of high production.	The present program appears to meet the existing demand for these products. No particular problems have been identified.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with this recommendation were found. This program is compatible with the multiple use values in the unit. The social and economic impacts are negligible, but positive to planning unit residents.

The environmental impacts are slight to all values. This program has been working for many years.

Current Bureau funding and manpower is adequate to manage the existing program. Any change in the intensity of the demand would require additional people.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reasons
Accept the recommendation as written.	The existing program has not been a problem and no conflicts were identified. Continuation will have positive social and economic benefits.
Support Needs: None.	Alternative considered: Discontinue the existing program.

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Modify the recommendation to read as follows: Continue the existing programs for utilization of juniper posts, Christmas trees, pine boughs and pine nuts with allowances for large commercial sales of the pine nuts in years of high production. Increase use supervision to ensure environmental damage is limited.	Several individuals indicated overall support for the program, however, they recommended that the BLM improve their supervision of the use presently occurring.

Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation	Rationale
1.7 In addition to sales, allow free use of woodland products as a supplemental means to aid disposal of unneeded products and to help meet specific management objectives. All free use must be restricted to that which is permitted by Bureau policy and should not be considered until all reasonable efforts have been made to dispose of these materials through sales.	Free use should only be used as a supplemental means of disposal. Although it is a viable management technique, policy currently restricts its application to specific groups. This entire recommendation should only be considered as a support function to the overall forestry program. If there is a recognized demand for a product, BLM policy dictates that that product must be sold and not supplied through free-use.

Multiple Use Analysis

Current use levels of this program are so small that the social, economic and environmental impacts are negligible. As stated, current Bureau policy is to obtain fair market value for products sold or utilized from public lands. However, due to small quantities and limited demand, disposal by free use is often the only means through which prudent use of the resource can be achieved. Positive social, cultural, and resource management values can be met by using a resource wisely.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept as written.	The prudent use of the resource must be achieved to ensure that the public achieves maximum benefit from the resource.
Support Needs: None.	Alternative considered: Disallow the free use of woodland products.

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.	As stated in MFP 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)* Caliente
Activity Forestry
Objective Number 2.0

Objective:

2.0 To study, manage, and allow sale of desert vegetation.

Rationale:

URA Step 3 shows a high demand for desert vegetation to be utilized in landscaping. Recommendations have been made by local planning councils and agencies to use desert vegetation for landscaping projects. The Bureau has been working with the University of Nevada, Reno, and the Desert Research Institute on a proposed study to determine the feasibility of a sales program.

There is a definite need here in the Southwest to conserve water. Cities such as Phoenix and Albuquerque have gone to extensive use of native vegetation in landscaping. With the present rate of growth in the Las Vegas metropolitan area, the increased use of native vegetation for water conservation is a must. Also, as stated in the PAA, our initiation of a sales management program on desert vegetation will reduce the incentive for trespass removal of this resource.

Multiple Use Analysis

The demand for desert vegetation has been increasing with the growth of the desert communities. The use of water-conserving plants has been encouraged by numerous communities. The removal of these species must be carefully reviewed to ensure that plant population dynamics are maintained.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Initiate studies to determine the capabilities of desert vegetation for intensive management and sales to the public.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Forestry

Overlay Reference
Step 1 F-3 Step 3

Recommendation

2.1 Conduct inventories of all desert vegetation within the planning unit to include the Delamar Valley, upper Tule Desert, the two major concentrations. (See MFP 1 overlay). Inventories necessary are: areas of concentration, species present, condition of stands, age structure, production rates, and potential limiting environmental factors.

a. Delamar area

b. Tule area

c. Coyote area

Rationale

Little is known about desert plants and their suitability, both ecologically and phenologically, for sales. The URA determined that several local Government agencies are encouraging the use of desert vegetation in landscaping as a water conservation measure. This emphasis by the local government has placed an increased demand on the resource. The lack of a sales program has caused the theft of desert vegetation from the planning unit. These inventories should be the second priority project in the forestry program.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis

See analysis for F1.1. The two proposals are similar.

The recommendations cannot be combined due to differences in demand and use levels.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept as written. Continue the present program of not selling desert vegetation until the inventories are conducted.

Support Needs: Additional manpower, money.

Reasons

Inventories will supply the needed information to support future management decisions affecting the desert vegetation.

Alternative considered:
Do not complete the inventories.

- -

Attach additional sheets, if needed

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Forestry

Overlay Reference
Step Fr-3 Step 3

Forestry 2.1

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Conduct inventories on catcus and other succulent vegetation within the planning unit to include the Delamar Valley, upper Tule Desert, the two major concentrations. (See MFP 1 overlay). Inventories necessary are: areas of concentration, species present, condition of stands, age structure, production rates, and potential limiting environmental factors.

Reason

The limited funding of the Bureau should be utilized on the species representing the highest demand by the public. The cactus and other desert succulents presently are in high demand.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Forestry
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation
3.2 Restrict fire suppression equipment (surface disturbing, (i.e. Caterpillar) from all terrain in the planning unit were visual disturbance will remain. This policy should be maintained until a fire protection plan has been prepared.

Support Needs: Fire.

Rationale
Through use of hand tools and air operations, fire protection can be accomplished with the least amount of environmental damage incurred.

Multiple Use Analysis

Fire suppression activities can be destructive to the environment if improperly managed. The utilization of heavy equipment on fragile soils can leave scars that remain for many years. The watershed activity (W1.4) has identified areas where use restrictions should be placed upon heavy equipment. The development of a fire management plan (R6.1) would consider these special areas along with numerous other values identified by other activities.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Combine this recommendation with Recreation recomendation 6.1.

Support Needs: Fire Management, Forestry.

Reason
The recreation activity recommended that a fire management plan be developed for the entire planning unit. The plan will include specific discussions on protection of these values.

Alternatives considered:
None.

See Recreation 6.1 for MFP Step 3 decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Forestry
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

3.3 Identify for cutting and removal, all insect or disease-damaged trees from Ponderosa Pine, Aspen, and White Fir stands in the planning unit.

Rationale

These three species are very rare in the planning unit as well as all of Southern Nevada. Because of values and unique features, these species need to be maintained.

Bristlecone pine is also found in the are but in most cases is in a more natural state if left alone and not removed from the ecosystem. Exceptions to this would be in case of serious or catastrophic infestations.

- -

Multiple Use Analsysis

Social and economic impacts from this recommendation would be positive. Positive environmental impacts could be achieved through management of species that are rare in Southern Nevada. The White Fir stands have been identified in the URA as containing an insect or infestation disease that could seriously harm the long-term productivity of the species. Existing manpower and funding could prevent the immediate investigation of this problem. Recreation (1.1, 1.2) and Wildlife (3.10) have also identified these areas for protection. The fire management plan recommendation in R6.1 could be complimentary to this action.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written.

Reason

The protection of these trees will have a positive social impact on the area. Residents of the area have expressed interest in the protection of the trees.

Support Needs: Forestry, Fire.

Alternative Considered:
None.

- -

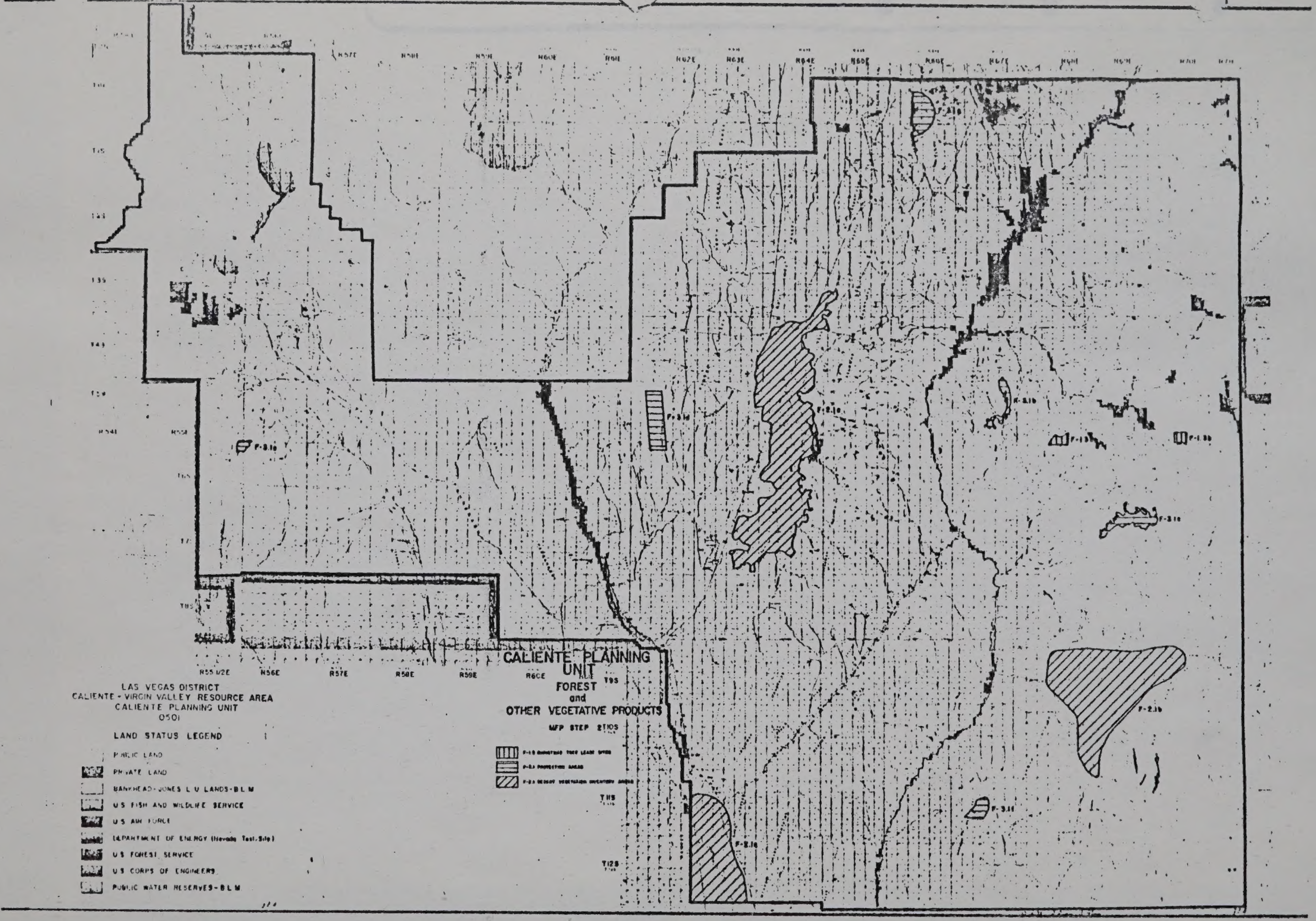
MFP Step 3 Decision

This recommendation should be dropped pending completion of the requested inventories.

Reason

Inadequate data presently exists to determine the full extent of this problem. The requested inventories will allow a sufficient data base to be compiled to make better managemen decisions.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

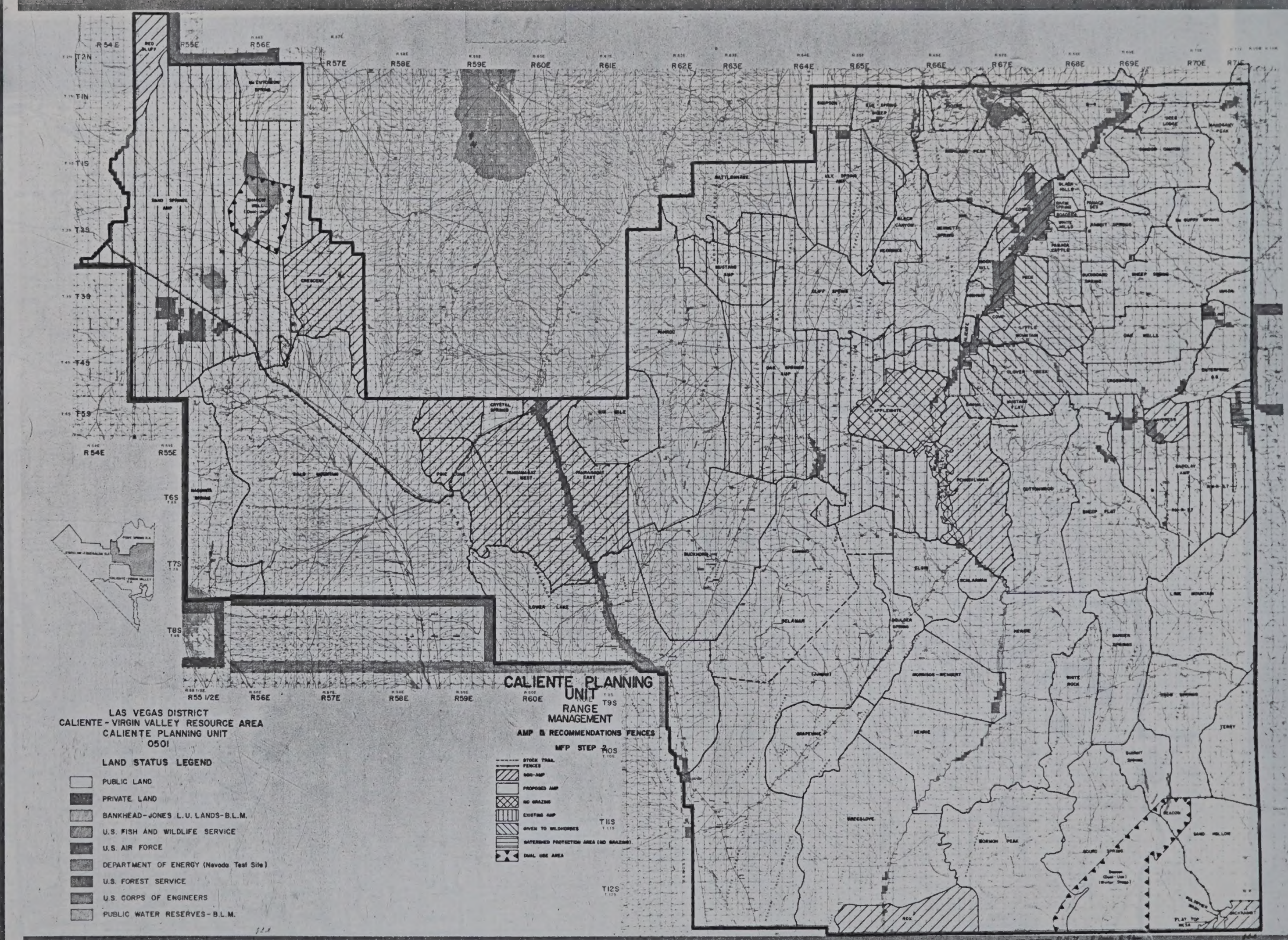


CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
FOREST
and
OTHER VEGETATIVE PRODUCTS

MFP STEP 2 105

LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
CALIENTE - VIRGIN VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
0501

RANGE



CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT

RANGE MANAGEMENT

AMP & RECOMMENDATIONS FENCES

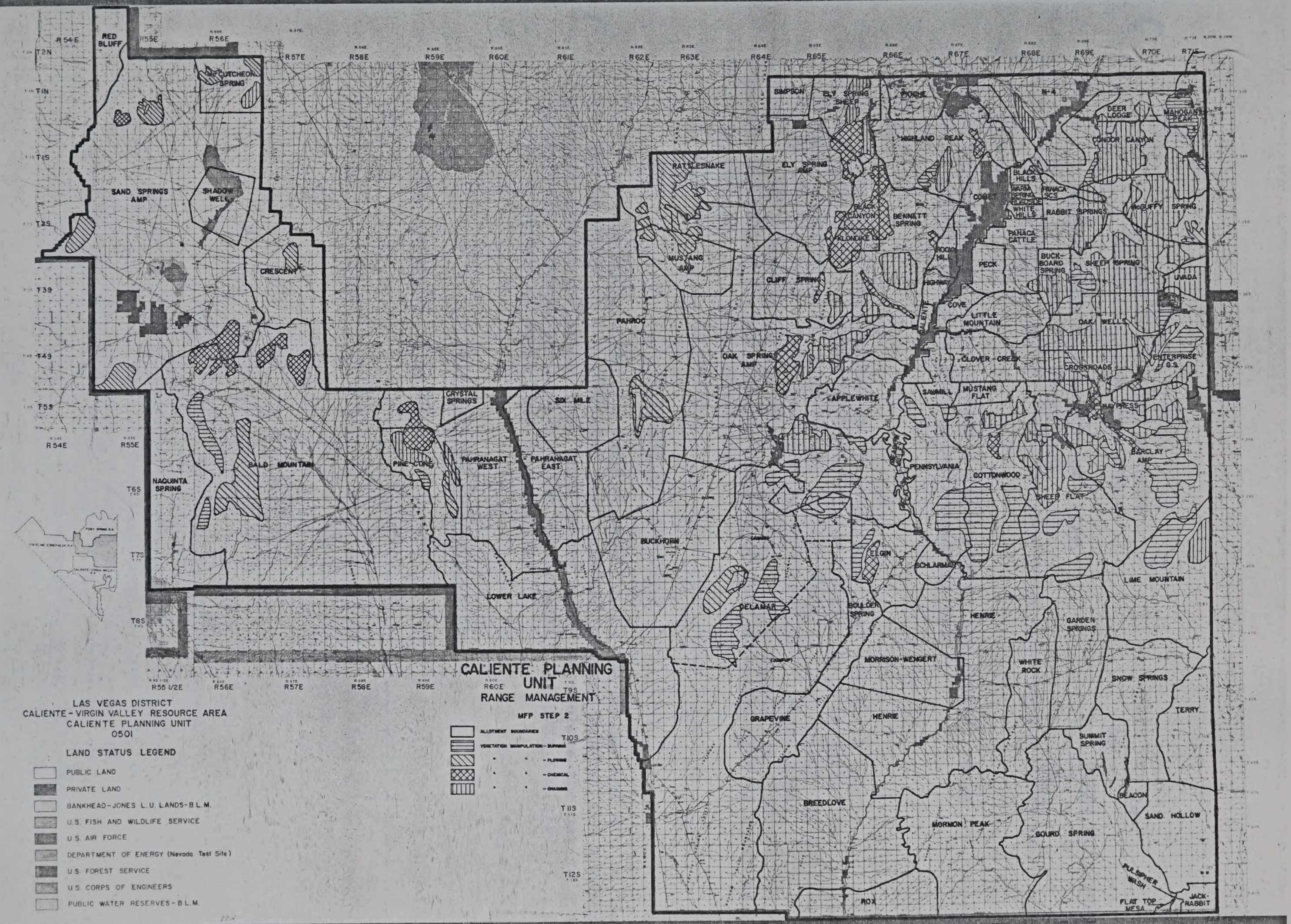
MFP STEP 2

- STOCK TRAIL
- FENCES
- ▨ NON-AMP
- ☐ PROPOSED AMP
- ▩ NO GRAZING
- ▥ EXISTING AMP
- ▧ GIVEN TO WILDHORSES
- ▤ WATERSHED PROTECTION AREA (NO GRAZING)
- ☒ DUAL USE AREA

LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
CALIENTE - VIRGIN VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
0501

LAND STATUS LEGEND

- ☐ PUBLIC LAND
- ■ PRIVATE LAND
- ▒ BANKHEAD-JONES L.U. LANDS-B.L.M.
- ▒ U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
- ■ U.S. AIR FORCE
- ▒ DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Nevada Test Site)
- ■ U.S. FOREST SERVICE
- ▒ U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
- ▒ PUBLIC WATER RESERVES - B.L.M.



CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
RANGE MANAGEMENT

MFP STEP 2

▭	ALLOTMENT BOUNDARIES
▤	VEGETATION MANIPULATION - BURNING
▧	" " - PLOWING
▩	" " - CHEMICAL
▥	" " - CHAINING

LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
CALIENTE - VIRGIN VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
0501

LAND STATUS LEGEND

☐	PUBLIC LAND
■	PRIVATE LAND
☐	BANKHEAD-JONES L.U. LANDS-B.L.M.
▒	U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
■	U.S. AIR FORCE
▒	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Nevada Test Site)
■	U.S. FOREST SERVICE
▒	U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
☐	PUBLIC WATER RESERVES - B.L.M.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Range Management

Objective Number
RM-1

Objective:

Continue to manage grazing of domestic livestock on the Federal range for maximum yield of livestock forage in the Caliente Planning Unit.

Rationale:

Livestock grazing is the highest and best agricultural use which can be made of these lands. Grazing of domestic livestock on public lands is authorized by the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (PL 94-579) of 1976. Livestock grazing has been the primary hobby, form of recreation, or lifestyle of the people who utilize the vegetative resource. The lands are unsuitable for cultivation because of lack of quantities of water needed for irrigation and poor soil condition.

Multiple Use Analysis

The Bureau is directed in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act to "manage the public lands in a manner that will provide food and habitat for domestic animals" (FLPMA 102(a)(8)) and "in a manner which recognizes the nation's need for domestic sources of food from the public land". (FLPMA 102(a)(12)). The objective as stated meets this basic policy.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective as written.

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Recommendation

RM-1.1 Establish seasons of use for each allotment in the Caliente Planning Unit according to the attached list for short-term management purposes.

Rationale

Grazing use is authorized during the entire forage growing season (or yearlong) on 42 allotments. This type of grazing does not allow the perennial forage plants to develop reproductive capacity and gain vigor. Season-long grazing every year has eliminated all but remnants of some preferred forage plants in many areas within most of the allotments.

Research shows spring grazing (during the first part of the grazing season) is the most damaging to plants. This first growth depletes the food reserves of the plants stored during the preceding growing season. Early grazing causes a further depletion of the food reserves. If the plants are not allowed to produce seed and restore depleted reserves, the plants soon lose vigor and reproductive capability. Plant growth in the planning unit generally starts in early March through May.

After seasons-of-use are established and implemented, seedlings of forage species will have the opportunity to develop root systems during the early part of the growing season and will be able to survive during the early part of the growing season. Following a year's establishment the plants will be able to withstand grazing pressure. Older, established plants will be able to develop larger root systems and produce foliage before being grazed. Seasons-of use can be adjusted after Allotment Management Plans are developed and implemented.

Multiple Use Analysis for RM 1.1 and 1.7

The only conflict with this recommendation identified was Wildlife 4.25 which recommended that livestock grazing not be allowed from March 1 to June 30 on crucial deer winter range. The range activity also recommended (RM 1.7) that the base property requirements be changed to conform to BLM and Nevada Range Policy for all allotments, not just land based allotments. This recommendation

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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will require that all livestock operators utilize another forage source for 2 months to allow the plants a rest during the early part of the growing season. The early growing season is an extremely crucial period for plants. (April 1 - May 30)

The social and economic impacts of these recommendations (RM 1.1, 1.7) could be severe to the water-based operators who presently graze year-long. They were not required by previous policy or law to furnish a separate forage source. The land-based operators have always been required to have a forage source sufficient to provide their needs for the 2 months.

The environmental impacts should be positive to all factors. The establishment of a "rest period" for the plants will provide for a more vigorous plant community. This will effect the entire ecosystem of the planning unit.

Current Bureau funding is adequate to implement the recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept recommendations 1.1 and 1.7 however, all allotments should not be grazed during the April 1 to May 30 period to allow for rest during the early growing season. Additional allotments were further modified to eliminate conflicts with crucial deer winter range. (See the Table with Range 1.2 for recommended season-of-use.) When AMPs are developed then yearlong grazing will be allowed if proper rest is achieved in the AMP.	The recommendations conform to current Bureau policy and have positive environmental impacts. The long-term effect of the recommendations should be improved plant communities and improved forage condition for the livestock operators.
Support Needs: None.	Alternatives considered: None.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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~~MFP Step 3 Decision~~

~~Accept the multiple use recommendation as it pertains to the intent to provide rest during the early growing season. The season-of-use for the individual allotments are shown in the table with range MFP-3 recommendation . The season-of-use for the allotments will be used until an AMP is developed and implemented (if planned for the allotment).~~

~~Reason~~

~~The management of the range resource in the Caliente area will require that necessary rest be provided to the vegetative resource during early phases of growth to ensure that the plants retain their vigor and reproductive capability. The final Caliente ES indicated that both positive and negetive impacts will occur by implementing this action. Positive environmental impacts will occur throughout the biological ecosystem. Negative impacts will occur on the short-term to the base ranch operations. However, over the long-term, as AMPs are developed and vegetative conditions improve, the ranching communities will benefit from this action.~~

Final MFP Step 3 Decision as approved by the State Director on November 12, 1981, and confirmed by the Director, BLM, on February 26, 1982:

Final MFP Step 3 Decision

Establish periods-of-use on all perennial and ephemeral-perennial allotments through CRMP and subsequent development of allotment management plans or in conjunction with development of grazing systems.

Reason

Proper periods-of-use are an essential ingredient of good range management. They will provide the necessary plant growth and seed dissemination to assure a healthy productive range. As AMPs and grazing systems are developed, these periods-of-use can be altered in ways that provide both effective forage harvest and the necessary relief to plants from the stress of grazing.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Table RM-1.1-1
Caliente Planning Unit

Recommended Season-of-Use (MFP-1)

Allotment	Season-of-Use
Applewhite	7-1 to 4-30
Ash Flat	No grazing
Bald Mountain	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Barclay	AMP (5-16 to 9-30)
Beacon	10-1 to 4-30
Bennet Spring	10-16 to 4-30
Black Canyon	10-16 to 4-30
Black Hills	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Boulder Spring	10-1 to 3-30
Breedlove	Ephemeral; 10-15 to 5-15
Buckboard	3-1 to 3-30; 9-1 to 2-28
Buckhorn	8-1 to 10-30
Caliente	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Cliff Springs	7-1 to 4-30
Clover Creek	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Comet	7-1 to 4-30
Condor Canyon	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Cottonwood	7-1 to 10-31
Crescent	3-1 to 4-30; 11-1 to 2-28
Crestline	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Crossroads	5-1 to 10-15
Crystal Springs	3-1 to 4-30; 11-1 to 2-28
Deer Lodge	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Delamar (Upper)	4-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 10-1
(Lower)	10-16 to 3-31
Elgin	10-16 to 4-30
Ely Springs (Cattle)	AMP - Yearlong
(Sheep)	10-16 to 5-1
Enterprise	Grazing System - 5-1 to 10-30
Garden Spring	Ephemeral-Perennial - 10-1 to 2-28; 3-1 to 4-30
Grapevine	10-16 to 4-30
Gourd Spring	10-16 to 4-30
Haypress	7-1 to 10-15
Henrie	Ephemeral-Perennial - 10-31 to 4-30
Highland Peak	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Highway	7-1 to 4-30
Klondike	10-16 to 4-30
Lime Mountain	Ephemeral-Perennial - 10-16 to 4-30
Little Mountain	Wild Horse - Yearlong
Lower Lake	3-1 to 4-30; 10-16 to 2-28
McCutcheon Spring	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
McGuffy Spring	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28

Table RM 1.1-1 (cont.)

Recommended Season-of-Use (MFP-1) (Continued)

Allotment	Season-of-Use
Mormon Peak	Ephemeral-Perennial - 3-1 to 4-30; 10-15 to 2-28
Mahogany Peak	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Meadow Valley	No grazing
Morrison-Wengert	Ephemeral
Mustang	AMP - Yearlong
Mustang Flat	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Naquinta	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Oak Springs	AMP - Yearlong
Oak Wells	2-28 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Pahranagat East	3-1 to 5-1; 10-1 to 2-28
Pahranagat West	3-1 to 5-1; 10-1 to 2-28
Pahroc	3-1 to 4-30; 10-1 to 2-28
Panaca Cattle	3-1 to 4-30; 10-1 to 2-28
Panaca SCS	3-1 to 4-30; 10-1 to 2-28
Peck	Wild Horses - Yearlong
Pennsylvania	3-1 to 5-30; 8-1 to 2-28
Pine Cane	3-1 to 4-30; 10-1 to 2-28
Rabbit Spring	3-1 to 3-30; 10-1 to 2-28
Rattlesnake	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
*Red Bluff	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Roadside	12-1 to 2-28
Rocky Hill	10-16 to 4-30
Rox	Ephemeral
Sand Hollow	Ephemeral-Perennial - 10-1 to 2-28; 3-1 to 4-30
Sand Springs	AMP - Yearlong
Sawmill & Sawmill Canyon	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Schlarman	Ephemeral-Perennial - 10-1 to 2-28; 3-1 to 4-30
Shadow Well	10-1 to 12-30
Sheep Flat	7-1 to 10-15
Sheep Spring	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Simpson	12-1 to 4-30
Snow Spring	Ephemeral-Perennial 3-1 to 4-30; 11-1 to 2-28
Summit Spring	Ephemeral-Perennial - 3-1 to 4-30; 11-1 to 2-28
Terry	Ephemeral-Perennial - 11-to 4-30
Uvada	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Warm Springs	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
White Hills	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
White Rock	3-1 to 4-30; 12-1 to 2-28
Pioche	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
N-4	3-1 to 4-30; 7-1 to 2-28
Six Mile	3-1 to 4-30; 10-1 to 2-28

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Recommendation

RM-1.2 Revise authorized grazing use in allotmments in the planning unit to conform to the range survey of 1976 and the Nevada Range Policy.

Proposed allocations are shown below:

Rationale

According to the results of the range survey of 1976, and the Nevada Range Policy, some of the allotments in the grazing unit are being overgrazed. Authorizations for grazing use in unsuitable areas should cease as reductions in livestock use are completed. As a result of the overobligation of forage to livestock, areas near water and easily accessible to livestock, specifically to cattle, are "grazed out". The range use data chart from URA Step 4 shows the revision needed to conform to the range survey.

TABLE RM 1.2-1

Caliente Planning Unit
Suitable AUMs

Allotment	Suitable AUMs
Applewhite	0
Ash Flat	43
Bald Mountain	5,037
Barclay	2,616
Beacon	0
Bennett Spring	1,436
Black Canyon	704
Black Hills	126
Boulder Spring	416
Breedlove	0
Buckboard	0
Buckhorn	5,065
Caliente	0
Cliff Springs	2,179
Clover Creek	368
Comet	216
Condor Canyon	0
Cottonwood	101
Cove	0
Crescent	2,299
Crestline	96
Crossroads	413
Crystal Springs	376
Deer Lodge	319

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Delamar	5,735
Elgin	883
Ely Spring (Cattle)	4,265
(Sheep)	1,020
Enterprise	2,152
Flat Top Mesa	0
Garden Spring	2,119
Gourd Spring	837
Grapevine	560
Haypress	43
Henrie	0
Highland Peak	1,028
Highway	0
Klondike	0
Lime Mountain	2,774
Little Mountain	0
Lower Lake	94
McCutcheon Spring	0
McGuffy Spring	325
Mahogany Peak	1,311
Meadow Valley	0
Mormon Peak	985
Morrison-Wengert	343
Mustang	444
Mustang Flat	0
Naquinta	0
Oak Springs	10,479
Oak Wells	518
Pahranagat East	0
Pahranagat West	0
Pahroc	3,594
Panaca Cattle	0
Panaca SCS	162
Peck	0
Pennsylvania	109
Pine Cone	0
Pulsipher Wash	0
Rabbit Springs	532
Rattlesnake	1,081
Red Bluff	98
Roadside	0
Rocky Hill	0
Rox	0
Sand Hollow	311
Sand Springs	10,337
Sawmill Canyon	97
Schlarman	390
Shadow Well	1,151
Sheep Spring	1,707

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

Sheep Flat	521
Simpson	414
Six Mile	896
Snow Spring	1,530
Summit Spring	149
Terry	105
Uvada	554
Warm Springs	25
White Hills	0
White Rock	724
N-4	0
Pioche	0
Total	82,212

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflicts with this recommendation were from the Wildlife and the Wild Horse and Burro activities. Both indicated a need for forage to meet demand from wildlife or wild horses on public land. The allotment analysis identified the conflict in each of those units. The following table (RM 1.2-2) is the proposed forage allocation after the wildlife and wild horses conflicts have been resolved.

The social and economic impacts will vary. Twenty-eight allotments are proposed for an increase in forage above their 1977 licensed use. Five allotments will be unchanged. Twenty-four allotments will receive a decrease varying from 5% to 100%. The primary reason for the reduction is the criteria used to determine range suitability. A large number of AUMs were found unsuitable because of low production. This had a profound effect on many allotments. Past policy has allowed the Bureau to allocate these AUMs. Based on suitability criteria in WO Instruction Memo 78-134, this is no longer allowed. The range survey found 82,212 AUMs suitable for allocation. Another 27,703 AUMs were found suitable if waters were developed within a four mile radius. The MFP 2 recommendation is to allocate 74,293 suitable AUMs on the short-term (up to three years after implementation). The long-term allocation of 99,399 AUMs (three years after implementation) is those AUMs currently suitable and those suitable with water.

None of the AUMs from vegetation treatment or management systems will be allocated at this time. The proposed short-term allocation is an overall reduction of 6% from the 1977 licensed use (78,235 AUMs) in the unit. The long-term forage allocation is an overall increase of +26%.

Current Bureau funding is adequate to accomplish the recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation. However, the following table should be used for the short-term and long-term allocation. Any significant reduction should be completed over a three-year period.

Support Needs: NSO, Public Affairs.

Reason

Bureau policy and laws require that forage be properly allocated on the public land among the competing users. The allocation proposed will provide forage for wildlife, wild horses, and domestic livestock. Bureau regulations require that significant reductions be completed during a three-year period to lessen economic impacts to the operators.

Alternatives considered:

a. Allocate fewer suitable forage to wild horses.
b. Allocate no suitable forage to wildlife.

MFP Step 3 Decision

~~The multiple use recommendation should be accepted with slight modification due to the reallocation of some forage from the wild horse program and the note that forage on allotments with winter sheep use would be available under temporary non-renewable basis each year for areas serviced by water hauls or winter snow. The table from MFP Step 3 should be used as the basis for the allocation. It should be noted that those AUMs not currently serviced by a BLM permitted water source cannot be utilized until water sources are developed and/or inventoried to ensure that proper range management occurs. Retain livestock forage allocation at the 1977 level (328 AUMs) pending completion of a Habitat Management Plan and an Allotment Management Plan for the Mormon Peak allotment. Increase the forage allocation only if the detailed activity plans determine that detrimental effect will not occur to bighorn sheep.~~

Reason

~~As stated in MFP 2.~~

e: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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Final MFP Step 3 Decision as approved by the State Director on November 12, 1981, and confirmed by the Director, BLM, on February 26, 1982:

Final MFP Step 3 Decision

Determine proper stocking rates of domestic livestock on perennial and ephemeral-perennial allotments through a range monitoring system and the Coordinated Resource Management and Planning process (CRMP). Where it becomes necessary to take immediate action to effectively implement management, appropriate survey, utilization, actual use, etc., data can be obtained to initiate a beginning point in the number of animals on the public lands, utilize monitoring to determine adjustments to be implemented in the 3rd and 5th years following the initial stocking rate to attain balance of grazing use with capacity.

Reason

The 1976 Caliente ocular reconnaissance range survey, upon which the original allocations were based, covered nearly 3.4 million acres. Because of the limited manpower available to survey large acreages over a short time period, a number of questions surfaced regarding the level of intensity of the survey. During the spring and summer of 1980, the District spot-checked portions of the area surveyed, and results indicated that the intensity of the 1976 survey was not adequate for some of the areas. In addition to this review, an independent study was conducted on 17 of the 86 allotments in Caliente by a private consultant firm during the summer and fall of 1980. A comparative analysis of the results of both surveys for the 17 allotments pointed out a number of differences between them. Essentially, the differences between the surveys revealed one primary concern: Was the survey intense enough to support specific program allocations?

In effect, both of these reviews support the position that a more intensive inventory would be required to supply the detailed survey data needed. However, recognizing that a new inventory would require added funds that are not available now or in the immediate future and would result in considerable delay in accomplishing on-the-ground implementation within the Caliente Land Use Plan Objectives,

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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Reason (continued)

it is necessary to take other appropriate action. Such action is to be responsive to supportable data; be feasible and practical within our program capabilities, and provide the opportunity to implement the resource management program in the Caliente Planning Unit. Therefore, based on the information and analysis submitted, the following course of action is to be taken as it relates to the Caliente range survey.

1. The production data from the 1976 Caliente range survey will not be used. The reason for this is that the level of survey intensity needed to provide reliable production data could not be obtained on 3.4 million acres during the period the survey was actually conducted.

2. The soils survey data, the plant lists compiled by the District, and many of the vegetation communities and aspects identified in the survey area can be used to assist in the development of management plans, establishing a monitoring program, etc. Again, this information and data is not in itself the basis for determining production data. Any production determination will be accomplished by a more detailed survey and verification in the field. This data can be intensified on an as-needed basis.

3. In the absence of specific production data, but in the interest of initiating an implementation program for management of the resources, the strategy proposed to employ the monitoring concept for all foraging animals is acceptable.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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However, this does not preclude using the results of a monitoring program and/or intensive vegetation inventory completed for a specific area.

In carrying out the implementation program in the Caliente Planning Unit, we will recognize (1) the importance of monitoring wildlife use with the overall objective being management toward the reasonable numbers as identified by the Nevada Department of Wildlife, (2) that livestock and wild horse use may begin at current levels, except where agreements are reached with the livestock users and/or the wild horse and burro interests, and (3) that in certain situations, where it becomes necessary to take immediate action to effectively implement management - appropriate survey, utilization, actual use, etc., data can be obtained to initiate a beginning point in the number of animals on the public lands. Monitoring requirements are to be identified with all management actions and systems being implemented.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
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TABLE A
Caliente Planning Unit
Present and MFP 3 Forage Allocations by Allotment and Grazing Treatment

Allotment	Present Land Ownership Status[1] Public Land (acres)	Other Land (acres)	Total Forage Capacity (AUMs) Livestock AUMs[2]	Wildlife AUMs[3]	Present Authorized Livestock Use & Range Class (AUMs)	Season[5] of-use	1977 Licensed Use	MFP 3 Decisions Forage Allocations (AUMs) Livestock 1980[7]	1980-90[8]	Deer	Bighorn Sheep	Wild Horses	Future[9] AUMs (2015)	Percent Change[10] Licensed Use (1977) vs. Proposed Use 1980	1980-90	Season-of-Use[11]	Management Intensity	Range Class
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
plowhite	28,448	300	2	244	562 (C) Perennial	YL	527	0	0	189	—	—	2	-100%	-100%	—	---	No Grazing
h Flat	3,247	—	43	0	74 (C) Perennial	5/1-3/24	74	43	43	0	—	—	44	- 42%	- 42%	10/1-3/31	NON AMP	Perennial
ld Mountain	269,723	5	5,332	1,096	5,811 (C) Perennial	YL	5,811	5,024	5,319	370	—	—	6,398	- 14%	- 8%	6/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
rclay	79,621	3,350	8,490	2,214	1,791 (C) Perennial	5/16-9/30 AMP	2,049	2,527	2,601	766	—	—	4,043	+ 23%	+ 27%	5/16-9/30	AMP (existing)	Perennial
nnett Springs[12]	48,264	120	3,869	576	3,498 (S) Perennial	10/16-4/30	474	993	3,360	293	---	170	3,946	+ 96%	+609%	10/16-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
acon	5,602	---	0	---	2,095 (S) Perennial	2/1-4/30	506	0	0	—	—	—	0	-100%	-100%	---	Non-AMP	Ephemeral
lack Canyon[12]	8,438	---	704	154	1,005 (S) Perennial	10/16-4/30	95	613	612	64	—	35	718	+545%	+ 545%	10/16-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
lack Wills	3,610	---	126	---	156 (C) Perennial	YL	156	126	126	---	—	---	129	- 19%	- 19%	7/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
oulder Spring	13,537	---	416	---	416 (C) Perennial	10/1-3/30	416	416	416	---	—	—	416	0	0	10/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
eedlove	111,735	---	60	1,007	864 (C) Perennial	YL	864	0	40	4	296	---	63	-100%	- 95%	11/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
uckboard	10,842	---	427	191	263 (C) Perennial	YL	264	0	270	56	—	120	470	-100%	+ 2%	9/1-2/26	AMP	Perennial
uckhorn	82,968	---	8,687	—	4,010 (C) Perennial	YL	830	5,065	5,687	---	—	—	8,824	+486%	+558%	6/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
aliente	2,008	---	58	14	40 (C) Perennial	YL	0	0	58	4	---	—	60	—	—	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
liff Springs	35,821	—	2,291	161	2,043 (C) Perennial	YL	2,043	2,179	2,291	77	---	—	2,349	+ 7%	+ 12%	6/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
lover Creek	22,876	158	368	294	613 (C) Perennial	11/1-4/30	0	0	0	216	---	302	350	-100%	-100%	—	---	Wild Horses
omet	9,146	600	216	---	216 (C) Perennial	YL	0	216	216	—	---	—	227	—	—	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
ondor Canyon	66,035	---	1,636	532	676 (C) Perennial	YL	0	0	1,402	431	—	---	2,060	---	---	7/1-2/28	AMP	Perennial
ottonwood	62,145	---	441	1,812	1,296 (C) Perennial	3/1-10/31	1,296	35	366	954	---	---	2,245	- 98%	- 72%	6/1-10/31	AMP	Perennial
ave	5,023	---	214	---	129 (C) Perennial	YL	0	---	---	—	---	214	218	—	—	YL	---	Wild Horses
rescent[12]	84,526	80	2,828	268	1,540 (S) Perennial	11/1-4/30	1,173	2,161	2,673	268	---	—	3,085	+ 83%	+126%	11/1-4/30	NON-AMP	Perennial
restline	2,415	1,300	96	34	55 (C) Perennial	YL	0	87	87	20	---	—	101	---	—	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Crossroads	19,201	---	413	350	689 (C) Perennial	3/1-10/31	690	379	379	162	---	---	656	- 45%	- 45%	6/1-10/31	AMP	Perennial
Crystal Springs	7,596	---	376	---	437 (C) Perennial	Winter	347	376	376	—	---	—	395	+ 8%	+ 8%	11/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Deer Lodge	6,880	40	319	108	167 (C) Perennial	YL	0	291	291	108	—	---	335	—	—	7/1-2/28	NON-AMP	Perennial
Delamar	240,335	---	6,149	5,136	4,858 (C) Perennial	YL (GB)	5,573	4,807	5,219	633	84	684	6,763	- 14%	- 6%	YL (GB)	AMP	Perennial
Elgin	26,602	160	1,401	1,083	2,073 (C) Perennial	3/1-3/24	1,760	725	1,243	---	22	144	1,541	- 59%	- 29%	10/16-3/31	AMP	Perennial

Allotment	Present: Land Ownership Status[1]: Public Land (acres)	Other Land (acres)	Total Forage Capacity (AUMs): Livestock AUMs[2]	Wildlife AUMs[3]	Present Authorized Livestock Use & Range Class (AUMs)[4]	Season of-use[5]	1977 Licensed Use	MFP 3 Decisions: Forage Allocations (AUMs): Livestock 1980[7]	Livestock 1980-90[8]	Deer	Bighorn Sheep	Wild Horses	Future[9] AUMs (2015)	Percent Change[10] Licensed Use (1977) vs. Proposed Use: 1980	1980-90	Season-of-Use[11]	Management Intensity	Range Class
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
ly Spring Sheep)	23,927	848	1,416	325	1,802 (S) Perennial	10/16-5/15	0	938	1,034	73	—	76	1,249	—	—	10/16-3/31	AMP	Perennial
ly Spring Cattle)	53,168	960	4,878	7	4,248 (C) Perennial	YL (AMP)	3,980	4,265	4,878	4	—	—	5,854	+ 7%	+ 23%	YL (AMP)	AMP	Perennial
nterprise	21,585	160	2,152	690	1,261 (C) Perennial	5/1-10/31 (CS)	1,927	2,004	2,004	170	—	—	2,367	+ 4%	+ 4%	5/1-10/30	AMP	Perennial
lat Top Mesa	6,033	—	0	0	— (C) Ephemeral	—	6/	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NON-AMP	Ephemeral
eidan Springs	38,823	—	2,150	390	2,809 (C) Perennial	10/16-5/15	2,629	1,871	1,902	373	—	—	2,365	- 29%	- 28%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
ward Springs	101,125	—	1,408	362	3,458 (C) Perennial	10/16-5/15	2,233	829	1,398	1	18	—	1,347	- 63%	- 37%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
rapevine	33,328	—	560	—	560 (C) Perennial	10/1-3/30	651	560	560	—	—	—	560	0	0	10/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
aypress	7,843	110	43	61	134 (M) Perennial	5/1-10/1	0	43	43	56	—	—	43	—	—	7/1-10/15	Non-AMP	Perennial
leucie	131,796	—	3,127	2,393	2,400 (C) Perennial	11/1-4/30	2,400	0	2,879	408	487	—	3,440	-100%	+ 20%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
ighland Peak[12]	45,548	1,960	3,371	263	3,704 (S) Perennial	10/16-5/15	160	829	3,171	157	—	135	2,490	+418%	+1257%	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
ighway	4,251	40	219	63	118 (C) Perennial	YL	0	0	216	19	—	—	230	—	—	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Jack Rabbit	9,755	—	0	0	0 (C) Ephemeral	—	6/	0	0	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	NON-AMP	Ephemeral
londike[12]	7,073	—	416	120	678 (S) Perennial	10/16-5/15	378	0	381	48	—	25	437	-100%	+ 1%	10/16-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Lime Mountain	67,144	—	3,830	2,814	6,354 (C) Perennial	10/1-5/15	5,380	2,419	3,191	848	—	—	5,297	- 40%	- 11%	10/16-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Little Mountain	18,575	—	671	87	1,422 (WH) Perennial	YL	—	—	—	87	—	638	705	—	—	---	---	Wild Horses
Lower Lake	107,317	---	1,145	9	1,247 (C) Perennial	YL	100	94	1,145	9	—	—	1,256	- 6%	+1045%	6/1-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
McCutcheon Spring	18,276	40	383	302	446 (C) Perennial	YL	0	0	347	89	—	—	595	—	—	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
McCuffy Spring	27,115	—	325	366	298 (C) Perennial	YL	0	302	302	246	---	—	555	—	---	6/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Mahogany Peak	38,441	1,360	1,311	473	617 (C) Perennial	YL	326	1,053	1,053	473	---	---	1,337	+223%	+223%	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Meadow Valley	3,971	240	0	—	56 (C) Perennial	11/1-4/30	48	0	0	0	---	---	—	-100%	-100%	---	---	No Grazing
Mormon Peak	82,296	---	1,853	4,703	Undetermined (C) Perennial	Winter	328	328	1,530[13]	116	1,081	---	1,892	—	+376%	10/15-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Morsiana-Wengert	33,264	1,200	1,043	1,387	1,760 (C) Perennial	YL	1,760	229	928	238	180	—	1,147	- 87%	- 47%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Mustang	23,877	---	444	161	1,760 (C) Perennial	YL (AMP)	987	444	444	105	---	---	488	- 55%	- 55%	YL (AMP)	AMP	Perennial
Mustang Flat	5,987	---	90	218	147 (C) Perennial	5/1-10/31	0	0	0	86	---	82	92	---	---	---	---	Wild Horses

Allotment	Land Ownership Status[1] Public Land (acres) a	Land Ownership Status[1] Other Land (acres) b	Total Forage Capacity (AUMs) Livestock AUMs[2] c	Total Forage Capacity (AUMs) Wildlife AUMs[3] d	Present Authorized Livestock Use & Range Class (AUMs)[4] e	Season-of-use[5] f	1977 Licensed Use g	MFP 3 Decisions: Forage Allocations (AUMs) Livestock 1980[7] h	Livestock 1980-90[8] i	Deer j	Bighorn Sheep k	Wild Horses l	Future[9] AUMs (2015) m	Percent Change[10] Licensed Use (1977) vs. Proposed Use 1980 n	1980-90 o	Season-of-Use[11] p	Management Intensity q	Range Class r
Mesquite Spring	32,425	160	1,058	373	Unalloted Perennial	YL	---	0	1,058	237	—	—	1,164	—	---	6/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
N-4	43,500	5,380	396	51	824 (C) Perennial	3/1-10/1	6/	0	386	43	—	—	436	—	---	7/1-2/28	AMP	Perennial
Oak Spring	193,609	1,440	10,370	3,338	9,268 (C) Perennial	YL (AMP)	7,793	9,071	9,162	889	67	1,212	11,627	+16%	+16%	YL (AMP)	AMP	Perennial
Oak Wells	29,139	40	542	476	511 (C) Perennial	YL	0	278	302	247	—	240	1,061	—	---	6/1-2/28	AMP	Perennial
Pahranagat East	34,146	---	565	—	311 (C) Perennial	8/1-5/30	289	0	565	—	—	—	593	-100%	+ 96%	10/1-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
Pahranagat West	70,138	—	1,289	75	2,144 (C) Perennial	8/1-5/31	1,331	0	1,289	14	—	—	1,353	-100%	- 3%	10/1-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
Pahroc	117,443	—	3,917	1,103	3,961 (C) Perennial	YL	3,882	3,568	3,891	266	—	—	4,309	- 8%	+ 1%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Panaca Cattle	16,275	---	596	116	453 (C) Perennial	YL	72	0	469	11	—	120	715	-100%	+551%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Panaca SCS	4,742	—	162	15	Unalloted (C & B) Perennial	—	—	160	160	7	—	—	170	—	—	10/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Peck	7,498	---	190	---	268 (C) Perennial	YL	0	---	—	—	---	190	180	-100%	-100%	YL	---	Wild Horses
Pennsylvania	62,536	320	136	1,472	817 (C) Perennial	5/1-10/31	430	84	131	606	—	—	172	- 81%	- 70%	6/1-10/31	AMP	Perennial
Pine Cone	28,265	—	627	135	1,205 (C) Perennial	10/1-6/15	208	0	603	32	—	—	650	-100%	+190%	10/1-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
Pioche	13,440	—	354	77	402 (C) Perennial	YL	155	0	315	38	—	39	361	-100%	+103%	8/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Pleiphar Wash	3,408	—	0	6	— (C) Ephemeral	---	0	0	0	—	---	—	---	--	--	---	NON-AMP	Ephemeral
Rabbit Spring[12]	20,975	40	720	110	1,122 (B) Perennial	10/16-6/15	0	242	430	77	—	240	872	---	---	10/1-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
Rattlesnake	28,426	---	1,172	266	1,182 (C) Perennial	10/16-3/31	1,183	1,081	1,172	203	—	—	1,769	- 8%	- 1%	10/16-3/31	AMP	Perennial
Red Bluff	18,039	---	98	---	34 (C) Perennial	10/1-4/15	34	96	98	---	—	---	100	+188%	+188%	7/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Roadside	1,123	---	48	—	32 (C) Perennial	12/1-2/28	0	0	48	—	—	---	53	—	---	12/1-2/28	AMP	Perennial
Rocky Hill	6,092	---	238	29	305 (C) Perennial	10/16-5/15	0	0	236	11	—	---	243	—	---	10/16-3/31	Non-AMP	Perennial
Rox	25,870	120	0	21	756 (C) Perennial	YL	372	0	0	—	13	---	—	-100%	-100%	—	NON-AMP	Ephemeral
Sand Hollow	35,174	---	582	---	1,430 (C) Perennial	10/1-5/15	1,118	311	582	---	—	---	698	- 72%	- 48%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Sand Springs	249,685	5,200	11,109	1,303	6,091 (C) Perennial	YL (AMP)	4,918	10,315	10,993	133	—	---	13,491	+110%	+124%	YL	AMP	Perennial
Sawmill Canyon	9,177	—	97	159	181 (C) Perennial	YL	0	0	0	78	—	90	92	-100%	-100%	—	---	Wild Horses
Schlarman	5,345	—	390	464	240 (C) Perennial	11/1-4/30	214	376	376	3	21	---	398	+ 76%	+ 76%	10/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Shadow Well	17,862	—	1,151	---	527 (B) Perennial	11/1-4/30	440	1,151	1,151	—	—	—	1,209	+162%	+162%	10/1-12/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Sheep Spring	31,077	—	1,815	629	409 (C) Perennial	YL	0	840	939	506	—	720	1,831	—	---	7/1-2/28	Non-AMP	Perennial

Allotment	Present: Land Ownership Status[1] Public Land (acres) a	Land Ownership Status[1] Other Land (acres) b	Total Forage Capacity (AUMs) Livestock AUMs[2] c	Total Forage Capacity (AUMs) Wildlife AUMs[3] d	Present Authorized Livestock Use & Range Class (AUMs)[4] e	Season-of-use[5] f	1977 Licensed Use g	MFP 3 Decisions: Forage Allocations (AUMs) Livestock 1980[7] h	Livestock 1980-90[8] i	Deer j	Bighorn Sheep k	Wild Horses l	Future[9] AUMs (2015) m	Percent Change[10] Licensed Use (1977) vs. Proposed Use 1980 n	1980-90 o	Season-of-Use[11] p	Management Intensity q	Range Class r
heep Flat	34,171	720	521	1,350	1,977 (C) Perennial	5/16-9/15	1,979	521	521	738	—	—	1,638	- 74%	- 74%	7/1-10/15	AMP	Perennial
Lapoon	8,379	—	414	—	362 (C) Perennial	12/1-4/30	750	414	414	—	—	—	435	- 45%	- 45%	12/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
ix Mile	34,531	—	896	125	674 (C) Perennial	YL	674	887	887	125	—	—	986	+ 32%	+ 32%	10/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
now Spring	44,042	—	1,310	1,013	3,567 (C) Perennial	10/1-3/15	1,650	1,207	1,207	397	—	—	1,433	- 27%	- 27%	10/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
ummit Spring	18,035	—	149	—	715 (C) Perennial	10/16-3/15	715	149	149	—	—	—	164	- 79%	- 79%	10/16-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
erry	30,163	—	262	—	1,366 (C) Perennial	10/1-3/15	1,444	105	262	—	—	—	234	- 93%	- 83%	10/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Ovada	13,808	10	534	205	355 (C) Perennial	YL	229	521	521	51	—	—	565	+142%	+142%	6/1-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
Warm Spring	1,401	—	25	—	74 (C) Perennial	11/16-4/15	0	25	25	—	—	—	24	—	—	11/16-3/31	NON-AMP	Perennial
White Hills	2,755	—	105	—	101 (C) Perennial	12/1-2/28	0	0	105	—	—	—	116	—	—	12/1-3/31	AMP	Perennial
White Rock	32,916	—	1,810	433	2,880 (C) Perennial	9/16-3/15	1,269	707	1,793	28	38	—	1,991	- 35%	+ 41%	9/16-3/31	AMP	Ephemeral-Perennial
Total	3,493,805	35,442	109,914	44,179	117,738		72,513	74,421	99,922	12,740	2,308	5,476	126,416	- 4%	+29%			

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1 Land ownership includes some acreage outside the ES area boundary in the Ely and Las Vegas Districts.
2 Suitable and potentially suitable Animal Unit Months (AUMs) include those AUMs which meet the Bureau of Land Management's production and slope criteria.
3 Wildlife AUMs include all competitive and non-competitive AUMs determined from the range survey.
4 (C) cattle (S) domestic sheep (H) domestic horses (WH) wild horses. Authorized use determined from previous range survey or by agreement.
5 (YL) yearlong (AMP) existing Allotment Management Plan (GS) grazing system
6 Permitted use occurred on these allotments, but the number of AUMs used in the ES area could not be determined because the allotment boundaries extend outside the ES area.
7 Presently suitable livestock AUMs.
8 Total of presently suitable and potentially suitable (with water development) livestock AUMs.
9 Possible future forage includes those AUMs available through vegetative manipulation and through intensive management of the resource.
10 Column n is Column h - g ÷ g
Column o is Column i - g ÷ g
11 Seasons-of-use on allotments proposed for AMPs will be revised when those AMPs are implemented.
12 Additional AUMs on sheep allotments would be available under temporary non-renewable permits each year for areas serviced by water hauls or winter snow.
13 Additional AUMs would not be allocated until a Habitat Management Plan was developed as specified in Caliente FES p. 4-2.

Note: Forty-eight AUMs were allocated to antelope on the Sand Springs Allotment.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Las Vegas District, Caliente Unit Resource Analysis and Management Framework Plan, 1978.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

commendation

-1.3 Revise all existing AMPs to reau standards as soon as possible. grade grazing system on Enterprise lotment to AMP.

Barclay
Ely Spring Cattle
Mustang
Oak Spring
Sand Spring

Rationale

All AMPs need revision to conform to Bureau standards, to include quantifiable objectives. The grazing systems should be examined to determine if the objectives are being met. Grazing systems should be developed to allow the forage species a maximum amount of rest for vigor and reproduction during the growing season.

The Enterprise and Delamar allotments have been operating under a rest-rotation grazing system for several years but no AMP has been written.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with this recommendation were identified. The five AMPs in the planning unit are all in need of revision to one degree or another. The development of AMPs and resultant revisions is a constant problem for the Bureau do to changing work-loads, funding shortages, and manpower.

No impacts to the social, economic or environmental factors could be identified.

Current Bureau funding and manpower may be inadequate to accomplish the job due to other priorities.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written. However, no revision should be undertaken until the Caliente Grazing Environmental Statement (ES) is complete.

Support Needs: None.

Reason

The planned revision must be completed after the ES so that the proper forage allocation can be considered within the updated plan.

Alternatives considered:

None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

The multiple use recommendation should be accepted, but it is noted that three of the proposed revisions should include additional allotments which will affect the total AMP program (see RM 1.8).

Reason

See MFP Step 1 and 2.

ach additional sheets if needed

4

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

commendation

-1.4 The following allotments should ? not have AMPs developed.

Applewhite
Comet
Cove
Crescent
Haypress
Flat Top Mesa
Jackrabbit
Little Mountain
Peck
. Red Bluff
. Pulsipher Wash
. Rox
. Mormon Peak
. Pahranagat (East)
. Pahranagat (West)
. Pine Cone
Pennsylvania

Rationale

The allotments are not recommended for AMPs for the following reasons:

1. Because of excessive slope or low production or both, the Applewhite Allotment contains no acreage suitable for grazing.

2. Requests have been made by the permittees that the AUMs on the Comet, Cove, Haypress, Highway, Little Mountain, Peck, and Rocky Hills Allotments be reserved for wild horses.

3. The Jackrabbit, Flat Top Mesa and Pulsipher Wash allotments are operated in conjunction with another allotment in the Virgin Valley Planning Unit and is grazed as ephemeral range by the permittee.

4. The Red Bluff Allotment is a small portion of the total operation of permittees. Administration of this allotment has been assigned to Battle Mountain under an interdistrict agreement. Battle Mountain should include this allotment in the AMP development for the operation.

5. The Rox Allotment has been suggested for ephemeral classification. This allotment has no potential for improvement, due to soils and climate.

6. The Mormon Peak Allotment is used only seasonly.

7. The Pine Cone, Pahranagat East, and Pahranagat West Allotments do not have sufficient forage and is grazed by too many operators.

8. The Pennsylvania Allotment does not have a sufficient amount of forage for AMP development.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified with this recommendation. The social and economic impacts should be slight. No effect can be forecast to the grazing operators. The environmental impacts will vary. If the proper season-of-use, forage allocation, and class of livestock is established, then these impacts would be slight. -

There is no requirement for additional funding or manpower.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept the recommendaton as written, however, the following list should be utilized.	No livestock grazing is established for the Applewhite Allotment. The Cove, Little Mountain and Peck allotments are all being utilized for wild horses. The Morman Peak Allotment should have an AMP developed to ensure that the grazing conflicts (bighorn sheep) are properly analyzed and resolved.

1. Comet
2. Crescent
3. Haypress
4. Flat Top Mesa
5. Jackrabbit
6. Red Bluff
7. Pulsipher Wash
8. Rox
9. Pahranagat (East)
10. Pahranagat (West)
11. Pine Cone
12. Pennsylvania

Support Needs: None.

Alternative considered:
Develop AMPs on all allotments.

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con't.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

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MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation and utilize the following list for non-AMP management:

1. Ash Flat
2. Bennett Spring
3. Beacon
4. Black Canyon
5. Black Hills
6. Breedlove
7. Caliente
8. Comet
9. Crescent
10. Crestline
11. Crystal Springs
12. Deerlodge
13. Flat Top Mesa
14. Grapevine
15. Haypress
16. Highland Peak
17. Highway
18. Jackrabbit
19. Klondike
20. McCutcheon Springs
21. Mahogany Peak
22. Pahranagat (East)
23. Pahranagat (West)
24. Pinecone
25. Pioche
26. Pulsipher Wash
27. Rabbit Springs
28. Red Bluff
29. Rocky Hill
30. Rox
31. Schlarman
32. Shadow Well
33. Sheep Spring
34. Simpson
35. Snow Spring
36. Terry
37. Uvada
38. Warm Spring

Reason

The final Caliente ES discussed and analyzed a wide range of proposed management levels for the area. Intensive grazing management was not found to be feasible both from a resource value and cost point of view for numerous allotments The program proposed should be one which can be managed by the BLM and will also help achieve specific resource goals in the area.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

commendation
-1.5 Classify the following allot-
ıts as ephemeral or ephemeral-peren-
al and manage them in accordance with
tablished rules and regulations.

Boulder Spring	E-P
Breedlove	E-P
Garden Spring	E-P
Gourd Spring	E-P
Grapevine	E-P
Henrie	E-P
Lime Mountain	E-P
Jackrabbit	E
Morrison-Wengert	E-P
.Rox	E
.Sand Hollow	E-P
.Snow Springs	E-P
.Summit Spring	E-P
.Terry	E-P
.White Rock	E-P
er Lake	E-P
larman	E-P
.Delamar	E-P
.Elgin	E-P
.Beacon	E
.Mormon Peak	E-P
.Flat Top Mesa	E
.Pulsipher Wash	E

Rationale

The vegetation on these allotments meet the criteria outlined in the Special Range Rule for Ephemeral Ranges. Forage production varies from year to year and during years of low forage production, the few perennial forage plants are heavily utilized when grazed season-long.

All but one of these allotments, Breedlove, are grazed during winter and spring. The perennial browse forage species are utilized very heavily during the years of below average rainfall, causing further deterioration of the range. Under ephemeral or ephemeral-perennial classification, these allotments would be grazed only when ephemeral forage has been produced.

Those allotments proposed for ephemeral-perennial classification have a few vegetation types with potential to become suitable range, under intensive management or limited grazing.

Those allotments recommended for ephemeral classification have no vegetation types with potential for improvement or potential for treatment. Few perennial forage species are produced in these allotments, which should be grazed only during the spring when above-average rainfall allows production of annual forage species.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified with this recommendation. The social and economic impacts should be positive to the livestock operators. The range survey has found limited perennial forage in the areas recommended. Much of the current forage being removed by livestock is ephermal. The allotments receive the majority of their moisture in the winter which fosters a large growth of forbs and annuals. The livestock utilize this annual forage in conjunction with the perennial forage found on the allotments. This range classification will allow the livestock operators to apply for and use the ephermal forage when the growth occurs.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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The environmental impacts should be positive as long as the proper utilization of the ephermal and perennial forage is acheived.

Current Bureau funding is adequate to accomplish the action.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Accept as written.

Support Needs: None.

Alternatives considered:
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation with the following list being utilized:

1.	Beacon	E
2.	Breedlove	E-P
3.	Flat Top Mesa	E
4.	Garden Spring	E-P
5.	Gourd Spring	E-P
6.	Henrie	E-P
7.	Jackrabbit	E
8.	Lower Lake	E-P
9.	Lime Mountain	E-P
10.	Morman Peak	E-P
11.	Morrison-Wengert	E-P
12.	Pulsipher Wash	E
13.	Rox	E
14.	Sand Hollow	E-P
15.	Schlarman	E-P
16.	Snow Spring	E-P
17.	Summit Spring	E-P
18.	Terry	E-P
19.	White Rock	E-P

Reason

The ephemeral-perennial range classification was not determined to apply to several of the allotments proposed at MFP Step 2. It would not be in the interest of good range management to utilize this classification if the goals and objectives of the resource management program can be achieved through other means.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Recommendation

RM-1.6 Authorize change in kind of livestock on the Ely Spring Sheep (sheep to cattle), Highland Peak, Bennett Spring, Black Canyon, Black Hills and Klondike allotments (sheep to dual use).

Rationale

Permittees have requested the changes shown below. These changes will enable permittees on these allotments to diversify and stabilize their livestock operation. Cattle and sheep can graze compatibly and make uniform use of the forage species when grazed under intensive management.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with this recommendation were identified. The operators in these allotments have requested that the above change in use take place.

The social and economic impacts should be positive. The change in use should allow for a more flexible operation by the livestock operators. This flexibility should improve the opportunities for a more economical operation.

No effect on the environment can be identified as long as the proper allocation of the forage is achieved.

Current Bureau funding is adequate.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read as follows:

Authorize change in kind of livestock on the Ely Spring Sheep (sheep to cattle), Highland Peak, Bennet Springs, Black Canyon, Black Hills and Klondike Allotments (sheep to dual use-cattle and sheep). The change in use should be authorized after the development of an AMP for the areas.

Support Needs: Operations.

Reason

The proper utilization of the forage under these conditions should be analyzed through the development of an AMP. The AMP will determine exact numbers of livestock, proper use periods, and facilities required.

Alternative considered:

Don't allow the change in use.

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MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation to delete the requirement for an AMP prior to this change in use.

Authorize change in kind of livestock on the Ely Spring Sheep (sheep to cattle), Highland Peak, Bennett Spriong, Black Canyon, Black Hills and Klondike allotments (sheep to dual use - cattle and sheep).

Reason

The majority of the above allotments have been dropped from further consideration for AMPs. This change of use will help livestock operators diversify and stabilize their livestock operations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Recommendation	Rationale
RM-1.7 Change the base property requirement so that all allotments, not just the land base ones, conform to BLM and Nevada Range Policies.	At present, the base property requirement is 1.2 months off land base allotments and no requirement for water base allotments. Livestock should be off the range for the two months during the early part of the growing season, to allow the forage species to grow and begin producing food, instead of using all the food reserves for growth.

See Range Management 1.1 for the multiple use analysis and recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Recommendation

RM-1.8 Develop AMPs on the following allotments. Combine small, adjacent allotments into larger, more manageable units for AMP development. Combine allotments grazed by the same operator for AMP development. (See attached list.)

Rationale

AMPs are needed to allow maximum natural improvement of native forage species in the shortest time period. A grazing system developed specifically for each allotment should provide uniform distributio of livestock over the allotment. The needs of the forage plants should be considered first, and then the needs of the livestock. The grazing system will be determined during AMP development.

Many of the allotments are too small, and have too few authorized AUMs for practical AMP development. Suggested combinations are shown on Overlay RM-1.8. Combinations of allotments used by the same operator(s) will reduce the numbers of AMPs required and will define livestock movement between allotments.

Combinations of allotments will be more advantageous for both the operator and BLM.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflict with this recommendation was identified.

The social and economic impacts should be high for this action. Combining allotments and developing AMPs will produce both negative and positive impacts. The combining of allotments and operators will have a negative social impact. The economic effects could be positive if additional forage is achieved through intensive management.

The environmental impacts should be positive if the AMPs are properly combined. The AMPs will require individual environmental assessments prior to implementation.

Current Bureau funding is inadequate to complete the number requested without a large increase in funds and manpower. Twenty-seven AMPs are proposed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

TABLE RM 1.8-1
Caliente MFP 1

Proposed Allotment Combinations for AMP Development

1. Bald Mountain, Naquinta
2. Barclay (existing AMP), Lime Mountain
3. Bennett Springs, Black Canyon, Highway, Klondike, Caliente, Rocky Hill
4. Black Hills, Condor Canyon, N-4 Area, Deer Lodge, Panaca SCS and Warm Spring (North half Rabbit Spring)
5. Boulder Spring, Elgin, Grapevine and Schlarman
6. Breedlove, Cottonwood, Henrie, Morrison-Wengert
7. Buckboard Spring, Panaca Cattle, Roadside, White Hills
8. Buckhorn, Lower Lake
9. Cliff Spring, Oak Spring
10. Clover Creek, Mustang Flat, Sawmill
11. Crestline
12. Crossroads, Sand Hollow, Beacon
13. Crystal Springs
14. Delamar
15. Ely Springs AMP, Ely Springs Sheep
16. Enterprise, Snow Springs, Terry
17. Highland Peak
18. McCutcheon Spring

McGuffy Spring, Mahogany Peak

Pahroc, Six-Mile

21. Pioche
22. Rabbit Spring
23. Rattlesnake
24. Sheep Flat, Garden Spring, Gourd Spring, Summit Spring, White Rock, Oak Wells
25. Sheep Spring
26. Simpson
27. Uvada

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Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation, however, Table 1.8-2 should be utilized.

The allotments were ranked according to the factors described in the reason for the recommendation. Accomplishment of the AMP may not follow the order due to analysis of need by the managers at a future date.
The Morman Peak Allotment should be added due to resource conflicts.

Support Needs: Operations, all activities.

Reason

The recommended combinations were analyzed to determine the feasibility of the combinations and the ease of implementation. The following criteria was used: a. Number of currently suitable AUMs; b. Number of AUMs suitable with water development; c. Present management facilities (fences, water, etc.); d. Potential for vegetative manipulation to increase forage production, and e. Degree of resource conflict present. It is probable that after indepth analysis, several of the proposed AMPs will not be feasible due to terrain, cost-benefit and resource conflicts.

Alternatives considered:

a. Don't develop the AMPs.

b. Develop AMPs on every allotment in the unit.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Develop allotment management plans on the following allotments within five years.

✓1. Cliff Springs, Oak Spring
—2. Ely Springs Cattle, Ely Springs Sheep
—3. Buckhorn, Lower Lake
—4. Pahroc, Six Mile
5. Sheep Flat, Garden Springs, Summit Springs, White Rock, Oak Wells
✓6. Delamar
✓7. Barclay, Lime Mountain
—8. Enterprise
9. Bald Mountain, Naquinta
10. Condor Canyon, N-4, Panaca SCS
11. Boulder Spring, Elgin, Pennsylvania
12. Rattlesnake
13. Buckboard, Panaca Cattle, Roadside, White Hills, McGuffy Springs
—14. Crossroads, Sand Hollow
15. Cottonwood, Henrie, Morrison-Wengert
16. Morman Peak
17. Gourd Spring
✓ 18. [illegible]

Reason

The listed AMPs were developed from analyses completed in the final Cali ES. It protrays a program which w place the majority of Caliente are u intensive grazing management within years. This program should provide improved rangeland conditions throug much of the area. The AMPs will developed with input from lives operators and interested publ

Attach additional sheets, if needed

TABLE RM 1.8-2
Caliente MFP 2

Allotment Combinations for AMPs
Listed in Order of Priority

Allotment Names

1. Cliff Spring, Oak Spring
2. Ely Springs Cattle, Ely Springs Sheep
3. Buckhorn, Lower Lake
4. Pahroc, Six Mile
5. Sheep Flat, Garden Spring, Gourd Spring, Summit Spring, White Rock, Oak Wells
6. Delamar
7. Barclay, Lime Mountain
8. Enterprise, Snow Springs, Terry
9. Bald Mountain, Naquinta
10. Bennet Spring, Black Canyon, Highway, Klondike, Caliente, Rocky Hills
11. Black Hills, Condor Canyon, N-4 Area, Deer Lodge, Panaca SCS
12 McGuffy Springs, Mahogany Peak
13. Boulder Spring, Elgin, Grapevine, Schlarman
14. Sheep Springs
15. Rattlesnake
16. Buckboard Spring, Panaca Cattle, Roadside, White Hills
17. Crossroads, Sand Hollow, Beacon
18. Highland Peak
19. McCutcheon Spring
20. Simpson
21. Pioche
22. Uvada
23. Crystal Springs
24. Breedlove, Cottonwood, Henrie
25. Rabbit Springs
26. Crestline
27. Morman Peak

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Recommendation	Rationale
RM-1.9 Require eartags for all livestock grazing in the planning unit.	Eartagging of livestock will enable BLM personnel to monitor grazing use and utilization. Trespass, both movement of livestock into an allotment and excess livestock, can be more easily detected.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflict with the recommendation was identified. No impacts to social, economic, or environmental elements were found.

Current Bureau manpower would be inadequate to implement the recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Modify as follows: Require eartags on all livestock which graze on allotments having more than one operator, and on all implemented AMPs.	The allotments with numerous operators create a definite management problem for the Bureau. Trespass is extremely difficult to detect and solve. The AMPs need the eartags to properly monitor the system and analyze the results of intensive grazing.
Support Needs: None.	Alternatives considered: None.

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Implement an eartagging program on allotments which the Area Manager determines necessary to achieve specific management goals and objectives.	Eartagging of livestock is an expensive and time consuming program. It can be used to achieve positive resource management goals but care must be taken before undertaking unit-wide or large scale programs of this type.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Recommendation

RM-1.10 Withdraw the Ash Flat and Meadow Valley allotments from grazing.

Rationale

The road through Meadow Valley Wash from Caliente to Elgin was recently paved. Traffic has increased over the past few months. The traffic has increased the probability of livestock-vehicle confrontations. Since these allotments contain no range suitable for grazing, this action precludes the necessity of fencing the right-of-way. Should forage production improve in the future, the right-of-way can be fenced and grazing restored.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis for RM 1.10 and WL 3.8

No conflicts were identified with this recommendation. The wild horse activity (WH/B 1.2) recommended that wild horses be removed from this area.

The social and economic impacts will be negative to the livestock operations. Three operators will not be allowed to graze on public land. A total of 131 AUMs have been harvested annually off these areas. The range survey found no suitable forage in either allotment.

The environmental impacts should be positive.

Current Bureau funding is adequate to accomplish the recommendations.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation as follows:

Withdraw the Ash Flat, Meadow Valley, Applewhite, Sawmill, Clover Creek, Little Mountain, Mustang Flat, Peck and Cove allotments from domestic livestock grazing. If wild-horse use is ever not accomplished or removed from the above allotments then livestock grazing should resume. Redevelopment and maintenance of all range improvements projects will be required by the Bureau of Land Management.

Reason

The inventory in 1976 and the current Bureau grazing policy has found the vast majority of these allotments as unsuitable for livestock grazing. The wild horse activity will establish a wild horse management area on several of the allotments. Domestic livestock will not be allowed to graze due to the lack of forage for dual use. The livestock operators will be authorized to remove personal property from existing developments when their grazing is terminated. Wildlife and/or wild horse use requires the projects be maintained.

Support Needs: None.

Alternatives considered: None.

- -

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
~~Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Withdraw the Applewhite, Clover Creek, Cove, Little Mountain, Meadow Valley, Mustang Flat, Peck and Sawmill Canyon grazing allotments from future livestock use. Maintenance of all range improvement projects will be accomplished by the BLM if needed for wildlfe or wild horse management.~~	~~Livestock grazing should be allowed on the Ash Flat allotment. The remaining allotments either contain insufficient forage to continue grazing management or are going to be utilized by wild horses.~~

Final MFP Step 3 Decision as approved by the State Director on November 12, 1981, and confirmed by the Director, BLM, on February 26, 1982:

Final MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Delete this decision.	The original decision was reflective of forage allocations made in RM-1.2. Given the revision of that decision to require the use of monitoring and CRMP to establish grazing use, this decision is no longer appropriate. However, management direction is to improve forage conditions on these public lands.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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Step 1 RM-2 Step 3

Objective:

Increase livestock forage production and availability in the planning unit through mechanical or chemical treatment.

Rationale:

Economic projections indicate an 31% increase in demand for livestock forage from the Caliente Planning Unit by 1990. Since 81% of the total forage consumed in the planning unit is produced on Federal range, an additional 21,635 AUMs production will be required if the demand projection is met. The projected increase will assist in stabilizing the livestock industry and aid the economic structure of the planning unit. Although only 12% of the jobs and income depend on agriculture, livestock production is relatively stable and does not fluctuate as does tourism and mining.

Areas which have little potential to improve naturally will need treatment to increase forage production to meet projected demands.

Multiple Use Analysis

The objective is consistent with the Bureau policy and laws. However, areas must be evaluated properly to determine the constraints and values prior to undertaking the requested actions.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify as follows:

Increase livestock forage production and availability in the planning unit through mechanical or chemical treatment and/or burning where the following conditions are met:

a. Where proper grazing management has not resulted in improved conditions.

b. Where the proposed treatment does not conflict with other resources and uses.

c. Where soil and climate conditions indicate the potential for improvement exists.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Recommendation

RM-2.1 Increase through mechanical treatment such as chaining, railing, plowing, or cutting combined with seeding, on selected sites within the planning unit, on sagebrush and pinyon-juniper vegetation types. Following is a list of allotments, number of acres to be treated, and expected additional forage production (see Table RM 2.1-1.)

Support Needs: Archaeologic investigations, contract preparation.

Rationale

Mechanical treatment is needed in areas where pinyon-juniper and sagebrush have shaded-out or outcompeted forage species for soil moisture and nutrients needed for growth. These non-forage species must be eliminated or severely thinned to eliminate competition with the seeded species. A mixture of forage species should be used to furnish nutritious forage during all seasons of the year.

The treated areas should be protected from grazing for two growing seasons, to enable the seeded species to become established and produce seed. The first two years' seed production is needed to supplement the original seeding, since the seeding rate is a small percentage of the amount of seed produced by established plants.

First priority should be the areas in which AMPs or grazing systems have been implemented: Barclay, Ely Spring, Enterprise, Mustang, Oak Spring, and Sand Spring.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

TABLE RM 2.1-1
Caliente Planning Unit

Recommended Mechanical Vegetative Treatment

Allotment	Acres to be Treated	Anticipated Increase in AUMs
Bald Mountain	12,000	750
Barclay, Lime Mountain	9,000	450
Bennett Spring	7,000	350
Cottonwood	6,000	300
Rabbit Spring	18,400	1,400
Buckhorn	1,000	50
Oak Spring, Mustang	18,000	900
Sawmill	1,200	60
Panaca SCS	3,000	150
Warm Spring	900	75
Crestline	600	30
Oak Wells	17,500	875
Ely Springs Sheep	6,000	300
Enterprise	5,500	275
Highland Peak	1,500	125
McCutcheon Spring	3,200	160
Mahogany Peak	10,100	505
Mustang	8,200	410
Pine Cone	4,500	225
Pahroc, Six Mile	15,500	775
Rattlesnake	11,000	550
Sand Springs	6,000	300
Sheep Flat	5,000	225
Crescent	1,800	90
Pahranagat West	1,500	75
Cliff Springs	2,100	105
Condor Canyon	15,000	750
N-4	6,500	325
Deer Lodge	1,000	50
McGuffy Spring	12,900	645
Mustang Flat	700	35
Clover Creek	2,000	100
Crossroads	14,000	700
Uvada	5,500	275
Sheep Spring	14,500	725
Buckboard	4,500	225
Rabbit Spring	9,300	465
Panaca Cattle	2,300	115
	246,800	19,660

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Multiple Use Analysis

The range management activity had three recommendations which were specifically directed at vegetative manipulation to increase forage for livestock (RM 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

The conflicts with these recommendations varied widely throughout the planning unit. The specific conflicts are identified and analyzed in RM 1.2 by individual allotment. The areas identified in the three recommendations totaled 654,900 acres. It was felt that 31,880 AUMs could be produced if the treatment occurred. These figures indicate approximately 21 acres of land would have to be treated to produce one animal unit month of forage. It is doubtful a satisfactory cost-benefit-ratio could be achieved. Existing projects, completed in the 1960s, are producing at the rate of 8 to 12 acres to the AUM. It is felt that this acreage per AUM indicates a successful treatment.

The social and economic impacts of these recommendations are high, and positive to the livestock operators. These treatments could reduce the degree of impact on the operators from other range proposals if successfully completed. The Bureau proposes to allocate 70,000(+) AUMs planning-unit wide (RM 1.2). The potential probably exists to produce 30,000 additional AUMs through vegetative treatment.

The environmental impacts would vary widely depending upon the individual locations. An environmental assessment will have to be prepared on the proposed treatments prior to any action. The assessment will consider the impacts and the required mitigating impacts. Current Bureau funding and manpower is inadequate to accomplish the recommended action. Large increases in both would be required to accomplish the requested action.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation. However, the area shown on the range MFP 2 overlay and described in the following table should be used for the requested treatment. Each site will require detailed soil inventory, vegetative analysis, and an environmental assessment prior to any work. No vegetative treatment should occur on an area unless an AMP has been developed and implemented. (Note: several allotments had areas identified with potential for treatment but not recommended for AMP development. These should be done only if found necessary through additional analysis.)

Reason

An analysis of the areas indicated that many do not meet the basic criteria needed for a successful treatment. The criteria used was: a. annual rainfall of eight or more inches; b. Slope less than 30%; c. soil erosion hazard moderate or less; d. soil pH 8.5 or less, and e. a soil type suitable for the basic treatment. The AMPs are needed to ensure that proper utilization is achieved on the areas. The areas indicated on the range MFP 2 overlay will need additional inventory which could reduce the area further.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Support Needs: Operations, all activities.

Alternatives considered:

a. Don't complete the requested nipulation.

b. Complete that shown on MFP 1.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: The final Caliente ES analyzed a variety of proposed management levels that included vegetative treatments to increase livestock forage. The decision was made to treat over 77,000 acres using either prescribed fire or mechanical means. The same criteria will apply as described at MFP-2 (i.e., AMP development, detailed resource inventories, and EARs). The list of allotments and estimated acreages is to serve as a guide to resource specialists in the development of Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) and Habitat Management Plans (HMPs). The multipe use aspects (i.e. wildlife forage, forest products, etc.) should be stressed in the development of these projects. It should also be modified during the development of the activity plans and should not be utilized as hard, fast rules to be followed.

See attached list.

Reason

The development of projects of this type will provide increased management opportunities to a wide variety of resource values currently available in the area. These opportunities will enhance environmental, social and economic values presently in operation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

Allotment	Mechanical Treatment (Acres)	Burning (Acres)
1. Condor Canyon N-4 Panaca SCS	2,600	
2. Buckboard Panaca Cattle Roadside White Hills McGuffy Spring	2,000	
3. Sheep Flat Summit Spring Oak Wells White Rock Garden Spring	8,500	12,880
4. Crossroads Sand Hollow	2,000	
5. Cottonwood Henrie Morrison-Wengert	2,240	15,360
6. Barclay Lime Mountain	6,000	15,680
7. Enterprise	2,880	4,480
8. Mustang	2,560	
Subtotal	28,780	48,320
Total	77,100	

TABLE RM 2.1-2
Caliente Planning Unit

MU Recommend Vegetative Treatments and Priorities

Priority I (Existing AMPs)

Allotment	Acres to be Treated
Oak Spring	16,000
Barclay	10,880
Mustang	2,560
Sand Spring	8,900
	38,340

Priority II (Proposed AMPs)

Allotment	Acres to be Treated
Cliff Spring	2,880
Ely Spring Sheep	5,120
Lime Mountain	3,840
Pahroc, Sixmile	5,160
Sheep Flat, Garden Spring, White Rock Gourd Spring, Summit Spring, Oak Wells	32,640
Delamar	5,120
Enterprise, Snow Spring, Terry	2,880
Bald Mountain, Naquinta	12,160
Bennet Spring, Black Canyon, Highway Klondike, Caliente, Rocky Hills	7,040
Black Hills, Condor Canyon, N-4 Deer Lodge, Panaca SCS	14,720
McGuffy Spring, Mahogany Peak	21,981
Sheep Spring	17,280
Rattlesnake	11,520
Buckboard Spring, Roadside, Panaca Cattle, White Hills	4,800
Crossroads, Sand Hollow, Beacon	12,800
Highland Peak	2,560
McCutcheon Spring	4,160
Uvada	7,040
	173,701

Priority III (None AMP)

Allotment	Acres to be Treated
Crescent	1,760
Haypress	2,560
Pahranagat West	1,280
Pine Cone	5,760
	11,360

TABLE RM 2.1-3
Caliente Planning Unit

MU Recommended Chemical Vegetative Treatments and Priorities

Priority I (Existing AMPs)

Allotment	Acres to be Treated
Oak Spring	4,800
Barclay	3,840
Ely Spring Cattle	3,200
Sand Spring	4,800
	16,640

Priority II (Proposed AMPs)

Allotment	Acres to be Treated
Ely Spring Sheep	4,480
Enterprise, Snow Spring, Terry	640
Bald Mountain, Naquinta	8,960
Bennet Spring, Black Canyon, Highway, Klondike, Caliente, Rocky Hills	17,600
Boulder Spring, Elgin, Grapevine, Schlarman	2,240
Highland Peak	1,280
Breedlove, Cottonwood, Henrie, Morrison-Wengart	1,280
	36,480

Priority III (Non AMP)

Allotment	Acres to be Treated
Pahranagat-West	2,560
Pine Cone	2,880
	5,440

TABLE M 2.1-4
Caliente Planning Unit

MU Recommended Fire Vegetative Treatment and Priorities

Priority I (Existing AMPs)

Allotment	Acres to be Treated
Oak Springs	8,480
Barclay	14,080
	22,560

Priority II (Proposed AMPs)

Lime Mountains	7,680
Sheep Flat, Garden Spring, White Rock Gourd Springs, Summit Spring, Oak Wells	12,800
Delamar	14,080
Enterprise, Snow Spring, Terry	4,480
Bald Mountain, Naquinta	6,080
Black Hills, Condor Canyon, N-4, Deer Lodge, Panaca SCS	2,560
McGuffy Spring, Mahogany Peak	5,760
Boulder Spring, Elgin, Grapevine, Schlarman	2,560
Sheep Spring	1,920
Crossroads, Sand Hollow, Beacon	640
Highland Peak	1,280
Breedlove, Cottonwood, Henrie, Morrison-Wengert	15,360
Crestline	1,600
	76,800

Priority III (Non-AMP)

Pennsylvania	8,640
Pine Cone	960
	9,600

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Range Management
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

RM-2.2 Use herbicides to treat areas of brushland which are too steep for plowing, chaining or railing, and seed with forage species in the following allotments:

Support Needs: Contract preparation.

Rationale

Some areas are too steep, rocky, or "broken" for mechanical treatment, but have the same forage production potential as the more level areas. Herbicides eliminate competition from susceptible non-forage species, yet leave "standing litter" which protects the soil from erosion while the seeded species become established. Spraying with herbicides has been effective on sagebrush and related species in other areas.

Chemically treated areas should also be rested for two growing seasons to allow the seeded species to become established.

Basal treatment of large trees can be used but is time-consuming. This method can be used where trees are too widespread for fire and too large to chain.

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TABLE RM 2.2-1
Caliente Planning Unit

Recommended Chemical Vegetative Treatments

	Acres	AUMs
1. Barclay	3,500	175
2. Bennett Spring	5,500	275
3. Black Hills	1,000	50
4. Condor Canyon	200	10
5. Cottonwood	1,000	50
6. Six Mile	3,500	175
7. Crossroads	1,500	75
8. Delamar	3,500	175
9. Ely Spring Sheep	3,000	150
10. Highland Peak	1,000	50
11. Sawmill	300	15
12. Oak Spring	10,500	525
13. Oak Wells	300	15
14. Pahroc	17,500	875
15. Pine Cone	3,800	190
16. Rabbit Spring	1,500	75
17. Sand Springs	9,500	475
18. Sheep Spring	200	10
19. Uvada	250	13
20. Pahranagat West	1,500	75
21. White Hills	2,500	175
22. Bald Mountain	6,000	300
23. Ely Spring Cattle	3,500	175
24. Enterprise	400	20
25. N-4	2,500	125
26. Deer Lodge	600	30
27. Clover Creek	3,000	150
28. Panaca Cattle	2,500	125
29. Elgin	2,500	125
30. Klondike	5,600	275
31. Black Canyon	7,000	350
	105,150	5,303

See Range Management 2.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Recommendation

RM-2.3 Burn areas of pinyon-juniper, sagebrush, and other mountain brush which are too steep for mechanical treatment and are not susceptible to herbicides, and seed with selected forage species. (See attached for Priority Allotments.)

Support Needs: Fire plan preparation and standby fire crews to prevent fires from escaping from the planned burn area boundary.

Rationale

Burning is the easiest and most economical method of eliminating non-forage species. Burning leaves an ash residue in which to seed. Areas which are too steep or "broken" for mechanical treatment or in which the target species are resistant to herbicides can be burned, to achieve the same purpose. Burning normally leaves islands of trees or brush which furnish shelter for livestock.

Burning may be used in conjunction with either mechanical or chemical treatment to eliminate thick residue which would prevent uniform livestock use.

Mechanical treatment, in the form of cutting of trees through the area to be burned and letting the cut trees dry so fuel will be available to start the burn, may be necessary in some areas where ground cover is not thick enough to "carry" a fire.

Priority areas are: (1) those allotments where an AMP is in effect, and (2) those areas which will sustain significant reductions in AUMs due to increase or encroachment of pinyon-juniper trees.

See Range Management 2.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

TABLE RM 2.3-1
Caliente Planning Unit

Recommended Fire Vegetative Treatment

Priority 1 Allotments:

Allotment	Acres	Anticipated Increase in AUMs
Barclay, Lime Mountain	16,000	800
Ely Spring	1,000	50
Oak Spring	7,000	350
Mustang	600	50

Priority 2 Allotments:

Allotment	Acres	Anticipated Increase in AUMs
Bald Mountain	8,500	425
Black Canyon	600	30
Cottonwood	18,000	900
Elgin	4,600	230
Clover Creek	600	30
Condor Canyon	2,000	100
Oak Wells	2,500	125
Enterprise	5,500	275
Highland Peak	1,000	50
Mahogany Peak	8,400	420
Mustang	600	30
Sheep Flat	14,000	700
Applewhite	5,000	250
Pine Cone	1,500	75
Crescent	3,000	150
Lower Lake	600	30
Boulder Spring	1,000	50
Henry	1,200	60
Morrison-Wengert	2,800	140
Mormon Peak	4,500	225
Crestline	3,000	150
McGuffy Spring	150	7
Garden Spring	2,000	100
Pennsylvania	9,000	450
Sawmill	2,200	110
Mustang Flat	2,000	100
Crossroads	1,500	75
Uvada	400	20
Sheep Spring	1,800	90
Buckboard	600	30
Panaca Cattle	1,000	50
Delamar	4,500	225
Schlarman	300	15
	282,950	6,917

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	RM-3

Objective:

Encourage and assist the grazing permittees to develop livestock management facilities.

Rationale:

Livestock management facilities, such as fences, water developments and corrals are needed to implement good management upon federal lands and assist in accomplishing the objective of improving forage production. Sites for construction of these facilities must be selected during field examinations in conjunction with preparing allotment management plans. Management facilities will aid in achieving more uniform use of forage by livestock, and allowing rest for some areas.

This objective cannot be shown on an overlay but will be added as the facilities are developed. The number of each type of facility is unknown at this time.

Multiple Use Analysis

This objective is consistent with existing Bureau policy and laws.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective.

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Name (MFP)
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation
RM-3.1 Encourage and assist the permittees in constructing fences and encourage permittees to construct corrals where needed. Refer to Overlay RM-3.1

Support Needs: Archaeologic investigations for each project, engineering assistance (layout and design), contract preparation for BLM projects.

Rationale
Fences are needed to control livestock movements between and within the allotments and to attain more uniform livestock distribution. Fences will be needed to protect any vegetation manipulation projects.

Livestock management facilities have been constructed only on allotments with AMPs. Allotments without AMPs need fences, also, sometimes more than AMP allotments.

Permittees must be encouraged to construct facilities on the allotments on which they have grazing permits. The permittees will receive the most benefit from the facilities constructed on the allotments.

Multiple Use Analysis

No specific conflicts were identified.

Impacts to social and economic factors should be positive to the livestock operators.

Environmental impacts will be analyzed on a project-by-project basis before construction.

Current Bureau funding and manpower may be inadequate to accomplish a large number of projects.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Accept the recommendation.

Support Needs: (As stated in MFP 1).

Alternative considered:
Don't allow the projects.

MFP Step 3 Decision
Accept the multiple use recommendation.

Reason
As stated in MFP Step 1.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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Final MFP Step 3 Decision as approved by the State Director on November 12, 1981, and confirmed by the Director, BLM, on February 26, 1982:

Final MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Accept the multiple use recommendation. Also, insure the preservation of normal wild horse distribution and movement patterns in locating and constructing fences. Construct fences to meet accepted wildlife standards.	As stated in MFP Step 1. Also, livestock fences, if not located and constructed with consideration for wild horse and wildlife needs, can severely impact habitat use. Wildlife migration routes can be blocked, closing off access for the animals to important parts of their ranges. Wild horses range widely over their habitat, which often will overlap several livestock allotments. Indiscriminate fencing interferes with that movement. On the other hand, care should be taken that fencing is not constructed that sacrifices its livestock management function to wildlife and wild horse needs and that wastes public/private funds. In short, all reasonable alternatives must be examined to assure that multiple-use goals are achieved.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
Instructions on reverse

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Recommendation

RM-3.2 Encourage and assist the permittees in developing new water sources.

Support Needs: Engineering (layout and design), contract preparation on BLM projects, archaeological investigation for each project.

Rationale

Water is the major limiting factor in livestock distribution within any allotment. Almost half the allotments have some areas not serviced by water and a few allotments have no waters of record. Sites exist where wells, reservoirs, and catchments can be developed. Conditions on each allotment will dictate the type of water source to be developed. Sites will be selected for each water after field examination.

Priority 1 areas are: (1) allotments with implemented AMPs:
a) Barclay, b) Ely Spring, c) Oak Spring, d) Sand Spring

Priority 2 areas are: (1) allotments with unimplemented AMPs:
a) Bald Mountain

Priority 3 are the allotments without AMPs or grazing systems, but which have potential to improve forage production.

Multiple Use Analysis

No specific conflicts with this recommendation were identified.

The social and economic impacts are high and positive. Water is one of the basic criteria for the allocation of forage. Water improvements need to be properly located and developed to provide the maximum benefit to the operators. In order for the Bureau to properly allocate forage, documentation of the waters needs to be completed. Numerous waters presently exist on public land which are not in our inventories or files. Many of the improvements have been constructed for years, but manpower and funding has prevented the Bureau from accomplishing a complete inventory. Until the waters are properly applied for under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act the water source cannot be identified as a basis for allocation. The AUMs under consideration meet all the criteria for livestock grazing except for a known source of water. Proper development and/or authorization of these waters will relieve some of the impacts of the proposed allocation (RM 1.2).

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

No impacts to the environmental elements can be identified until specific water sources are identified.

Current Bureau funding and manpower would probably be inadequate to process a large number of applications in a short period of time.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Modify the recommendation as follows: Encourage and assist the livestock operators in the development and/or proper authorization of water improvements on public land. All improvements should be developed in a manner compatible with current Bureau policy. Authorize no grazing on areas which are not properly serviced by Bureau-authorized waters.	The management of the range requires that the Bureau have full knowledge of all the resources. Water is the key element in that management. The proper development or authorization of water will provide the Bureau with the knowledge required for intensive management.
Support Needs: All activities, Operations, NSO.	Alternatives considered: None.

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.	As stated in MFP Step 2.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

TABLE RM 3.2-1
Caliente Planning Unit

AUMs Available to be Restored with Water Development

Allotment	AUMs to be Restored with Water Development
Priority 1 (Existing AMPs)	
Barclay	74
Ely Spring Cattle	613
Sand Spring	682
Oak Spring	91
Priority 2 (Unimplemented AMP)	
Bald Mountain	295
Priority 3 (Potential for AMPs)	
Applewhite	2
Buckboard	427
Buckhorn	622
Bennett Springs	2,433
Breedlove	60
Caliente	59
Cliff Springs	112
Condor Canyon	1,636
Cottonwood	340
Cove	214
Crescent	529
Crystal Springs	334
Delamar	413
Elgin	518
Ely Spring Sheep	116
Garden Spring	31
Gourd Spring	569
Henrie	3,127
Highway	219
Highland Peak	1,343
Klondike	416
Lime Mountain	1,506
Little Mountain	671
Lower Lake	1,051
McCutcheon Spring	583
Morrison-Wengert	700
Mormon Peak	870
Mustang Flat	90
N-4	396
Naquinta	1,058
Oak Wells	24
Pahranagat East	565
Pahranagat West	1,289

Table RM 3.2-1 (continued)

Priority 3 (continued)

Allotment	AUMs to be Restored with Water Development
Pahroc	323
Panaca Cattle	596
Peck	190
Pennsylvania	47
Pine Cone	627
Pioche	354
Rattlesnake	91
Rabbit Springs	188
Roadside	48
Rocky Hill	238
Sand Hollow	271
Sheep Spring	108
Terry	137
White Hills	105
White Rock	1,086
	27,703

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Name (MFP)
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Activity
Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

RM-3.3 Fence the district boundary, where needed, between the Cedar City, Utah, and the Ely, and Battle Mountain Districts. Repair the boundary fence between the Las Vegas District and the Humboldt National Forest (Sand Springs Allotment boundary).

Rationale

These fences are needed to prevent unintentional trespass of livestock across district boundaries. No water is present on the Terry Allotment and the livestock move into Utah for water. The northern boundary, between Las Vegas and Ely, is unfenced, and livestock move back and forth across the boundary in search of forage.

The western boundary, between Las Vegas and Battle Mountain, is only partially fenced. livestock are able to move across the district boundary both ways.

The state of disrepair of the National Forest boundary fence allows cattle to move "down-canyon" from the Quinn Canyon Mountains and disrupt the grazing system on the Sand Springs Allotment. Cattle belonging on the forest have been found in the pasture being rested, by the Sand Springs operator.

Multiple Use Analysis

The following range management recommendations all delt with fences and stock trails.

a. RM 3.3--Fence the district boundaries.
b. RM 3.4--Fence all allotment boundaries.
c. RM 3.5--Fence the highways in the unit.
d. RM 3.6--Fence Tempiute Mine.
e. RM 3.7--Develop a stock trail in the Barclay Allotment.

No specific conflicts were identified with these recommendations.

The social and economic impacts would be both positive and negative. Some livestock operators do not want additional fences. Other operators request the fencing so they can improve their management.

The environmental impacts will be analyzed in an environmental assessment prepared prior to construction. However, some impact could occur if the fences do not meet Bureau standards for bighorn sheep, antelope, and deer.

Current Bureau funding is inadequate to accomplish the recommended action in a short period of time.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Activity	Range Management
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendations (RM 3.3, 3.4, 3.6 and 3.7) as written. However, all fences or trails will require an environmental assessment prior to construction. No fences will be constructed that fails to meet accepted wildlife standards. A priority should be placed on fences in existing AMP areas and those areas proposed for new AMPs. No fence should be constructed in Meadow Valley Wash (RM 3.5).

Reason

These improvements are needed to protect private property, to manage the resource and to eliminate trespass. The proper development of the facilities will reduce conflicts with other resource values.

Support Needs: Operations, wildlife, wild horses.

Alternative Considered: Don't construct the fences.

MFP Step 3 Decision

~~Accept the multiple use recommendationAs stated in MFP Step 2.~~
~~s written.~~

Reason

Final MFP Step 3 Decision as approved by the State Director on November 12, 1981, and confirmed by the Director, BLM, on February 26, 1982:

Final MFP Step 3 Decision

Where needed, construct fences and develop stock trails to improve livestock management, prevent trespass, and reduce conflicts with other resource values. Specific recommendations are:

1) Fence all allotment boundaries where needed

2) Develop two stock trails (with assistance from permittees) from the Barclay to the Lime Mountain allotments

Prepare an Environmental Assessment prior to any fence or trail construction. Construct fences to meet accepted wildlife standards.

Reason

It is legally inappropriate and contrary to BLM policy to use range improvement funds to fence highway rights-of-way for safety reasons only. Moreover, Nevada is an open-range state which places the requirement on the motorist to avoid the livestock. Legally, fencing a right-of-way tends to increase the fencer's tort claim liability. Similar reasoning would apply to the fencing of Tempiute mine and village. Unless district boundaries are also allotment boundaries, it is neither reasonable nor cost effective to fence them.

For an explanation of the sentence regarding wild horses, see RM-3.1.

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Final MFP Step 3 Decision (continued)

Preserve the normal wild horse distribution and movement patterns when locating and constructing fences. Give priority to fences in existing AMP areas and those areas proposed for new AMPs.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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Overlay Reference
Step 1. Step 3

Recommendation
RM-3.4 Fence all allotment or allotment combination boundaries where needed. Refer to Overlay RM-3.4.

Support Needs: Archaeologic investigations, engineering assistance (layout and design), and contract preparation for BLM projects.

Rationale
These boundary fences are needed to implement AMPs. As AMP areas are fenced, unintentional trespass will be stopped and livestock will be "kept at home".

See Range Management 3.3 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)
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Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation
RM-3.5 Fence U.S. Highway 93 from Oak Springs Summit to Caliente, Nevada Highway 25 from Crystal Springs to the western district boundary, and the newly paved road from Caliente to Elgin, down Meadow Valley Wash. Both sides of these rights-of-way should be fenced.

Support Needs: Engineering assistance (layout and design) and contract preparation.

Rationale
Several reports of livestock-automobile confrontations have been reported along the first two highways cited. Fencing these rights-of-way is a method to protect livestock and prevent tort claims against BLM. The fence along Highway 25 can also serve as a pasture fence.

- -

See Range Management 3.3 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

- -

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Range Management

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

RM-3.6 Fence Tempiute Mine and Village.

Support Needs: Engineering assistance (layout and design), and contract preparation.

Rationale

Fencing this area will prevent livestock-human, and livestock-vehicle confrontations. Although the southeast pasture of the Sand Springs Allotment is grazed for only 18 months out of three years, all livestock are in this pasture during most of this period. Water is available in the area and livestock tend to concentrate near water. A large number of motor vehicles drive around and through the site, creating situations whereby vehicles could be wrecked and livestock killed if the site remains unfenced. Livestock movement can also be dangerous to human health, since the livestock are not accustomed to human proximity.

See Range Management 3.3 for the Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Caliente

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Range Management

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

RM-3.7 Assist the permittees in developing two stock trails from the Barclay to the Lime Mountain allotments:

a. Doc's Pass Trail
b. Mud Spring Trail

Rationale

These projects were outlined in the Barclay AMP, but have not been developed. The trail is needed in order to move livestock promptly from the Barclay Allotment in the fall and into the proper pasture when going back in the spring. At present the livestock are allowed to "drift" up to summer pasture and down in the fall to winter pasture. With the trail, the livestock can be moved in less than one-fourth the time now required for each move.

See Range Management 3.3 for the Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Caliente

Activity
Range Management

Objective Number
RM-4

Objective:

Remove all wild horses from the planning unit to minimize conflict with domestic livestock grazing.

Rationale:

Wild horse populations are currently increasing at the rate of 10% per year. This increase has caused additional competition for the forage in areas where horses are now found. The horse population must be reduced to balance with forage production and adjudicated livestock numbers. The Wild, Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 authorizes BLM to manage wild horses at the numbers and on the ranges of the horses as of December 1971.

Support Needs:

Contract preparation for roundup and transport to holding facilities.

Multiple Use Analysis

This objective is inconsistent with current Bureau policy and laws. The law requires the Bureau to properly manage the wild horse and burro's in areas found suitable. A total removal would be against the law.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the objective as follows:

Manage the wild horses and burro populations at a level consistent with proper resource management. Properly allocate forage to domestic livestock and wild horses to reduce the competition on the resource.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
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Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Range Managemer
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation
RM-4.1 Remove all "wild" horses from the planning unit.

Support Needs: Contract preparation for roundup and transport to holding facilities.

Rationale
These horses compete directly with livestock authorized to graze on the Federal range for forage and water. If horse populations are not removed and allowed to increase, this direct competition will cause further deterioration of forage and can result in further decrease of authorized numbers of livestock.

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicted with the Wild Horse and Burro program. The objective for this recommendation is contrary to current Bureau policy and laws.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Drop this recommendation. (See Wild Horse and Burro recommendation 1.1 for details.)

Support Needs: None.

Reason
The recommendation could not be implemented due to policy and laws. Through proper management of the resource, all multiple use values can be achieved without the total exclusion of another resource.

Alternatives considered:
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP Step 2.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Range Management
Objective Number	RM-5

Objective:

Obtain data on plant phenology and ephemeral range carrying capacity.

Rationale:

Plant phenology data is needed to assist BLM personnel in establishing seasons-of-use and pasture change dates.

Information on production of ephemeral range during different climatic conditions collected over a period of years will enable BLM personnel to issue grazing licenses without making extensive field examinations of each allotment when grazing applications are made.

Multiple Use Analysis

The objective is consistent with existing Bureau policy and objectives.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective as written.

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Caliente

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Range Management

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Recommendation

RM-5.1 Continue clipping and weighing studies now established in the planning unit.

Rationale

The clipping and weighing studies will furnish data to be used in developing carrying capacities on ephemeral and ephemeral-perennial range under varying climatic conditions. Only data for a higher-than-average rainfall spring is available at present. Many years of data and a literature search are needed to be able to predict forage production. The information will alleviate the necessity for extensive field examinations.

Production of ephemeral species depends solely on climatic conditions and varies from year to year.

Data from the studies should enable district personnel to develop grazing models and determine "on and off" dates for any given year.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified for RM-5.1 or 5.2. The recommendation deals with studies used by the range management activity to gather data for determining season-of-use and carrying capacity for areas in the planning unit.

No impacts to the social, economic or environmental elements can be identified.

Current Bureau funding and manpower may not always be sufficient to complete these studies.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept RM-5.1 and 5.2 as written.

Reason

Those inventories provide for better management of the resource. The law also requires the Bureau to complete the necessary inventories for management of the lands.

Support Needs: None.

Alternative considered:
Don't complete the studies.

MFP Step 3 Decision

~~Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.~~

Reason

~~As stated in MFP Step 2.~~

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Final MFP Step 3 Decision as approved by the State Director on November 12, 1981, and confirmed by the Director, BLM, on February 26, 1982:

Final MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Develop and implement a range monitoring system that incorporates, as a minimum, the Nevada Range Monitoring procedures developed in 1981 by the Range Studies task group under the chairmanship of the Extension Service, University of Nevada (Reno), to provide data to guide the CRMP groups in recommending necessary adjustment in use of public rangeland vegetation resources by foraging animals.	The decision as revised provides more specific guidance to the manager in terms of the revised RM-1.2 decision and some recent forward strides in achieving an agreed-upon approach to range monitoring throughout the State of Nevada by a wide range of interested parties, both private and governmental.

h additional sheets, if needed
on reverse)

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Name (MFP) Caliente	
Activity Range Management	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation

RM-5.2 Continue phenology studies now established in the planning unit, and establish new phenology studies in the areas proposed for ephemeral or ephemeral-perennial classification.

Rationale

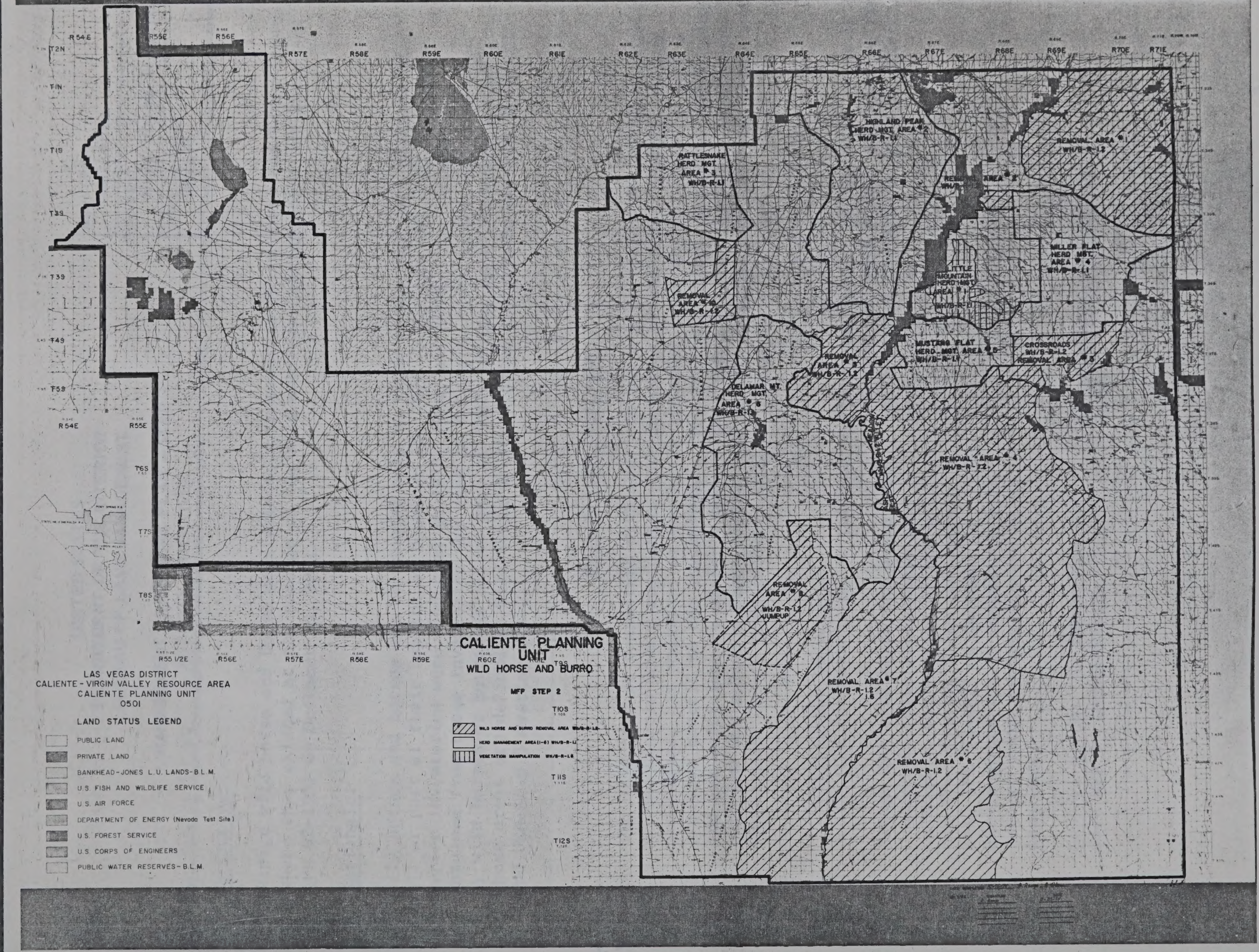
The information from phenology studies will aid in establishing seasons-of-use in the areas not under an AMP. The study sites are established in five vegetation types and traverse the planning unit from hot desert shrub to pinyon-juniper vegetation. Data received from the studies can also be used to determine "pasture-move dates" for livestock.

New phenology studies in the areas proposed for ephemeral or ephmeral-perennial classification will assist in establishing grazing periods for ephemeral forage species.

See Range Management 5.1 for the multiple use analysis and recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

WILD HORSE & BURRO

R54E
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R55 1/2E
HIGHLAND PEAK HERD MGT. AREA # 2 WH/B-R-1.1
REMOVAL AREA # 1 WH/B-R-1.2
RATTLESNAKE HERD MGT. AREA # 3 WH/B-R-1.1
REMOVAL AREA # 2 WH/B
MILLER FLAT HERD MGT. AREA # 4 WH/B-R-1.1
LITTLE MOUNTAIN HERD MGT AREA # 1 WH/B-R-1.1
REMOVAL AREA # 10 WH/B-R-1.2
MUSTANG FLAT HERD MGT. AREA # 5 WH/B-R-1.1
CROSSROADS WH/B-R-1.2 REMOVAL AREA # 3
REMOVAL AREA # 5 WH/B-R-1.2
DELAMAR MT. HERD MGT AREA # 6 WH/B-R-1.1
REMOVAL AREA # 4 WH/B-R-1.2
REMOVAL AREA # 8 WH/B-R-1.2 JUMPUP
REMOVAL AREA # 7 WH/B-R-1.2 1.6
REMOVAL AREA # 6 WH/B-R-1.2
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
WILD HORSE AND BURRO
MFP STEP 2
▨ WILD HORSE AND BURRO REMOVAL AREA WH/B-R-1.2
☐ HERD MANAGEMENT AREA (1-6) WH/B-R-1.1
▥ VEGETATION MANIPULATION WH/B-R-1.6
LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
CALIENTE-VIRGIN VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
0501
LAND STATUS LEGEND
PUBLIC LAND
PRIVATE LAND
BANKHEAD-JONES L.U. LANDS-B.L.M.
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
U.S. AIR FORCE
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Nevada Test Site)
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
PUBLIC WATER RESERVES-B.L.M.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wild Horse & Burro

Objective Number
WH/B-1

Objective:

Manage wild horse and burro populations in those areas (Wild Horse and Burro Areas) where they existed at the passage of the Wild and Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act (PL 92-195) on December 15, 1971.

Rationale:

Wild horses and burros can be managed only on those areas that were utilized as all or part of their habitat on December 15, 1971 (reference CFR 4730.5). Helicopter inventories were conducted in 1973, 1974, and 1975. The information obtained from these inventories was used to determine those areas that were used by wild horses or burros as all or part of their habitat as of December 15, 1971. Those areas are defined as Wild Horse or Burro Areas (reference URA Step 3 .44c(1) and URA Step 3 Overlay .44-4).

Multiple Use Analysis

The objective is consistent with law. It has a high social and economic impact on the Lincoln County residents. The direction of the impact depends on the individual, his position, or how he is affected. The objective would have a positive benefit to the environment. Two problems arise: manpower and funding, are not sufficient to properly manage the wild horses and burros. Coordinate with the BLM's Nevada State office, the Nevada Department of Fish and Game, and the Lincoln County Commissioners will be required.

Multiple Use Objective	Reason
Modify the recommendation as follows: Manage the wild horse and burro population in those areas where they existed at the passage of the Wild and Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act, (PL 92-195) on December 15, 1971; assure their use is compatible with forage, water productions and other land uses.	Proper management of the land involves an interplay of many uses. All must be compatible with the area's existing environment.
Support Needs: As identified for each MFP 2 recommendation.	Alternatives considered: None.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #1

Herd Management Area #1 is located in the northeastern portion of the planning unit. It borders the Ely BLM District on the north and the Cedar City, Utah, BLM District to the east. The following Wild Horse and Burro recommendations apply to this area:

Wild Horse 1.1 --Designate and manage this herd area.

Wild Horse 1.3 --Develop a Herd Management Plan (HMP).

Wild Horse 1.4 --Cooperate with Ely District in the development of a HMP.

Wild Horse 1.5 --Establish the maximum number of animals (approximately 163 head and utilize 1,955 AUMs of forage).

	Present Horse Demand by Allotment		Present Livestock AUMs Demand	
Allotment	Number of Head	AUMs Required	Approximate (3 yr. Average)	Total Demand (Cow AUMs)
Condor Canyon	33(1)	130	532	658
Deer Lodge	--	28	168	196
Mahogany Peak	--	103	368	475
McGuffy	--	83	166	249
N-4 Admin. Area	--	32	?(2)	32+
Rabbit Spring(3)	--	20	0	30
	33	396	1234+	1630+

(1) Total for all allotments.
(2) Licensed by Ely District as part of a larger unit.
(3) North of Highway 25.

Wild Horse 1.6 --Manipulate 83,200 acres through chemical and mechanical treatment.

Wild Horse 1.7 --Develop water to make additional AUMs available to wild horses.

Wild Horse 1.8 --Insure water remains available to horses.

The following recommendations conflict with this Herd Management Area and are listed by allotment.

Condor Canyon

Range 1.2 --Available forage 0 AUMs; 1,636 with water development.

Range 4.1 --Remove all horses from the planning unit.

Condor Canyon (continued)

Recreation 1.7	--Protect the high-quality geological sight-seeing values in Gleason Canyon.
Recreation 2.4e, g	--Develop Recreation Management Plans for camping and picnicking in the Gleason Canyon and Panaca Charcoal Kilns areas.
Recreation 9.1h	--Provide Visual Resource Management Class II management level to the Gleason Canyon high quality scenic areas.
Wildlife 3.2i	--Improve mule deer habitat through burning and chaining and seeding in Gleason Canyon.
Wildlife 4.25	--Eliminate livestock grazing March 1 - June 30 on deer winter range (growing season of plants).
Wildlife 4.9	--Reserve 234 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Deer Lodge

Range 1.2	--Available forage is 319 AUMs; 0 with water development.
Range 4.1	--See above.
Wildlife 4.25	--See above.
Wildlife 3.2i	--See above.
Wildlife 4.9	--Reserve 28 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Mahogany Peak

Range 1.2	--Available forage is 1,311 AUMs; 0 with water development.
Range 4.1	--See Condor Canyon.
Recreation 2.4g	--See Condor Canyon.
Wildlife 4.9	--Reserve 258 AUMs of forage for deer use.

McGuffy Spring

Range 1.2	--Available forage is 325 AUMs; 0 with water development.
Recreation 2.4e, g	--See Condor Canyon.
Recreation 1.7	--See Condor Canyon.

McGuffy Spring (continued)

Range 4.1	--See Condor Canyon.
Recreation 3.3e	--Designate the Terry Bench area as ORV open area.
Recreation 7.3 and 8.1	--Evaluate the Panaca Charcoal Kilns for entry into the National Historic landmarks.
Wildlife 4.9	--Reserve 23 AUMs of suitable forage for deer use.

N-4 Administrative

Range 1.2	--Available forage is 0; 396 AUMs with water development.
Wildlife 4.25	--See Condor Canyon.
Wildlife 4.9	--Reserve 10 AUMs of forage for deer use.
Recreation 9.1i	--Provide Visual Resource Management Class II management level on Echo Canyon State Park.
Recreation 2.3a and Lands 5.1	--Approve lease to the Nevada State Division of Parks and Recreation under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

Rabbit Spring (Small portion of allotment) No conflicts in this area.

Total forage available in this HMA is 1,955; 2,032 with water development.

Most of the above recommendations deal with protection of sight-seeing areas, VRM class levels, or campgrounds. Establishing a herd area would have only minor effects on each if an HMP were prepared. Vegetative manipulation projects would require site-by-site analysis. A review of URA II Soils information indicates restrictions (slope, pH, erosion, etc.) do exist on many of the vegetative manipulation area projects proposed. Some modification will be necessary. Direct conflicts with the livestock program do occur in the areas of season-of-use (RM 1.2), AMP development (RM 1.4), and the removal of livestock from deer crucial areas (WL 4.25). Additional conflicts exist with the development of water sources proposed by the wildlife program.

Other problems do exist with the horses in this area. The Unit Resource Analysis identifies their use occurs primarily during the winter-spring and then they move into the Cedar City and Ely BLM Districts during the remainder of the year. The Herd Management Area currently contains unfenced chained areas, private property (developments, forage, and base property), and deer crucial habitat which are continually grazed or damaged by wild horse use.

The designation and establishment of a horse herd area would have high negative social and economic impacts. The majority of the people in Lincoln County like to see wild horses, but when their presence reduces

the forage available to livestock (less numbers), income in the county, and reduces the tax base, the residents are opposed to this action. The herd area would have a long-term effect on individuals and the county which is already designated as an economically deprived county. Further economic loss would not be accepted.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

The approximately 33 head in Herd Management Area #1 should be removed as soon as possible, and no Herd Management Plan should be prepared. Coordination with both the Cedar City and Ely BLM districts is required.

Reason:

This recommendation is made based on conflicts with private property owners over damage to forage (base property for privileges), fences, and other range improvement; damage to seedings; and conflicts on deer crucial habitat.

Support Needs:

BLM-Nevada State Office; Las Vegas District--all activities; Lincoln County Commissioners; Nevada Department of Fish and Game; livestock operators; Lincoln County residents; and wild horse protection groups.

Alternatives considered:

1. Maintain all horses.

2. Remove all horses immediately.

3. Confine all horses to one small area.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #2

This Herd Management Area is located in the northeastern portion of the resource area. It borders the Ely BLM District on the north. The following Wild Horse and Burro recommendations apply:

Wild Horse 1.1	--Designate and manage this herd area.
Wild Horse 1.3	--Develop a Herd Management Plan (HMP).
Wild Horse 1.4	--Cooperate with the Ely District in the development of the HMP.
Wild Horse 1.5	--Establish the maximum number of animals (approximately 2,492 head and utilize 2,442 AUMs of forage).

	Present Horse Demand by Allotment		Present Livestock AUMs Demand	
Allotment	Number of Head	AUMs Required	Approximate (3 yr. Average)	Total Demand (Cow AUMs)
Bennett Springs		121	326	443
Black Canyon		24	68	90
Ely Springs Sheep		53	0	57
Highland Peak		94	2307	2401
Klondike		17	227	244
Pioche		27	160(1)	187
	28(2)	336	4088	4424

(1) One year use - new operator
(2) Total for all allotments

Wild Horse 1.6	--Manipulate 106,200 acres through chemical and mechanical treatment.
Wild Horse 1.7	--Develop water to make additional AUMs available to wild horses.
Wild Horse 1.8	--Insure water remains available to horses.

The following recommendations apply to this herd area and are listed by allotments:

Bennett Springs

Range 1.2	--Available forage 1,436 AUMs; 2,433 with water developmen
Range 4.1	--Remove all horses from the planning unit.
Wildlife 4.9	--Reserve 262 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Black Canyon

Range 1.2 --Available forage 704 AUMs; 0 with water development.

Range 4.1 --Same as above.

Recreation 3.3a --Designate Delamar Valley as an ORV open area.

Wildlife 4.9 --Reserve 37 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Ely Spring (Sheep)

Range 1.2 --Available forage 1,020 AUMs; 116 with water development.

Range 4.1 --See Bennett Springs.

Recreation 3.3a --See Black Canyon.

Recreation 1.1 --Protect approximately 480 acres of land in the Highland Peak area as a research natural area.

Recreation 9.1g --Provide Visual Resource Management Class II management level to the Highland Peak area to protect high scenic qualities.

Wildlife 4.9 --Reserve 6 AUMs forage for deer use.

Highland Peak

Range 1.2 --Available forage is 1,028 AUMs; 1,343 with water development.

Range 4.1 --See Bennett Springs.

Recreation 1.1 --See Ely Spring (Sheep).

Recreation 9.1g --See Ely Spring (Sheep) - also includes Cathedral Gorge State Park.

Recreation 2.3d and Lands 5.1 --Approve leases to the Nevada State Division of Recreation under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

Lands 1.1 --Limit the transfer of public land for agricultural development to 1,200 acres in Delamar Valley.

Wildlife 4.9 --Reserve 7 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Klondike

Range 1.2 --Available forage is 0 AUMs; 416 with water development.

Range 4.1 --See Bennett Springs.

Wildlife 4.9 --Reserve 12 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Pioche

Range 1.2 --Available forage 0 AUMs; 354 with water development.

Range 4.1 --See Bennett Springs.

Recreation 9.1g --See Ely Spring (Sheep).

Total forage available in this herd area is 4,188; 4,308 with water development.

Most of the above recommendations deal with protection of sight-seeing areas, VRM class levels, open ORV use, or the land transfer. Only minor effects would occur by establishing a horse herd area, if a Herd Management Plan was prepared. Vegetative manipulation projects would require site-by-site analysis. A review of URA II Soils information indicates restrictions (slope, pH, erosion, etc.) do exist on many of the vegetative manipulation projects proposed in this area. Some modification will be necessary. Direct conflicts with the livestock program do occur in the areas of season-of-use (RM 1.2) and development of AMPs (RM 1.4). Additional conflicts exist with the development of water sources proposed by the wildlife program.

The present demand for forage (4,424 AUMs) is greater than the suitable forage available (4,188 AUMs), although another 4,308 AUMs are available if water is developed.

The designation and establishment of a horse herd area will have high negative social and economic impacts. The majority of people in Lincoln County like to see wild horses, but, when their presence reduces the forage available to livestock (less numbers), reduces the money available in the county, and reduces the tax base, they are opposed to this establishment. This would be a long-term effect on individuals and the county which is already designated as an economically deprived county. Further economic loss would not be accepted.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

The Highland Peak area should be designated and established as a Wild Horse Area. A management plan should be prepared that considers all the above conflicts and manages for a maximum of 40 wild horses. Forage in the amount of 480 AUMs should be allotted. The remaining AUMs should be allocated to

livestock and wildlife. These 480 AUMs should be distributed between allotments in approximately the same proportions as their present wild horse use occurs. Coordination with the Ely BLM District will be required.

The following distribution of AUMs should occur:

Allotment	Percent Use	Forage(1) Allocation	Number of Animals	Percent Adjustment
Bennett Spring	35	170	14	
Black Canyon	7	35	3	
Ely Spring (Sheep)	16	76	6	
Highland Peak	28	135	11	
Klondike	5	25	2	
Pioche	8	39	3	
	99	480	39	+47(2)

(1) Cow AUMs

(2) Percent change from present wild horse numbers.

Reason:

The Highland Peak area has forage; water; summer and winter range; accessibility to the public, and wild horses are usually available to see. It is thought that no significant effects on present users would occur. A management plan can be prepared that would be beneficial to the environment and present uses.

Support Needs:

BLM-Nevada State Office; Las Vegas District--all activities; Lincoln County Commissioners; Nevada Department of Fish and Game; livestock operators; Lincoln County residents; wild horse protection groups.

Alternatives considered:

1. Remove all horses.

2. Confine all horses to one small area.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #3

This Herd Area Management Area is located in the north central portion of the resource area. It borders the Ely BLM District on the north and west sides. The following wild horse and burro recommendations apply to this area:

Wild Horse 1.1	--Designate and manage this herd area.
Wild Horse 1.3	--Develop a Herd Management Plan (HMP).
Wild Horse 1.4	--Cooperate with the Ely BLM District in the development of the HMP.
Wild Horse 1.5	--Establish the maximum number of animals (approximately 279 head, utilize 3,351 AUMs).

	Present Horse Demand by Allotment		Present Livestock AUMs Demand	
Allotment	Number of Head	AUMs Required	(3 yr. Average)	Total Demand (Cow AUMs)
Oak Springs	9	108	1800*	1908
Rattlesnake	31	372	567	939
	40	480	2367	2847

*Estimate for pasture one of AMP.

Wild Horse 1.6	--Manipulate 23,000 acres through chemical and mechanical treatment.
Wild Horse 1.7	--Develop water to make additional AUMs available to wild horses.
Wild Horse 1.8	--Insure water remains available to horses.

The following recommendations apply to this herd area and are listed by allotments.

Oak Spring (north pasture of AMP)

Range 1.2	--Unknown numbers.
Recreation 4.1	--Manage the Caliente Planning Unit on an interim management basis that will allow any wilderness characteristics to stay in their natural state until studies are completed.
Range 4.1	--Remove all horses from the planning unit.

Oak Spring (continued)

Wildlife 3.2
Range 2.2 --Recommend vegetative manipulation.

Recreation 3.3a --Designate Delamar Valley as an ORV open area.

Rattlesnake

Range 1.2 --Available forage is 1,081 AUMs; 91 with water development.

Recreation 3.3a --Same as above.

Recreation 4.1 --Same as above.

Wildlife 2.2 --Reintroduce pronghorn antelope into Dry Lake Valley.

Wildlife 2.3 --Expand Gambel's Quail and chukar use to include the Pahroc Range by introducing supplemental waters.

Most of the above recommendations deal with protection of sight-seeing areas, VRM class levels, or campgrounds. Only minor effects would occur by establishing a horse herd area, if a Herd Management Plan were prepared. Vegetative manipulation projects would require site-by-site analysis. A review of URA II Soils information indicates restrictions (slope, pH, erosion, etc.) do exist on many of the vegetative manipulation proposed in this area. Some modifications will be necessary. Direct conflicts with the livestock program do occur in the areas of season-of-use (RM 1.2) and development of AMPs (RM 1.4). Additional conflicts exist with the development of water sources (base waters) proposed by the wildlife program. The present demand for forage is greater than the suitable forage available.

The designation and establishment of a horse herd area will have high negative social and economic impacts. The majority of the people in Lincoln County like to see wild horses, but when their presence reduces the forage available to livestock (less numbers), the money available to the county, the tax base, and challenges deeded water rights, the citizens are opposed to this establishment. This would have a long-term effect on individuals and the county which is already designated as an economically deprived county. Further economic loss would not be accepted.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Designate and establish this location as the Rattlesnake Spring Wild Horse Area. Prepare a Herd Management Plan on the area that considers the above identified conflicts. Maintain a maximum of 40 wild horses and allocate 480 AUMs of forage. Coordination with Ely District BLM would be required. The following allocation should occur:

Allotment	Forage Allocation	Number of Animals	Percent Adjustment
Oak Springs (North Pasture)	240	20	
Rattlesnake	240	20	-10
			0(1)

(1) Percent change from present wild horse numbers.

Reason:

Yearlong horse use occurs around Rattlesnake and adjoining springs. Conflicts with livestock for forage and water do occur. Maintaining 40 horses in the area would not damage the resources or drastically affect the two livestock operators if a herd management plan is prepared. Each allotment is identified for an Allotment Management Plan which could complement each other. The outer boundary is fenced, except for the rough topography along the District line. The area has good access and horses can be seen year-round. It also contains summer and winter range.

Support Needs:

BLM-Nevada State Office; Las Vegas District—all activities; Lincoln County Commissioners; Nevada Department of Fish and Game; livestock operators; Lincoln County residents; wild horse protection groups.

Alternatives considered:

1. Increase horses.
2. Remove all horses immediately.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #4

Herd Management Area #4 is located in the north central portion of the planning unit. The following wild horse recommendations were made for this area:

Wild Horse 1.1	--Designate and manage this herd area.
Wild Horse 1.3	--Develop a Herd Management Plan (HMP).
Wild Horse 1.5	--Establish the maximum number of animals (approximately 235 head, utilize 2,825 AUMs of forage).

Present Horse Demand by Allotment			Present Livestock AUMs Demand	
Allotment	Number of Head	AUMs Required	Approximate (3 yr. Average)	Total Demand (Cow AUMs)
Buckboard (2)	119(2)	243	264	507
Clover Creek (1)	177(1)	97	0	97
Cove (2)(4)		114	16(5)	130
Little Mountain (2)(3)		428	0	428
Oak Wells (1)		473	510	983
Panaca Cattle (2)		371	132	503
Peck (2)(4)		171	268(5)	439
Rabbit Spring (1)		251	0	251
Roadside (2)		29	0	29
Sheep Flat (1)		70	100 (estimate)	170
Sheep Spring (1)		1,233	0	501
Uvada		0	355	1287
White Hills (2)		72	48	120
	296	3552	1693	5445

(1) Wild horse use of allotments combined to make 116 head.
(2) Wild horse use of allotments combined to make 119 head.
(3) Privileges acquired by the National Mustang Association and retired from livestock use for wild horse benefit.
(4) Primary livestock operator has requested this allotment be changed to wild horse use.

Wild Horse 1.6	--Manipulate 116,100 acres through chemical and mechanical treatment.
Wild Horse 1.7	--Develop water to make additional AUMs available to wild horses.
Wild Horse 1.8	--Insure water remains available to horses.

The following recommendations apply to this herd area and are listed by allotments.

Buckboard Spring

Range 1.2	--Available forage 0 AUMs; 407 with water development.
Range 4.1	--Remove all horses from the planning unit.
Wildlife 4.25	--Eliminate livestock grazing on deer crucial areas during growing season of plants (March 1 - June 30).
Wildlife 3.2 and Range 2.1	--Recommend vegetative manipulation.
Recreation 4.1	--Manage the Caliente Planning Unit on an interim management basis that will allow any wilderness characteristics to stay in their natural state until studies are completed.
Wildlife 4.9	--Reserve 37 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Clover Creek (northern segment)

Range 4.1	--See above.
Recreation 1.10b	--Protect the fishing resource in Clover Creek through stipulation.
Wildlife 4.9	—Reserve 66 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Cove

Range 1.2	--Available forage 0 AUM; 214 with water development.
Range 4.1	--See Buckboard.

Little Mountain

Range 1.2	--Available forage 0 AUMs; 671 with water development.
Range 4.1	--See Buckboard.
Wildlife 4.25	--See Buckboard.
Wildlife 4.9	--Reserve 33 AUMs of forage deer use.
Recreation 1.10b	--See Clover Creek.

Oak Wells

Range 1.2 --Available 518 AUMs; 24 with water development.

Range 4.1 --See Buckboard.

Wildlife 2.5 --See Buckboard.

Wildlife 3.2 --See Buckboard.

Wildlife 4.25 --See Buckboard.

Panaca Cattle

Range 1.2 --Available 0 AUMs; 596 with water development.

Range 4.1 --See Buckboard.

Recreation 9.1e --Provide Visual Resource Management Class II management level to the Big Hogback high quality scenic area.

Wildlife 4.9 --Reserve 7 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Peck

Range 1.2 --Available 0 AUMs; 190 with water development.

Range 4.1 --See Buckboard.

Rabbit Spring

Range 1.2 --Available 532 AUMs; 188 with water development.

Range 4.1 --See Buckboard.

Wildlife 4.25 --See Buckboard.

Recreation 9.1e --See Panaca Cattle.

Roadside

Range 1.2 --Available 0 AUMs; 48 with water development.

Range 4.1 --See Buckboard.

Sheep Flat (northeast portion)

Range 1.2 --Small area of rough topography - no AUMs

Range 4.1 --See Clover Creek

The designation and establishment of a horse herd area will have high negative social and economic impacts. The majority of the people in Lincoln County like to see wild horses, but when their presence reduces the forage available to livestock (less numbers), the money available to the county, the tax base, and challenges deeded water rights, the citizens are opposed to this establishment. This would have a long-term effect on individuals and the county which is already designated as an economically deprived county. Further economic loss would not be accepted.

The National Mustang Association in 1976 purchased the grazing privileges on the Little Mountain Allotment and two others (outside this herd area). The BLM was requested to retire the grazing privileges from livestock grazing. The primary livestock operator in the Peck and Cove allotments has requested that his AUMs be used for wild horse purposes. These actions should help to alleviate economic affects of establishing horse herds.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the Herd Management Area as follows:

Divide the proposed herd area into two units. Designate and establish each unit as a Wild Horse Management Area. Prepare a Herd Management Plan on each area. The plan should consider the above conflicts. The Little Mountain Herd should be managed for a maximum of 177 head and utilizing 1,401 AUMs of forage. The Miller Flat Herd should be managed for a maximum of 100 head and utilizing 1,200 AUMs of forage. The following allocation and combination is recommended.

Allotment	Forage Allocation	Number of Animals	Percent Adjustment
A. Little Mtn. Herd			
Buckboard	120	10	
Cove	214	18	
Clover Creek (1)	24	2	
Little Mountain	638	53	
Panaca Cattle	120	10	
Peck	190	16	
	1,306	109	-1
B. Miller Flat Herd			
Oak Wells	240	20	
Sheep Spring	720	60	
Rabbit Spring	240	20	
	1,200	100	-39
		Total for Both Areas	-27(1)

(1) Percent change from present wild horse numbers

Reason:

Allotment boundary fences exist that divide this larger area into an east and west segments. As Allotment Management Plans are implemented for livestock program, the fences will be improved, thus becoming a greater barrier to the horses. Each area has year around range, forage, and water. It is thought that no significant effects will occur to the livestock operators with this allocation.

The Little Mountain Area has no water developments recorded with the Las Vegas BLM office. Because grazing use is occurring, some water sources must exist in the area. An inventory of these water sources should be conducted as earily as possible. The National Mustang Association has expressed an interest in working with the Bureau under a cooperative agreement to help in the management of this area. The management plan and cooperative agreement should be prepared as soon as possible. This area would have 117 horses on 65,009 acres (1 horse every 556 acres).

Support Needs:

BLM-Nevada State Office; Las Vegas District--all activities; Lincoln County Commissioners, Nevada Department of Fish and Game; livestock operators; and Lincoln County residents.

Alternatives considered:

1. Remove all horses.

2. Establish herd in another location.

3. Keep all horses.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #5

This Herd Management Area is located in the east central portion of the resource area. The following wild horse recommendations apply to this area:

Wild Horse 1.1	--Designate and manage this herd area.
Wild Horse 1.3	--Develop a Herd Management Plan (HMP).
Wild Horse 1.5	--Establish the maximum number of animals (approximately 228 head, utilize 2,735 AUMs of forage).

	Present Horse Demand by Allotment		Present Livestock AUMs Demand	
Allotment	Number of Head	AUMs Required	Approximate (3 yr. Average)	Total Demand (Cow AUMs)
Applewhite (1)	232	0	447	447
Clover Creek (1)		223	0	223
Cottonwood (1)		807	648	1455
Garden Spring (2)	25	114	2041	2144
Henrie (2)		138	1200	1238
Morrison-Wengert (2)		3	1754	1757
Mustang Flat (1)		84	0	84
Oak Spring (1)		28	0	28
Pennsylvania (1)		557	469	1026
Sawmill (1)		111	0	111
Sheep Flat (1)		974	1968	2942
White Rock (2)		45	1329	1374
	257	3084	9856	12,840

(1) Wild horse use of allotments combined to make 232 head.
(2) Wild horse use of allotments combined to make 25 head.

Wild Horse 1.6	--Manipulate 74,900 acres through chemical and mechanical treatment.
Wild Horse 1.7	--Develop water to make additional AUMs available to wild horses.
Wild Horse 1.8	--Insure water remains available to horses.

The following conflicts are identified for each activity by allotments in the herd area.

Applewhite (eastern segment)

Range 1.2	--Available forage 0 AUMs; 2 available through water developments.

Applewhite (continued)

Range 4.1	--Remove all horses from the planning unit.
Wildlife 3.2 and Range 2.1	--Recommend vegetative manipulation.
Recreation 1.7	--Protect the high quality geological sight-seeing values of Pennsylvania Canyon.
Recreation 4.1	--Manage the Caliente Planning Unit on an interim management basis that will allow any wilderness characteristics to stay in their natural state until studies are completed.

Clover Creek

Range 1.2	--Available forage 368 AUMs; 0 water development.
Range 2.1	--Same as above.
Wildlife 3.2	--Same as above.
Wildlife 4.9	--Reserve 66 AUMs of forage for deer use.
Recreation 1.7	--Same as above.
Recreation 1.10b	--Protect the fishing resource in Clover Creek through stipulation.
Recreation 9.2c, e	--Provide Visual Resource Management Class II management level to Rainbow Canyon, Pine Cabin campground, and Ella Mountain.

Cottonwood

Range 1.2	--Available forage 101 AUMs; 340 with water development.
Range 4.1	--Same as Applewhite Allotment.
Recreation 1.10b	--Same as Clover Creek Allotment
Wildlife 3.2, Range 2.1	--Same as Applewhite Allotment.
Wildlife 4.9	--Reserve 75 AUMs of forage for deer use.
Recreation 9.1e	--Provide Visual Resource Management Class II management level to Clover Creek.
Recreation 2.4b, c, f	--Develop Recreation Management Plans on Cabin Pines campground, Clover Creek, and Ella Mountain Summit.

Carden Springs

Range 1.2 --Available forage 2,119 AUMs; 31 with water development.

Recreation 4.1 --See Applewhite.

Wildlife 3.2 --See Applewhite.

Wildlife 4.9 --Reserve 248 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Range 2.1 --See Applewhite.

Henrie (3 herd areas)

Range 1.2 --Available 0 AUMs; 3,127 with water development.

Recreation 4.1 --See Applewhite.

Wildlife 4.2 --Restrict road or trail construction into bighorn sheep ranges.

Wildlife 4.3 --Fences will not be constructed within the limits of a bighorn sheep.

Wildlife 4.8 and 4.9 --Reserve 12 AUMs of forage for deer use and 236 for bighorn sheep.

Morrison-Wengert (3 herd areas)

Range 1.2 --Available 343 AUMs; 700 with water development.

Recreation 4.1, and Range 4.1 --See Applewhite.

Wildlife 3.2 --See Applewhite.

Range 2.1 --See Applewhite.

Wildlife 4.2 and 4.3 --See Henrie.

Wildlife 4.8 and 4.9 --Reserve 115 AUMs of forage for deer use and 113 for bighorn sheep.

Wildlife 4.13 --Terminate wild horse and livestock on bighorn sheep areas in the Morman Mountains and East Morman Mountains.

Mustang Flat

Range 1.2 --Available 0 AUMs; 90 with water development.

Recreation 9.2c --See Clover Creek Allotment.

Sheep Flat (continued)

Recreation 1.10b --See Clover Creek.

Wildlife 3.2c, e, g and Range 2.1 --See Applewhite

Minerals 2.3 --Recognize the potential value of, encourage the prospecting for, and the development of aluminum bearing rocks.

Recreation 1.4 --Protect approximately 25 acres in the Quaking Aspen Spring area (T.7S., R.69E., Sec. 2) through designation as a natural environmental area.

Recreation 2.4c --Develop Recreation Management Plan on Clover Creek.

Wildlife 2.7 --Improve and maintain the aquatic habitat in Clover Creek--eliminate livestock use.

Recreation 9.2c --Provide Visual Resource Management Class II level to Rainbow Canyon.

Wildlife 3.10 --Fence Quaking Aspen Spring from livestock use.

White Rock (north half)

Range 1.2 --Available forage 362 AUMs*; 543* with water development. (* Only 1/2 of allotment total.)

Recreation 3.3 --See Garden Spring.

Wildlife 4.2 and 4.3 --See Henrie.

Total forage available 4,020 AUMs; 4,878 with water development.

Most of the above recommendations deal with protection of sight-seeing areas, VRM class levels, or campgrounds. Establishing a horse herd area would have only minor effects on each, if a Herd Management Plan was prepared. Vegetative manipulation projects would require site-by-site analysis. A review of URA II Soils information indicates restrictions (slope, pH, erosion, etc.) do exist on many of the vegetative manipulation projects areas proposed. Some modification will be necessary. The restriction of no road, trail, or fence construction in bighorn sheep areas will have little effect on this herd area. The locations involved are at the very south end of the area. Little wild horse use occurs here. Direct conflicts with the livestock program, season-of-use (RM 1.2), development of AMPs (RM 1.4), and the removal of livestock from deer crucial areas (WL 4.25) and Clover Creek (WL 2.7) do occur. Additional conflicts exist with the development of water sources proposed by the wildlife program. The present demand for forage (12,840 AUMs) is greater than the suitable forage available (4,020 AUMs). Another 4,878 AUMs are available if water is developed.

The designation and establishment of a horse herd area will have high negative social and economic impacts. The majority of the people in Lincoln County like to see wild horses, but when their presence reduces the forage available to livestock (less numbers), the money available to the county, the tax base, and challenges deeded water rights, the citizens are opposed to this establishment. This would have a long-term effect on individuals and the county which is already designated as an economically deprived county. Further economic loss would not be accepted.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

Modify the herd area as follows:

Designate and establish a Herd Management Area in the Mustant Flat area consisting of the Clover Creek, Mustang Flat, and Saw Mill Canyon Allotments. Prepare a Herd Management Plan on the area. An inventory of water sources should be conducted as soon as possible. The maximum number of animals should be consistent with forage and water available. At present only 30 wild horses could be maintained. The following allocation is recommended. The horses in the other allotments should be removed.

Allotment	Forage Allocation	Number of Animals	Percent Adjustment
Clover Creek	278	23	
Mustang Flat	82	7	
Saw Mill	90	8	
	450	38(2)	-89(1)

(1) Percentage within these allotments.
(2) Maximum number determined by water and forage.

Support Needs:

BLM-Nevada State Office; all Las Vegas BLM activites; Lincoln County Commissioners and livestock operators.

Alternatives considered:

1. Remove all livestock.

2. Establish herd in another location.

3. Establish herd on only part of area recommended.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #6

This Herd Management Area is located in the central portion of the resource area. The following Wild Horse and Burro recommendations apply to this area.

Wild Horse 1.1	--Designate and manage this herd area.
Wild Horse 1.3	--Develop a Herd Management Plan (HMP).
Wild Horse 1.5	--Establish the maximum number of animals (approximately 664 head, utilize 7,967 AUMs of forage).

	Present Horse Demand by Allotment		Present Livestock AUMs Demand	
Allotment	Number of Head	AUMs Required	Approximate(5) (3 yr. Average)	Total Demand (Cow AUMs)
Applewhite	17	204	447	651
Delamar (1)	220	924	4759 (2)	5683
Elgin (1)(4)		264	1612	1876
Oak Spring (1)(4)		1452	7257(3)	8709
	237	2844	14,075	16,919

(1) Wild horse use of allotments combined to make 220 head.
(2) Average licensed use minus Jump-Up area.
(3) Minus estimated AUMs for pasture 1 of AMP.
(4) Parts of allotment included in other herd area.
(5) Total of entire allotment.

Wild Horse 1.6	--Manipulate 38,400 acres through chemical and mechanical treatment.
Wild Horse 1.7	--Develop water to make additional AUMs available to wild horses.
Wild Horse 1.8	--Insure water remains available to horses.

The following conflicts are identified for each activity by allotments in the herd area.

Applewhite (eastern segment)

Range 1.2	--Available forage 0 AUMs; 2 available through water developments.
Range 4.1	--Remove all horses from the planning unit.
Wildlife 3.2 and Range 2.1	--Recommend vegetative manipulation.
Recreation 1.7	--Protect the high quality geological sight-seeing values of Pennsylvania Canyon.

Applewhite (continued)

Recreation 4.1	--Manage the Caliente Planning Unit on an interim management basis that will allow any wilderness characteristics to stay in their natural state until studies are completed.

Delamar

Range 1.2	--Available forage 5,735 AUMs; 413 water development.
Recreation 3.3	--Designate Kane Springs Valley as an ORV open area.
Recreation 4.1	--See Above.
Range 4.1, 2.1	--See above.
Wildlife 3.2	--See Above.
Wildlife 2.1	--Reestablish Desert bighorn sheep by introduction on the Delamar Mountains.
Wildlife 2.3	--Expand quail and chukar use in the Delamar Mountains by introduction and supplemental water development.
Wildlife 4.2b	--Restrict new road or trail construction on existing bighorn sheep ranges--Delamar.
Wildlife 4.3	--Fences will not be constructed within the limits of bighorn sheep distribution areas or in migration routes.
Wildlife 4.8 and 4.9	--Reserve 245 AUMs of forage for deer use and 10 AUMs for bighorn sheep.
Wildlife 4.13	--Terminate wild horse and livestock use on the southern Delamar Mountains.

Elgin

Range 1.2	--Available forage 883 AUMs; 518 with water development.
Range 4.1, Recreation 4.1	--See Applewhite.
Recreation 3.3	--See Delamar.
Recreation 1.7	--See Applewhite.
Wildlife 2.1	--See Delamar.
Wildlife 4.2 and 4.3	--See Delamar.
Wildlife 4.9	--Reserve 14 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Oak Springs

Range 1.2 --Available forage is 10,479 AUMs; 91 AUMs with water development.

Wildlife 3.2, Range 2.1 --See Applewhite

Wildlife 4.2 --Restricted.

Wildlife 2.1 --See Delamar.

Wildlife 4.9 --Reserve 162 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Recreation 4.1 --See Applewhite.

Recreation 3.3a --Designate Delamar Valley as an ORV open area.

Recreation 9.1b --Provide Visual Resource Management Class II managment level.

Recreation 1.2 --Protect the scenic quality of the Delamar Joshua Tree Forest.

Recreation 2.3b, Lands 5.1 --Approve leases to Nevada State Division of Parks and Recreation under the Ripp Act (Kershaw-Ryan State Park).

Lands 1.1 --Limit the transfer of public land for agricultural development to 1,200 acres in Delamar Valley.

Total forage in unit: available 17,087 AUMs; 1,024 with water development.

Most of the above recommendations deal with protection of sight-seeing areas, VRM class levels, transfer of land, or off-road vehicle racing. Only minor effects would occur with the establishment of a horse herd area, if the Herd Management Plan were properly prepared. Vegetative manipulation projects would require site-by-site analysis. A review of URA II Soils information indicates restrictions (slope, pH, erosion, etc.) do exist on many of the vegetative manipulation projects proposed in the area. Some modification will be necessary.

The restriction of no road, trail, or fence construction in bighorn sheep areas will effect this herd area as range improvements are proposed. Direct conflicts with the livestock program do occur in the areas of season-of-use (RM 1.2) and development of AMPs (RM 1.4). Additional conflicts exist with the development of water sources proposed by the wildlife program. The present demand for forage (16,919 AUMs) is greater than the suitable forage available (17,087 AUMs), although another 1,024 AUMs are available if water is developed.

The designation and establishment of a horse herd area will have high negative social and economic impacts. The majority of the people in Lincoln County like to see wild horses, but when their presence reduces the forage available to livestock (less numbers), the money available to the county, the tax base, and challenges deeded water rights, the citizens are opposed to this establishment. This would have a long-term effect on individuals and the county which is already designated as an economically deprived county. Further economic loss would not be accepted.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

The Delamar Mountains should be designated and established as a Wild Horse Area. A management plan should be prepared that considers all the above conflicts and manages for a maximum of 170 horses and utilizes 2,040 AUMs of forage. The following allocation should be made:

Allotment	Forage Allocation	Number of Animals	Percent Adjustment
Delamar	684	57	
Elgin	144	12	
Oak Spring	1,212	101	
	2,040	170	-28

Conflicts for forage in the Riggs Spring area do occur. It is also recommended that at least 57 head of horses be removed from the general location.

Reason:

The Delamar Mountains have forage, water, cover, and good access to the public. It is thought that no significant effects on present users would occur. A management plan can be prepared that would resolve most conflicts identified. The Riggs Spring area is over-populated at this time and a reduction of approximately 57 head is needed. Because of the lack of forage in the Applewhite Allotment it is not recommended to be included in the area. The 17 animals here should also be removed. The area allows for one horse every 1,095 acres.

Support Needs:

BLM-Nevada State Office; all Las Vegas BLM activities; Lincoln County Commissioners; livestock operators; and wild horse protection groups.

Alternatives considered:

1. Accept the recommendation.
2. Reduce the horse numbers.
3. Increase the horse numbers.

#7

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #7

Herd Management Area #7 is located in the south central portion of the planning unit. This area and Area 8 have the lowest elevations, highest temperatures, least numbers of permanent water sources, and the vegetation production is tied extremely close to climatic condition. It is very marginal habitat. The following Wild Horse and Burro recommendations apply to this area.

Wild Horse 1.1	--Designate and manage this herd area.
Wild Horse 1.3	--Develop a Herd Management Plan (HMP).
Wild Horse 1.5	--Establish the maximum number of animals (approximately 161 head, utilize 1,932 AUMs of forage) in the following way:

Present Horse Demand by Allotment			Present Livestock AUMs Demand	
Allotment	Number of Head	AUMs Required	Approximate (3 yr. Average)	Total Demand (Cow AUMs)
Breedlove(2)		112	648	760
Henrie(2)		190	1200	1390
Morman Peak		380	476	857
Morrison-Wengert(2)		0	1754	1754
Rox(2)		86	681	767
White Rock(2)		95	1329	1424
	72 (1)	864	6088	6952

(1) 72 animals: consists of 57 horses, 4 burros, and 11 mules.
(2) Included in other herd areas.

Wild Horse 1.7	--Develop water to make additional AUMs available to wild horses.
Wild Horse 1.8	--Insure water remains available to horses.

The following conflicts are identified for each activity by allotments in the herd area.

Breedlove Allotment (eastern 1/3 of allotment)

Range 1.2	--Available forage 0 AUMs; 60 with water development (total).
Wildlife 4.2	--Restrict new roads and trails--potentially conflicts with development of Herd Management Plans.
Wildlife 4.3	--Limit construction of new fence in bighorn sheep migration areas--could conflict with development of Herd Management Plans.

Breedlove Allotment (continued)

Range Management 1.5 --Classify the Breedlove Allotment as ephemeral/perennial range--shows that perennial forage (year-round) is not available on allotment.

Range Management 4.1 --Remove all horses from the planning unit--conflicts with designation (WH 1.1) and development of Herd Managment Plans (WH 1.3).

Recreation 4.1 --Wilderness values (as per pending regulations) will be determined before development of Herd Management Plans.

Wildlife 4.8 and 4.9 --Reserve 20 AUMs of forage for deer use and 20 AUMs for bighorn sheep.

Henrie Allotment (southeast corner)

Range Management 1.2 --Available forage 0 AUMs; 1,000 AUMs with water development (approximately 1/3 of AUMs).

Same conflicts were identified as for Breedlove Allotment. In addition:

Wildlife 4.13 --Remove all horses and cattle from bighorn sheep ranges.

Wildlife 4.8 and 4.9 --Reserve 20 AUMs of forage for deer use and 20 AUMs for bighorn sheep use.

Morman Peak

Range Management 1.2 --Available forage 985 AUMs, 870 AUMs with water development.

Same conflicts identified as for Breedlove Allotment. In addition:

Forestry 3.1 --Recommended protection of Ponderosa Pine population in Morman Mountains.

Wildlife 4.13 --Remove all horses and cattle from bighorn sheep range.

Recreation 1.3 --Protection of barrel cactus on East Mormon Mountains.

Recreation 1.7, 1.9 --Withdrawal and protection of Mormon Mountain caves.

Recreation 8.4 --Protection of Morman Mountains cultural resource values.

Wildlife 4.8 and 4.9 --Reserve 325 AUMs of forage for deer use and 325 AUMs for bighorn sheep.

Morrison-Wengert Small area on southeast side

Range Management 1.2 --Available forage 100 AUMs (approximately 1/10 of forage.

Same conflicts as identified for Henrie Allotment.

Wildlife 4.8 and 4.9 --Reserve 115 AUMs of forage for deer use and 113 for bighorn sheep.

Rox (east 2/3 of allotment)

Range Management 1.2 --Available perennial forage 0; 0 with water development.

Two conflicts identified.

Range Management 1.5 --Classify the Rox Allotment as ephermeral range.

Range Management 4.1 --Remove all wild horses from planning unit.

White Rock (south half)

Range Management 1.2 --Available forage 362 AUMs, (1/2 of suitable forage).

Same conflicts as for Henrie, except Wildlife 4.2 does not apply to this area.

Wildlife 4.9 --Reserve 17 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Total forage in unit 1,447 AUMs; 1,930 AUMs with water development.

The majority of the conflicts identified were short-term conflicts which will have to be resolved. The forage conflicts (RM 1.2, WH 1.5) are incompatible. Wildlife recommendation (4.13)--remove all horses from bighorn sheep areas--is incompatible with the designation of a Wild Horse area. The season-of-use recommendation (RM 1.1) is incompatible with the year-round use which is currently taking place by wild horses.

The social and economic impacts of designating HMA-7 a Wild Horse Management Area would be high. Forage would have to be allocated leaving less for the livestock operators.

Environmental impacts could also be severe to certain elements. Water is critically short in this area. Year-round grazing of very little perennial forage could seriously harm forage production. Conflicts (food, water) with other native animals (bighorn sheep) might have adverse effects on populations.

Current BLM funding is insufficient to develop Herd Management Plans. The manpower is also not available to properly manage the horses.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

The wild horses and burros in Herd Management Area 7 should be removed as soon as possible.

Reason:

The fragile nature of this area (water, forage) precludes the development of a Herd Management Area that can operate in harmony with the variety of multiple use values present in the area and with the environment.

Support Needs:

BLM-Nevada State Office; all Las Vegas BLM activites; Lincoln County Commissioners; livestock operators; and wild horse protection groups.

Alternatives considered:

Remove livestock.

[illegible]

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #7

Herd Management Area #7 is located in the south central portion of the planning unit. This area and Area #8 have the lowest elevations, highest temperatures, least numbers of permanent water sources, and the vegetation production is tied extremely close to climatic condition. It is very marginal habitat. The following Wild Horse and Burro recommendations apply to this area.

Wild Horse 1.1 -- Designate and manage this herd area.

Wild Horse 1.3 -- Develop a Herd Management Plan (HMP).

Wild Horse 1.5 -- Establish the maximum number of animals (approximately 161 head, utilize 1,932 AUMs of forage) in the following way:

Present Horse Demand by Allotment			Present Livestock AUMs Demand	
Allotment	Number of Head	AUMs Required	Approximate (3 yr. Average)	Total Demand (Cow AUMs)
Henrie (2)		190	1200	1390
Mormon Peak		380	476	857
Morrison-Wengert (2)		0	1754	1754
White Rock (2)		95	1329	1424
	56(1)	666	4759	5425

(1) 56 Animals: Consists of an estimated 56 horses.

(2) Included in other herd areas.

Wild Horse 1.7 -- Develop water to make additional AUMs available to wild horses.

Wild Horse 1.8 -- Insure water remains available to horses.

The following conflicts are identified for each activity by allotments in the herd area.

Henrie Allotment (southeast corner)

Range Management 1.2 -- Available forage 0 AUMs; 1,000 AUMs with water development (approximately 1/3 of AUMs).

Wildlife 4.2 -- Restrict new roads and trails - potentially conflicts with development of Herd Management Plans.

Wildlife 4.3 -- Limit construction of new fence in bighorn sheep migration areas - could conflict with development of Herd Management Plans.

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HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #7 (Continued)

Range Management 1.5 -- Classify the Henrie Allotment as ephemeral/perennial range - shows that perennial forage (yearround) is not available on allotment.

Range Management 4.1 -- Remove all horses from the planning unit - conflicts with designation (WH 1.1) and development of Herd Management Plans (WH 1.3).

Recreation 4.1 -- Wilderness values (as per pending regulations) will be determined before development of Herd Management Plans.

Wildlife 4.13 -- Remove all horses and cattle from bighorn sheep ranges.

Wildlife 4.8 & 4.9 -- Reserve 20 AUMs of forage for deer use and 20 AUMs for bighorn sheep use.

Mormon Peak

Range Management 1.5 -- Available forage 985 AUMs, 870 AUMs with water developments.

Wildlife 4.2 -- Restrict new roads and trails - potentially conflicts with development of Herd Management Plans.

Wildlife 4.3 -- Limit construction of new fence in bighorn sheep migration areas - could conflict with development of Herd Management Plans.

Range Management 1.5 -- Classify the Mormon Peak Allotment as ephemeral/perennial range - shows that perennial forage (yearround) is not available on allotment.

Range Management 4.1 -- Remove all horses from the planning unit - conflicts with designation (WH 1.1) and development of Herd Management Plans (WH 1.3).

Recreation 4.1 -- Wilderness values (as per pending regulations) will be determined before development of Herd Management Plans.

Forestry 3.1 -- Recommended protection of Ponderosa Pine population in Mormon Mountains.

Wildlife 4.13 -- Remove all horses and cattle from bighorn sheep range.

Recreation 1.3 -- Protection of barrel cactus on East Mormon Mountains.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #7 (Continued)

Recreation 1.7, 1.9 -- Withdrawal and protection of Mormon Mountain caves.

Recreation 8.4 -- Protection of Mormon Mountains cultural resource values.

Wildlife 4.8 & 4.9 -- Reserve 325 AUMs of forage for deer use and 325 AUMs for bighorn sheep.

Morrison-Wengert Small area on southeast side

Range Management 1.2 -- Available forage 100 AUMs (approximately 1/10 of forage.

Same conflicts as identified for Henrie Allotment.

Wildlife 4.8 & 4.9 -- Reserve 115 AUMs of forage for deer use and 113 for bighorn sheep.

White Rock (south half)

Range Management 1.2 -- Available forage 362 AUMs, (½ of suitable forage).

Same conflicts as for Henrie, except Wildlife 4.2 does not apply to this area.

Wildlife 4.9 -- Reserve 17 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Total forage in unit 1,447 AUMs; 1,870 AUMs with water development.

The majority of the conflicts identified were short-term conflicts which will have to be resolved. The forage conflicts (RM 1.2, WH 1.5) are incompatible. Wildlife recommendation (4.13) - remove all horses from bighorn sheep areas - is incompatible with the designation of a Wild Horse area. The season-of-use recommendation (RM 1.1) is incompatible with the yearround use which is currently taking place by wild horses.

The social and economic impacts of designating HMA-7 a Wild Horse Management Area would be high. Forage would have to be allocated leaving less for the livestock operators.

Environmental impacts could also be severe to certain elements. Water is critically short in this area. Yearround grazing of very little perennial forage could seriously harm forage production. Conflicts (flood, water) with other native animals (bighorn sheep) might have adverse effects on populations.

Current BLM funding is insufficient to develop Herd Management Plans. The manpower is also not available to properly manage the horses.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

The wild horses and burros in Herd Management Area #7 should be removed as soon as possible.

Reason:

The fragile nature of this area (water, forage) precludes the development of a Herd Management Area that can operate in harmony with the variety of multiple use values present in the area and with the environment.

Support Needs:

BLM-Nevada State Office; all Las Vegas BLM activities; Lincoln County Commissioners; livestock operators; and wild horse protection groups.

Alternatives Considered:

Remove livestock.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #8

Herd Management Area #8 is located in the southwest portion of the planning unit. This area is similar to Area 7 in that it has the lowest elevations, highest temperatures, least numbers of permanent water sources, and the vegetation production is tied extremely close to climatic condition. It is very marginal habitat. Many of the horses have been claimed by one livestock operator. Past roundups have occurred to remove them.

The following Wild Horse and Burro recommendations apply to this area.

Wild Horse 1.1	--Designate and manage this herd area.
Wild Horse 1.3	--Develop a Herd Management Plan (HMP).
Wild Horse 1.5	--Establish the maximum number of animals (approximately 87 horses and 24 burros; utilize 1,039 AUMs.

	Present Horse Demand by Allotment		Present Livestock AUMs Demand	
Allotment	Number of Head	AUMs Required	Approximate(3) (3 yr. Average)	Total Demand (Cow AUMs)
Breedlove		325	648	973
Elgin		14	1,712	1,726
Henrie		200	1,200	1,400
Morrison-Wengert		120	1,754	1,874
Rox		28	681	709
Schlarman		21	226	247
	59(1)	708	6,221	6,929

(1) 59 animals consists of 35 horses and 24 burros.
(2) Total for entire allotment.

Wild Horse 1.7	--Develop water to make additional AUMs available to wild horses.
Wild Horse 1.8	--Insure water remains available to horses.

The following conflicts are identified for each activity by allotments in the herd area.

Breedlove Allotment (eastern 1/3 of allotment)

Range 1.2	--Available forage 0 AUMs; 60 with water development (total).
Wildlife 4.2	--Restrict new roads and trails construction--potentially conflicts with development of Herd Management Plans.

Breedlove Allotment (continued)

Wildlife 4.3	--Limit construction of new fence in bighorn sheep migration areas--could conflict with development of Herd Management Plans.
Wildlife 4.13	--Remove all wild horses and cattle from bighorn sheep ranges.
Range Management 1.5	--Classify the Breedlove Allotment as ephemeral/perennial range--shows that perennial forage (year-round) is not available on allotment.
Range Management 4.1	--Remove all horses from the planning unit--conflicts with designation (WH 1.1) and development of Herd Managment Plans (WH 1.3).
Recreation 4.1	--Wilderness values (as per pending regulations) will be determined before development of Herd Management Plans.
Wildlife 4.8 and 4.9	--Reserve 20 AUMs of forage for deer use and 20 AUMs for bighorn sheep.

Elgin Allotment

Range 1.2	--Available forage 883 AUMs; 518 with water development.
Range 4.1, Recreation 4.1	--See Breedlove.
Recreation 3.3	--Designate Kane Spring Valley as an ORV open area.
Recreation 1.7	--See Applewhite.
Wildlife 2.1	--See Delamar.
Wildlife 4.2 and 4.3	--See Delamar.
Wildlife 4.9	--Reserve 14 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Henrie Allotment (southeast corner)

Range Management 1.2	--Available forage 0 AUMs; 1,000 AUMs with water development (approximately 1/3 of AUMs).

Same conflicts were identified as for Breedlove Allotment. In addition:

Wildlife 4.13	--Remove all horses and cattle from bighorn sheep ranges.
Wildlife 4.8 and 4.9	--Reserve 12 AUMs of forage for deer use and 236 AUMs for bighorn sheep use.

Morrison-Wengert Small area on southeast side

Range Management 1.2 --Available forage 100 AUMs (approximately 1/10 of forage.

Same conflicts as identified for Henrie Allotment.

Rox (east 2/3 of allotment)

Range Management 1.2 --Available perennial forage 0; 0 with water development.

Two conflicts identified.

Range Management 1.5 --Classify the Rox Allotment as ephermeral range.

Range Management 4.1 --Remove all wild horses from planning unit.

Wildlife 4.8 and 4.9 --Reserve 115 AUMs of forage for deer use and 113 AUMs for bighorn sheep.

Wildlife 4.13 --Remove all wild horses and cattle from bighorn sheep ranges.

Schlarman Allotment

Range Management 1.2 --Available perennial forage is 390 AUMs; 0 AUMs with water development.

Range Management 4.1 --See Breedlove Allotment.

Range Management 1.5 --Classify the Schlarman Allotment as ephemeral/perennial.

Recreation 1.7 --See Elgin Allotment.

Wildlife 4.2 --Restrict new road and trail construction (conflicts with development of a herd management plan).

Wildlife 4.8 and 4.9 --Reserve 14 AUMs of forage for deer use and 13 AUMs for bighorn sheep.

White Rock (south half)

Range Management 1.2 --Available forage 362 AUMs, (1/2 of suitable forage).

Some conflicts as for Henrie, except Wildlife 4.2 does not apply to this area.

Wildlife 4.9 --Reserve 17 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Total forage in unit 883 AUMs; 1,578 AUMs with water development.

The majority of the conflicts identified were short-term conflicts which will have to be resolved. The forage conflicts (RM 1.2, WH 1.5) are uncompatible. Wildlife recommendation (4.13)--remove all horses from bighorn sheep areas--is uncompatible with the designation of a Wild Horse area. The season-of-use recommendation (RM 1.1) is uncompatible with the year-round use which is currently taking place by wild horses.

The social and economic impacts of designating HMA-7 a Wild Horse Management Area would be high. Forage would have to be allocated leaving less for the livestock operators.

Environmental impacts could also be severe to certain elements. Water is critically short in this area. Year-round grazing of very little perennial forage could seriously harm forage production. Conflicts (food, water) with other native animals (bighorn sheep) might have adverse effects on populations.

Current BLM funding is insufficient to develop Herd Management Plans. The manpower is also not available to properly manage the horses.

Multiple Use Recommendation:

The wild horses and burros in Herd Management Area 7 should be removed as soon as possible.

Reason:

The fragile nature of this area (water, forage) precludes the development of a Herd Management Area that can operate in harmony with the variety of multiple use values present in the area and with the environment.

Support Needs:

BLM-Nevada State Office; all Las Vegas BLM activites; Lincoln County Commissioners; livestock operators; and wild horse protection groups.

Alternatives considered:

Remove livestock.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #8

Herd Management Area #8 is located in the southwest portion of the planning unit. This area is similar to Area #7 in that it has the lowest elevations, highest temperatures, least numbers of permanent water sources, and the vegetation production is tied extremely close to climatic condition. It is very marginal habitat.

The following Wild Horse and Burro recommendations apply to this area.

Wild Horse 1.1	--	Designate and manage this herd area.
Wild Horse 1.3	--	Develop a Herd Management Plan (HMP).
Wild Horse 1.5	--	Establish the maximum number of animals (approximately 87 horses, utilize 1,039 AUMs).

	Present Horse Demand by Allotment		Present Livestock AUMs Demand	
Allotment	Number of Head	AUMs Required	Approximate (3) (3 yr. Average)	Total Demand (Cow AUMs)
Elgin		14	1,712	1,726
Henrie		200	1,200	1,400
Morrison-Wengert		120	1,754	1,874
Schlarman		21	226	247
	30(1)	355	4,892	5,247

(1) 30 animals: Consists of an estimated 30 horses.
(2) Total for entire allotment.

Wild Horse 1.7	--	Develop water to make additional AUMs available to wild horses.
Wild Horse 1.8	--	Insure water remains available to horses.

The following conflicts are identified for each activity by allotments in the herd area.

Elgin Allotment

Range 1.2	--	Available forage 883 AUMs; 518 with water development.
Range Management 4.1	--	Remove all horses from the planning unit - conflicts with designation (WH 1.1) and development of Herd Management Plans (WH 1.3).

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HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #8 (Continued)

Recreation 4.1 -- Wilderness values (as per pending regulations) will be determined before development of Herd Management Plans.

Recreation 3.3 -- Designate Kane Spring Valley as an ORV open area.

Recreation 1.7 -- See Applewhite.

Wildlife 2.1 -- See Delamar.

Wildlife 4.2 & 4.3 -- See Delamar.

Wildlife 4.9 -- Reserve 14 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Henrie Allotment (southeast corner)

Range Management 1.2 -- Available forage 0 AUMs; 1,000 AUMs with water development (approximately 1/3 of AUMs).

Wildlife 4.2 -- Restrict New roads and trails - potentially conflicts with development of Herd Management Plans.

Wildlife 4.3 -- Limit construction of new fence in bighorn sheep migration areas - could conflict with development of Herd Management Plans.

Range Management 1.5 -- Classify the Breedlove Allotment as ephemeral/perennial range - shows that perennial forage (year-round) is not available on allotment.

Range Management 4.1 -- Remove all horses from the planning unit - conflicts with designation (WH 1.1) and development of Herd Management Plans (WH 1.3).

Recreation 4.1 -- Wilderness values (as per pending regulations) will be determined before development of Herd Management Plans.

Wildlife 4.13 -- Remove all horses and cattle from bighorn sheep ranges.

Wildlife 4.8 & 4.9 -- Reserve 12 AUMs of forage for deer use and 236 AUMs for bighorn sheep use.

Morrison-Wengert Small area on southeast side

Range Management 1.2 -- Available forage 100 AUMs (approximately 1/10 of forage).

Same conflicts as identified for Henrie Allotment.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #8 (Continued)

Schlarman Allotment

Range Management 1.2 -- Available perennial forage is 390 AUMs; 0 AUMs with water development.

Range Management 4.1 -- Remove all horses from the planning unit - conflicts with designation (WH 1.1) and development of Herd Management Plans (WH 1.3).

Range Management 1.5 -- Classify the Schlarman Allotment as ephemeral/perennial.

Recreation 1.7 -- See Elgin Allotment.

Wildlife 4.2 -- Restrict new road and trail construction (conflicts with development of a Herd Management Plan).

Wildlife 4.8 & 4.9 -- Reserve 14 AUMs of forage for deer use and 13 AUMs for bighorn sheep.

White Rock (south half)

Range Management 1.2 -- Available forage 362 AUMs, (½ of suitable forage).

Same conflicts as for Henrie, except Wildlife 4.2 does not apply to this area.

Wildlife 4.9 - Reserve 17 AUMs of forage for deer use.

Total forage in unit 883 AUMs; 1,518 AUMs with water development.

The majority of the conflicts identified were short-term conflicts which will have to be resolved. The forage conflicts (RM 1.2, WH 1.5) are uncompatible. Wildlife recommendation (4.13) - remove all horses from bighorn sheep areas - is uncompatible with the designation of a Wild Horse area. The season-of-use recommendation (RM 1.1) is uncompatible with the year-round use which is currently taking place by wild horses.

The social and economic impacts of designating HMA-7 a Wild Horse Management Area would be high. Forage would have to be allocated leaving less for the livestock operators.

Environmental impacts could also be severe to certain elements. Water is critically short in this area. Year-round grazing of very little perennial forage could seriously harm forage production. Conflicts (food, water) with other native animals (bighorn sheep) might have adverse effects on populations.

Current BLM funding is insufficient to develop Herd Management Plans. The manpower is also not available to properly manage the horses.

HERD MANAGEMENT AREA #8 (Continued)

Multiple Use Recommendation:

The wild horses and burros in Herd Management Area #7 should be removed as soon as possible.

Reason:

The fragile nature of this area (water, forage) precludes the development of a Herd Management Area that can operate in harmony with the variety of multiple use values present in the area and with the environment.

Support Needs:

BLM-Nevada State Office; all Las Vegas BLM activities; Lincoln County Commissioners; livestock operators; and wild horse protection groups.

Alternatives Considered:

Remove livestock.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wild Horse & Burro
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3 WH/B 1.1

ommendation
B-1.1 Designate eight areas as herd
agement areas (reference WH/B MFP I
rlay .44-A). Manage wild horse and
ro populations within the boundaries
the following eight proposed Herd
agement Areas (HMAs) within the
iente Planning Unit:

Deer Lodge Canyon
Highland Peak
Rattlesnake
Little Mountain
Clover Mountains
Delamar Mountains
Mormon Mountains
Meadow Valley Mountain

Rationale
Present information indicates the proposed HMAs are areas where wild horses and burros were present on December 15, 1971. In designating specific HMAs, the authorized officer shall consider only those areas utilized by wild free-roaming horses or burros as all or part of their habitat on December 15, 1971 (reference CFR 4730.5).

Herd management areas are breakdowns of wild horse or burro areas into smaller units for management purposes. These areas will serve as the basis for herd management area plans (reference BLM Draft Manual 4700.05E).

- -

Multiple Use Analysis (WH/B 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5):

A separate analysis prepared for each Wild Horse and Burro Herd Area is attached. The designation (WH 1.1) and establishment (WH 1.5) of a horse herd area will have high negative social and economic impacts. The majority of the people in Lincoln County like to see wild horses; but, when their presence reduces the forage available to livestock (less livestock numbers), effects their water rights, decreases the money available in the county, and reduces the tax base, the citizens are violently opposed to this establishment. This objective would have a long-term effect on individuals and the county. The county is already identified as an economically deprived county and further economic loss would not be accepted. The Lincoln County Commissioners, in an informal meeting with the National Mustang Association in 1976, agreed to the establishment of a wild horse range. Their only request was that the horses be confined in an area and be available for the public to view. The designation, establishment, and proper management (WH 1.3) of horse areas would have positive, long-term values to the environment. The lack of funds, manpower, and time will hamper any efforts to implement management plans. Many years are expected to pass before they will be completed. Coordination will be required with the Ely BLM District, the Cedar City BLM District (WH 1.4), the Lincoln County Commissioners, the Nevada Department of Game and Fish, and the National Mustang Association.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation
Modify the recommendation as follows:

Designate and establish the Herd Areas listed below. Prepare Herd

Reason
The areas recommended have the following characteristics: (1) Available forage, (2) summer and winter range, (3) are in manageable units, (4) good access (bladed roads and usually yearlong), (5) usually

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 WH/B 1.1

Management Plans on the six areas. The order of listing establishes the priority for development. Allocate the following amounts of forage for Wild Horse and Burro use. Coordinate the development of HMA 2 and 3 with appropriate agencies or districts.

available to see all year, (6) have least effect on other uses of the public land.

Some areas and parts of others have been recommended for total or partial removal of the existing wild horses because of conflicts with other activities, lack of manageable characteristics, or environmental conditions (lack of forage, available water and climate).

Herd Management Area and Name	Allotment in area	Allocation AUMs	Maximum Number of Animals
HMA #1 - Little Mountain (58,748 acres)	Little Mtn.	638	53
	Peck	190	16
	Cove	214	18
	Panaca Cattle	120	10
	Buckboard	120	10
	Clover Creek	24	2
		1,306	109
HMA #2 - Highland Peak (135,703 acres)	Bennett Springs	170	14
	Black Canyon	35	3
	Ely Spring Sheep	76	6
	Highland Peak	135	11
	Klondike	25	2
	Pioche	39	3
		480	39
HMA #3 - Rattlesnake (75,461 acres)	Rattlesnake	240	20
	Oak Spring	240	20
		480	40
HMA #4 - Miller Flat (81,016 acres)	Oak Wells	240	20
	Sheep Spring	720	60
	Rabbit Spring	240	20
		1,200	100

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

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Wildlife Horse & Burro
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 2 WH/B 1.1

HMA #5 - Clover Creek (63,064 acres)	Clover	278	23
	Mustang Flat	82	7
	Sawmill Canyon	90	8
		450	38
HMA #6 - Delamar Mountain (191,570 acres)	Delamar	684	57
	Elgin	144	12
	Oak Spring	1,212	101
		2,040	170
	Total	5,956	496

Support Needs: BLM--Nevada State Office; Ely and Cedar City BLM Districts; Las Vegas District--all activities; Lincoln County Commissioners, Nevada Department of Fish and Game; livestock operators; Lincoln County residents; and wild horse protection groups.

Alternatives considered:
a. Maintain all horses.
b. Remove all horses immediately.
c. Confine all horses in other locations.

MFP Step 3 Decision

~~Modify the MFP Step II multiple use recommendation by deleting the proposed horse management area #3 (Rattlesnake) from management consideration.~~

~~The five remaining wild horse management areas should have management plans developed within three years. The management plans should consider the above allocation as a average management level with the actual numbers varying on a five year removal cycle as needed to ensure that proper utilization of the forage is achieved and to limit disturbance to the wild horses.~~

Reason

~~Public comment upon the proposed management levels ranged widely from total removal of all horses to the management of more horses than presently exist in the area. The analysis in the final Caliente ES found that impacts would occur to livestock operations by the implimentation of this program. However, in two of the areas (Little Mountain and Clover Creek HMA's) sufficient forage does not exist to allow dual use (wild horses and livestock) and still maintain both viable livestock operations and healthy wild horse herds.~~

The management program would maintain a wild horse population of sufficient size to ensure healthy populations and would allow in the other areas for the removal

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Wildlife Horse & Burro
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3 WH/B 1.1

Reason (continued)

~~and/or reduction of conflicts with livestock and wildlife. Therefore, the overall program trust is to maintain a viable, healthy wild horse program and to reduce or eliminate the present conflicts for available forage, water and space on the areas where wild horses and burro's will be removed.~~

Final MFP Step 3 Decision as approved by the State Director on November 12, 1981, and confirmed by the Director, BLM, on February 26, 1982:

Final MFP Step 3 Decision

Unless determined otherwise through the CRMP process, manage current estimated numbers (FY 81) of wild horses and burros within the following herd management areas:

1. Deer Lodge Canyon (FY 84)
2. Highland Peak (FY 83)
3. Rattlesnake (FY 85)
4. Little Mountain (FY 82)
5. Clover Creek (FY 83)
6. Delamar Mountains (FY 81)
7. Mormon Mountains (FY 86)
8. Meadow Valley Mountains (FY 87)
9. Miller Flat (FY 82)
10. Blue Nose Peak
11. Clover Mountain
12. Applewhite

(Reference WHB MFP 1 Overlay .44-A)

Determine, through a range monitoring system and the CRMP process, desirable numbers in each area. Develop herd management area plans for each area in the fiscal year shown (contingent upon availability of personnel and funds). Where it becomes necessary to take immediate action to effectively

Reason

The original decision, although reflective of overall public comment and the forage allocation process as it stood then, was flawed because:

1. BLM attempted to resolve the conflicting public stances of strongly opposed interest groups. However, groups themselves were not provided an opportunity to work together to resolve the issues in face-to-face conference. In addition, there was never a clearly defined set of criteria provided the manager to aid in reaching a decision as to desirable numbers.

2. The forage allocation process, based as it was on the 1976-1977 range survey, was not well grounded in basic data (see reason for RM-1.2).

The CRMP process, by bringing the different interest groups together to resolve their differences as best they can, will assist the manager by better defining the spectrum of publicly acceptable management options available. While it does not abrogate BLM's decision-making authority and

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Wildlife Horse & Burro
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3 WH/B 1.1

Final MFP Step 3 Decision (continued)

implement management, appropriate survey, utilization, actual use, etc., data can be obtained to initiate a beginning point in the number of animals on the public lands. Through the CRMP process, develop by FY 1982 a set of criteria to be applied in establishing desirable numbers of wild horses and burros.

Reason (continued)

responsibility in terms of regulations and good resource management, CRMP should provide the manager with a decision-making framework which has greater across-the-board public acceptance.

The use of the monitoring system in reaching desirable numbers will eliminate any need to issue allocation decisions based on a one-point-in-time survey. It is expected that additional data (not simply counts) regarding wild horses will be gathered as a part of this system. Delaying a final determination of desirable numbers will allow both the public (in CRMP) and the manager to bring new data to bear on the decision.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife Horse & Burro
Objective Number Step 1 Step 3 WH/B 1.1

Final MFP Step 3 Decision (continued)	Reason (continued)
implement management, appropriate survey, utilization, actual use, etc., data can be obtained to initiate a beginning point in the number of animals on the public lands. Through the CRMP process, develop by FY 1982 a set of criteria to be applied in establishing desirable numbers of wild horses and burros.	responsibility in terms of regulations and good resource management, CRMP should provide the manager with a decision-making framework which has greater across-the-board public acceptance. The use of the monitoring system in reaching desirable numbers will eliminate any need to issue allocation decisions based on a one-point-in-time survey. It is expected that additional data (not simply counts) regarding wild horses will be gathered as a part of this system. Delaying a final determination of desirable numbers will allow both the public (in CRMP) and the manager to bring new data to bear on the decision.
Correct the Meadow Valley Mountains & Mormon Mountains HMA Boundaries by deletion of the Breedlove & Rox Allotments.	3. Deletion of the Rox & Breedlove Allotments is based on the CRMP Committee recommendation that the Breedlove Allotment not be included in any Wild Horse Herd Management Area based on historical licensing of domestic horses in the area, and subsequent literature search finding no wild horses present in area. These allotments were irroniously identified to be included into the Meadow Valley Mountains and Mormon Mountains HMAs. Subsequent background checks revealed that all horses using the area were on license. In fact, since the late 30's horses have been on license almost every year with as many as 100 head in the 40's. The average number of horses on license since 1939 to present is 30 head. There also were as many as 15 head of burros on license. In addition, during 1971 the BLM solicited comments from permittees concerning their knowledge of wild horses on their allotments. The response from the Breedlove permittees dated October 27, 1971 stated that there were no wild horses or burros in the allotment.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wild Horse & Burro
Overlay Reference WH/B
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation
WH/B-1.2 Remove all wild horses and burros from the Crossroads, Jump-Up, Ash Flat, and Meadow Valley allotments (reference WH/B MFP 1 Overlay .44-A), and all other areas where they occur outside the boundaries of the HMAs.

Support Needs: Division of Operations.

Rationale
Wild horses and burros can be managed onl on those areas that were utilized as all or part of their habitat on December 15, 1971 (reference CFR 4730.5). Wild horses may have expanded their range into the allotments mentioned above (reference WH/B URA Step 3 and .44A4c(1)). Wild horses cannot be managed on these allotments or any other areas that occur outside of the HMA boundaries.

Multiple Use Analysis (for 1.2 and 1.6):

No conflicts were identified with these recommendations. Several complemented this recommendation and are listed below.

Range 1.5	--Classify most allotments located in the southern half of Lincoln County as ephemeral or ephemeral-perennial.
Range 1.10	--No grazing in the following areas: Ash Flat and Meadow Valley allotments.
Range 4.1	--Remove all horses from the planning unit.
Wildlife 4.13	--Terminate wild horse and burro and livestock use in the Morman, East Morman, and southern Delamar Mountain—bighorn sheep range.

The social and economic impacts could be high depending on the group or individua involved. The action would have a long-term positive benefit to the environment. Coordination would be required with the Nevada State Office, the Lincoln County Commissioners, local ranchers and wild horse associations. Funds and time constraints will greatly hamper any efforts to remove the horses. Many years are expected to pass before removal takes place.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Modify the recommendation as follows:

Remove all wild horses in the following grazing allotments and areas. (See MFP 2 overlay.) All removals should be completed within a 3-year period starting from the completion of the environmental statement. Priority for removal is recommended.

Reason
The horses and burros in these areas must be removed because of a lack of suitable forage and because of a lack of acces or availability for public viewing. The siz of the area cannot be managed with present manpower and funding, or it has a drastic effect on current uses.

[illegible] sheets if needed

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wild Horse & Burro
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3 WH/B 1.2

Areas	Approximate Number of Animals	Priority for Removal
Removal Area #1	33	7
Removal Area #2	8	8
Removal Area #3 (Crossroads)	12	8
Removal Area #4	194	1
Removal Area #5 (Applewhite)	17	8
Removal Area #6	72	5
Removal Area #7	59	6
Removal Area #8 (Jumpup portion of Delamar)	13	8
Removal Area #9 (Meadow Valley/Ash Flat Allot.)	8	8
Removal Area #10	8	8

In addition, remove wild horses from the Herd Management Areas where the present use is in excess of the forage allocation.

Little Mountain Herd Herd Management Area #1	39	4
Rattlesnake Spring Herd Herd Management Area #3	10	8
Miller Flat Herd Herd Management #4	40	3
Delamar Mountain Herd Herd Management #6	50	2
Approximate Total Removal	560 head	

Support Needs: BLM-Nevada State Office; Las Vegas District--all activities; Lincoln County Commissioners; Nevada Department of Fish and Game; livestock operators; Lincoln County residents, and wild horse protection groups.

Alternatives considered: See individual herd write-up in WH/B 1.1.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wild Horse & Burro
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3 WH/B 1.2

MFP Step 3 Decision

~~Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows:~~

~~Remove all wild horses and burros from: a) areas not planned for management as shown in recommendation WH 1.1 and B) those excess horses within the management areas which are in excess to the allocated forage levels. These removals should occur within two years from this final decision. Actual numbers for removal and priority will be established through the use of a horse removal plan and management plans will be given public review and will be consist nt with the management levels recommended in wild horses recommendation 1.1.~~

Reason

~~The actual number of wild horses and burro's to be removed and priority for removal can only be obtained through the use of activity level planning (i.e horse removal plans, and horse management plans). These plans will be developed consistent with the program goals shown in the previous recommendation and will be developed with imput from the public. The further use of numbers (removal numbers and priorities) would be fruitless at this time because these programs (activity plans) have not been developed and are contengent upon the availability of manpower and funds.~~

Final MFP Step 3 Decision as approved by the State Director on November 12, 1981, and confirmed by the Director, BLM, on February 26, 1982:

Final MFP Step 3 Decision

Beginning in FY 82, periodically remove wild horses and burros in excess of current numbers (FY 81) in the 12 herd management areas. Concurrent with the final livestock adjustments to attain balance of grazing use, manage for desirable numbers of wild horses and burros within the herd management areas, utilizing CRMP and range monitoring. Remove excess animals as necessary to reach and maintain desirable numbers.

Reason

This revised decision complements the revised WHB-1.1 decision. An inventory has been conducted in FY 81 and will be used to estimate current numbers. To assure the interim management goals established by WHB-1.1, excess animals will have to be removed periodically. A removal operation may have to be initiated to reach desirable numbers after that decision is made.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wild Horse & Burro

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

WH/B-1.3 Develop Herd Management Area Plans (HMAPs) for areas one through eight according to the following priority schedule:

1. HMA 6
2. HMA 4
3. HMA 5
4. HMA 1
5. HMA 3
6. HMA 2
7. HMA 7
8. HMA 8

Rationale

In designating specific herd management areas, the authorized officer shall develop a wild free-roaming horse or burro management plan (reference CFR 4730.5). Management plans are necessary to outline: specific objectives for managing wild horses and burros, techniques for maintaining and improving their habitat, needed management facilities, methods for the removal of excess animals, and provisions for the management of wild horses and burros on a multiple use basis with other resources.

The HMA priority development schedule was based primarily on the number of horses in each HMA and on accessibility for viewing wild horses.

See Wild Horse and Burro 1.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT **MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN** RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION	Name (MFP) Caliente Activity Wild Horse & Burro Overlay Reference Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation	Rationale
WH/B-1.4 Cooperate with the Cedar City District and the Ely District in the development of a herd management area plan for HMA1. Cooperate with the Ely District in the development of the herd management area plans for HMA2 and HMA3. Support Needs: Cedar City District, Ely District.	The HMAs mentioned share a common border with the Cedar City District and the Ely District. Wild horses are believed to pass freely between the Las Vegas District and the two previously-mentioned districts. Management of these horses will depend on cooperation between these districts.

See Wild Horse and Burro 1.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Wild Horse & Burro
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

WH/B-1.5 Establish the maximum number of wild horses or burros to be maintained in each HMA based on current available forage. Reserve forage for that number of horses or burros.

The maximum number of wild horses or burros to be maintained in an HMA can be determined by the total AUMs available in each HMA. The maximum recommended number of horses or burros that can be maintained in each HMA, based on the total available AUMs in each HMA (reference URA Step 4, Table .44-E), is shown in Columns 1 and 2 of Table A. Columns 3 and 4 relate to recommendation WH/B-1.8 but were included in this table for the purpose of comparison.

e attached for Table A.

Rationale

Forage should be reserved for the maximum number of wild horses or burros to be maintained in each herd management area. The optimum number to be maintained in an HMA could differ from the numbers being recommended. However, blindly reducing WH/B populations below viable levels, optimum for the present, should be considered the maximum.

Federal regulations state: "After determining the optimum number of such horses and burros to be maintained on an area, the authorized officer shall reserve adequate forage and satisfy other biological requirements of such horses and burros and, when necessary, adjust or exclude domestic livestock use accordingly" (reference CFR 4730.3).

See Wild Horse and Burro 1.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

onal sheets, if needed

TABLE A
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT

Available AUMs, Recommended Number of Horses or Burros, and AUM and Acres Available Through the Development of Water for Each HMA

Herd Management Area 1	AUMs Available	Maximum Recommended Number of Horses or Burros for each HMA	AUMs Available Through Development of Water	Acres Available Through Development of Water
Condor Canyon	0	--	1,209	26,954
Deer Lodge	319	--	--	--
Mahogany Peak	1,311	--	--	--
McGuffy Spring	325	--	--	--
N-4	0	--	386	6,493
Rabbit Spring[1]	0	--	83	1,488
TOTAL	1,955	163	1,678	34,935
Herd Management Area 2				
Bennett Springs	644	--	1,087	20,180
Black Canyon	378	--	--	--
Ely Springs Sheep	1,020	--	116	1,557
Highland Peak	450	--	351	7,040
Klondike	0	--	456	6,050
Pioche	0	--	432	5,666
TOTAL	2,492	208	2,442	40,493
Herd Management Area 3				
Oak Springs[2]	2,270	--	--	--
Rattlesnake	1,081	--	91	845
TOTAL	3,351	279	91	845
Herd Management Area 4				
Buckboard	0	--	427	8,226
Clover Creek[3]	137	--	--	--
Cottonwood[12]	0	--	--	--
Cove	0	--	214	3,576
Little Mountain	0	--	671	14,948
Oak Wells	518	--	24	451
Panaca Cattle	0	--	596	14,915
Peck	0	--	190	4,890
Rabbit Spring	421	--	51	1,446
Roadside	0	--	48	874
Sheep Flat[4]	42	--	--	--
Sheep Spring	1,181	--	108	1,835
Uvada	526	--	--	--
White Hills	0	--	105	2,723
TOTAL	2,825	235	2,434	53,884

Herd Management Area 5	AUMs Available	Maximum Recommended Number of Horses or Burros for each HMA	AUMs Available Through Development of Water	Acres Available Through Development of Water
Applewhite[5]	0	--	2	44
Clover Creek	231	--	--	--
Cottonwood	101	--	340	10,194
Garden Spring	1,640	--	--	--
Henrie[6]	0	--	1,159	29,989
Morrison-Wengert[7]	0	--	--	--
Mustang Flat	0	--	90	2,771
Oak Springs	23	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	109	--	47	1,408
Sawmill	97	--	--	--
Sheep Flat	478	--	--	--
White Rock[8]	56	--	809	11,539
TOTAL	2,735	228	2,447	55,945
Herd Management Area 6				
Applewhite	0	--	--	--
Delamar	3,435	--	--	--
Elgin[9]	289	--	--	--
Oak Springs	4,243	--	--	--
TOTAL	7,967	664	--	--
Herd Management Area 7				
Breedlove[10]	0	--	--	--
Henrie	0	--	938	23,221
Mormon Peak	985	--	870	15,146
Morrison-Wengert	11	--	--	--
Rox[11]	0	--	--	--
White Rock	936	--	10	140
TOTAL	1,932	161	1,818	38,507
Herd Management Area 8				
Breedlove	0	--	60	1,571
Elgin	318	--	--	--
Henrie	0	--	1,030	18,738
Morrison-Wengert	331	--	700	14,722
Rox	0	--	--	--
Schlarman	390	--	--	--
TOTAL	1,039	87	1,790	35,031

Herd Management Area 5	AUMs Available	Maximum Recommended Number of Horses or Burros for each HMA	AUMs Available Through Development of Water	Acres Available Through Development of Water
Applewhite[5]	0	--	2	44
Clover Creek	231	--	--	--
Cottonwood	101	--	340	10,194
Garden Spring	1,640	--	--	--
Henrie[6]	0	--	1,159	29,989
Morrison-Wengert[7]	0	--	--	--
Mustang Flat	0	--	90	2,771
Oak Springs	23	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	109	--	47	1,408
Sawmill	97	--	--	--
Sheep Flat	478	--	--	--
White Rock[8]	56	--	809	11,539
TOTAL	2,735	228	2,447	55,945
Herd Management Area 6				
Applewhite	0	--	--	--
Delamar	3,435	--	--	--
Elgin[9]	289	--	--	--
Oak Springs	4,243	--	--	--
TOTAL	7,967	664	--	--
Herd Management Area 7				
Henrie	0	--	938	23,221
Mormon Peak	985	--	870	15,146
Morrison-Wengert	11	--	--	--
White Rock	936	--	10	140
TOTAL	1,932	161	1,818	38,507
Herd Management Area 8				
Elgin	318	--	--	--
Henrie	0	--	1,030	18,738
Morrison-Wengert	331	--	700	14,722
Schlarman	390	--	--	--
TOTAL	1,039	87	1,730	33,460

Revised 09/30/85 PCS

[1] Rabbit Spring-HMAs 1, 4

[2] Oak Springs-HMAs 3, 5, 6

[3] Clover Creek-HMAs 4, 5

[4] Sheep Flat-HMAs 4, 5

[5] Applewhite-HMAs 5, 6

[6] Henrie-HMAs 5, 7, 8

[7] Morrison-Wengert-HMAs 5, 7, 8

[8] White Rock-HMAs 5, 7

[9] Elgin-HMAs 6, 8

[10] Breedlove-HMAs 7, 8

[11] Rox-HMAx 7, 8

[12] Cottonwood-HMAs 4, 5

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wild Horse and Burro
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3 WH/B 1.6

Recommendation

WH/B-1.6 Manipulate vegetation in herd management areas where there is a potential.

Vegetative manipulation should make more forage available to wild horses or burros and improve their habitat (reference WH/B MFP 1 Overlay .44-A).

Acres within each HMA which have potential for vegetative manipulation were taken from URA Step 4, Table .44-B. The acres within each HMA which have potential for vegetative manipulation are as follows:

HMA	Acres with Potential for Chemical Vegetative Manipulation*	Acres with Potential for Mechanical Vegetative Manipulation*	Acres with Potential for Chemical/Mechanical Vegetative Manipulation*
1	3,200	74,200	5,800
2	43,500	62,700	--
3	23,000	--	--
4	1,600	109,400	5,100
5	--	74,900	--
6	8,300	21,800	8,300
7	--	--	--
8	--	--	--

*estimate

Support Needs: Archaeology, Watershed, Division of Operations.

Rationale

Vegetative manipulations would release desirable grasses and forbs, improve wild horse or burro habitat, improve range condition and trend, and possibly provide better distribution of wild horses or burros in the HMAs. Present information is not adequate to determine site-specific vegetative manipulation areas.

Multiple Use Analysis

The following conflicts occur with this recommendation:

Watershed 1.3 --Restrict or ban high impact uses such as intensive construction activities.

Recreation --Restrict chaining and clear cutting operations to Management Class III and IV areas and provide a coordinated planning effort to minimize visual impacts upon potential and existing recreation sites.

Wildlife --Restrict road and trail construction on existing recreation sites.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wild Horse & Burro
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3 H/B 1.6

Wildlife 4.2	--Restrict road and trail construction on existing bighor sheep ranges.

Complementary Recommendations were:

Watershed 1.2	--Classify many allotments in the southern half of Lincol County ephemeral or ephemeral-perennial.
Forestry	—Manipulate vegetation to sustain Christmas tree production.
Range 2.1	--Increase forage through mechanical treatment.
Wildlife 3.2	--Improve deer habitat through vegetative manipulation.

Vegetative manipulation projects can have conflicts with many recommendations once a site is selected. Because of diversity at each site, environmental conditions must be assessed on a site-by-site basis. A review of the URA Soils material indicates limitations for treatment and/or seeding to occur within each proposed area.

The use of chaining or burning and seeding to improve habitat is thought to have a low to moderate social value and low economic value. Each would be positive. The manipulation has different effects on the environment, depending on the methods used. To determine project location and manipulation method, and EAR and HMP should be prepared. Coordination would be required with the Nevada Department of Fish and Game in preparation of the documents. Manpower, funding, and time will greatly decide the potential of this recommendation; all are insufficient at this time.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Modify as follows:

Manipulate vegetation in the Herd Management Areas shown on the MFP 2 overlays to increase forage or forage diversity for wild horses. No project should take place until the area has an environmental assessment and management plan prepared that identify the specific need.

Support Needs: As identified in MFP I.

Reason
The developing of additional forage is needed in order that more horses can be allowed on the range. This recommendati is consistent with manual requirements; it allows for adequate evaluation, prote the environment, and assures maximum ben for the money spent. The areas identifi are quite large, and the feasibility of project will be determined by an individ assessment, case-by-case.

Alternatives considered:
a. As recommended in MFP 1.

b. Allow no chainings.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Wild Horse & Burro
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3 H/B 1.6

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

The final Caliente ES has indicated that these types of projects will probably be needed in order for the long-term productivity (35 yrs) of the areas to maintained. Year-long use by wild-horses can have determinable impacts to forage plants if proper management is not achieved. These types of projects can provide the necessary forage diversity and composition to ensure that the long term management goals for this program are maintained.

Wild Horse/Burro-13a

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente	
Activity Wild Horse & Burro	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation

WH/B-1.7 Develop water to make AUMs, which occur outside of the four-mile-to-water service area, available to wild horses and burros. Columns three and four of Table A show which allotments (reference WH/B MFP 1 Overlay .44-A) within herd management areas have AUMs which would become available to wild horses or burros through the development of water.

Support Needs: Archaeology, Division of Operations.

Rationale

Development of water in the allotments shown in columns three and four of Table A should improve wild horse or burro grazing patterns by making those areas available for grazing. Also, if those AUMs were made available for grazing, they would increase the total AUMs available to wild horses or burros.

See Wildlife 3.4 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Attach additional sheets if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente	
Activity Wild Horse & Burro	
Overlay Reference Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation

WH/B-1.8 Insure that water remains available to wild horses at those water sources in HMAs where wild horse use has been identified (reference WH/B MFP I Overlay .44-A and Table .44-17 URA Step 3).

Rationale

Table .44-17 in URA Step 3 lists water sources where wild horse use has been identified. Water should remain available to wild horses at those sites. Water is the nutrient most essential to the survival of wild horses. Any change in the availability of water at those water sources could jeopardize the survival of wild horses dependent upon those water sources.

See Wildlife 3.4 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wild Horse & Burro
Objective Number WH/B-2

jective:

tain information on wild horses and burros in the eight proposed herd management reas through the use of inventories and studies.

ationale:

ventories and studies are needed to obtain information on numbers of animals, pulation dynamics, and habitat conditions. This information will be necessary r intensive management of wild horses and burros. Also, the Code of Federal gulations states: "The biological requirements of wild free-roaming horses and rros will be determined based upon appropriate studies or other available formation." (CFR-4730.3).

Multiple Use Analysis

In order to plan for and manage a wild horse population, data must be collected through inventories. Conducting inventories creates no conflicts and is generally compatible with other activities' recommendations. This action has a slight positive value to the local community and a high value to horse protection organizations. The environment should benefit through proper management. Because of the shortage in wild horse specialists, other manpower, and time required for research, studies, and inventories, many years are expected to pass before actions are completed.

Multiple Use Objective	Reason
Accept the objective as written. Conduct inventories on an as-needed basis (WH/B 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10). Place priority on protecting habitat in Herd Management Areas. Carry the objective forward to MFP III.	Inventories are required as part of BLM's day-to-day work responsibilities. Adequate inventories are required by all activities to ensure that multiple use values are maintained or enhanced.
Support Needs: As identified in MFP I.	Alternatives considered: None.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wild Horse & Burro
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

WH/B-2.1 Conduct intensive aerial (helicopter) inventories for wild burros in proposed herd management areas 7 and 8 to determine population size and distribution. These inventories should be conducted by FY 1980.

Support Needs: Division of Administration-helicopter contract.

Rationale

Wild burros have been sighted in propose herd management areas 7 and 8. However, the size of the population and its distribution is not known. Proper management of these burros will be dependent on knowing the size of the population and its distribution.

This recommendation should be retained at MFP I.

Objective I should be referenced for the analysis.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Wild Horse & Burro

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation	Rationale
WH/B-2.2 Determine the foraging habits of wild horses and burros and other large herbivores by conducting a fecal analysis study for at least one full year. When conducting studies on foraging habits, an attempt should be made to obtain data relative to the forage preferences by season and competition from other animal species (see BLM Draft Manual-Physical Resource Studies--4412.31F2). Support Needs: Division of Administration-fecal analysis contract.	By understanding the foraging habits of wild horses and burros, determinations of which forage species are being selected from all available forage species can be made. These determinations will give some indications as to which forage species should receive greatest management attention.

This recommendation should be retained at MFP I.

Objective I should be referenced for the analysis.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wild Horse & Burro

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation	Rationale
WH/B-2.3 Determine wild horse and burro habitat condition in herd management areas, through the use of photo plots, utilization, actual use, and integrated resource studies (see BLM Draft Manual-Physical Resource Studies--4412.31F1).	Habitat studies will verify and analyze forage use patterns, intensity of grazing use in certain areas, and verify and analyze condition and trend.

This recommendation should be retained at MFP I.

Objective I should be referenced for the analysis.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Wild Horse & Burro

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation	Rationale
WH/B-2.4 Obtain information concerning home ranges, seasonal use areas, migratory routes, and crucial areas. The use of marked or banded wild horses and burros will facilitate the collection of this data (see BLM Draft Manual-Physical Resource Studies--4412.31B and 4412.31F3).	A knowledge of home ranges, seasonal use areas, migratory routes, and crucial areas of wild horses and burros is essential for input into herd management area plans and for proper management of these animals.

This recommendation should be retained at MFP I.

Objective I should be referenced for the analysis.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wild Horse & Burro

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

WH/B-2.5 Develop reliable wild horse and burro population estimates with the use of a ratio-index method or some other method that would help correct for the error in aerial inventories (see BLM Draft Manual--Physical Resource Studies--4412.31D1).

Support Needs: Division of Administration-helicopter contract.

Rationale

Actual counts made during aerial surveys are not generally accepted as representing 100% of wild horse and burro populations. A correction factor needs to be developed that would help determine the actual wild horse and burro population of an area. The accuracy of aerial inventories are affected by such factors as plant cover, species of animal being inventoried, terrain, and height and speed of the observer.

This recommendation should be retained at MFP I.

Objective I should be referenced for the analysis.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

5643

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wild Horse & Burro
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation	Rationale
WH/B-2.6 The ages of wild horses and burros should be determined by tooth replacement and tooth wear criteria, whenever possible. Wild horses and burros should be aged whenever they have been captured in reduction programs or for attachment of markers. Skulls should be aged whenever they are found. The data collected by the previous techniques will be used to determine the age structure of wild horse and burro populations (see BLM Draft Manual-Physical Resource Studies--4412.31C1a and 4412.31E).	Age structure information is essential for intensive management of wild horses and burros. Age structure data are also essential for input into herd manag ment area plans.

This recommendation should be retained at MFP I.

Objective I should be referenced for the analysis.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wild Horse & Burro

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

WH/B-2.7 Determine the productivity and mortality of wild horse and burro populations. The use of marked or banded wild horses or burros will facilitate the collection of this data (see BLM Draft Manual-Physical Resource Studies--4412.31C1b and c).

Rationale

Productivity and mortality data is essential for intensive management of wild horses and burros. This information is essential for input into herd management area plans.

This recommendation should be retained at MFP I.

Objective I should be referenced for the analysis.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wild Horse & Burro

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

WH/B-2.8 Observations of wild horses and burros should be made to collect data concerning the age groups in individual populations. A representative sample of wild horse and burro populations should be periodically classified as to age groups. Accurate data relative to age groups can best be obtained from ground observations and use of spotting scopes. Animals should be classified into three major groups: Adult, Yearling, and Young (see BLM Draft Manual-Physical Resource Studies--4412.31C2a).

Rationale

Age group data is essential for intensive management of wild horses and burros. This information is essential for input into herd management area plans.

This recommendation should be retained at MFP I.

Objective 1 should be referenced for the analysis.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wild Horse & Burro

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation	Rationale
WH/B-2.9 The ratio of male animals to female animals in wild horse and burro populations should be determined as opportunities are available. Accurate sex ratio data can only be obtained by intensive observation of wild horses and burros (see BLM Draft Manual-Physical Resource Studies--4412.31C2b).	Sex ratio data is essential for intensive management of wild horses and burros. This information is essential for input into herd management area plans.

This recommendation should be retained at MFP I.

Objective I should be referenced for the analysis.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wild Horse & Burro

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation	Rationale
WH/B-2.10 Inventory water sources, other than those in Table .44-17, URA Step 3, to determine if they are being used by wild horses or burros. Only water shources within herd management areas should be inventoried.	Table .44-17 of URA Step 3 shows which water sources were identified as being utilized by wild horses. However, there are many other water sources within each herd management area where wild horse or burro use could be occurring. This information is necessary to determine which water sources should be maintained or improved. This information is also necessary for input into herd management area plans.

This recommendation should be retained at MFP I.

Objective I should be referenced for the analysis.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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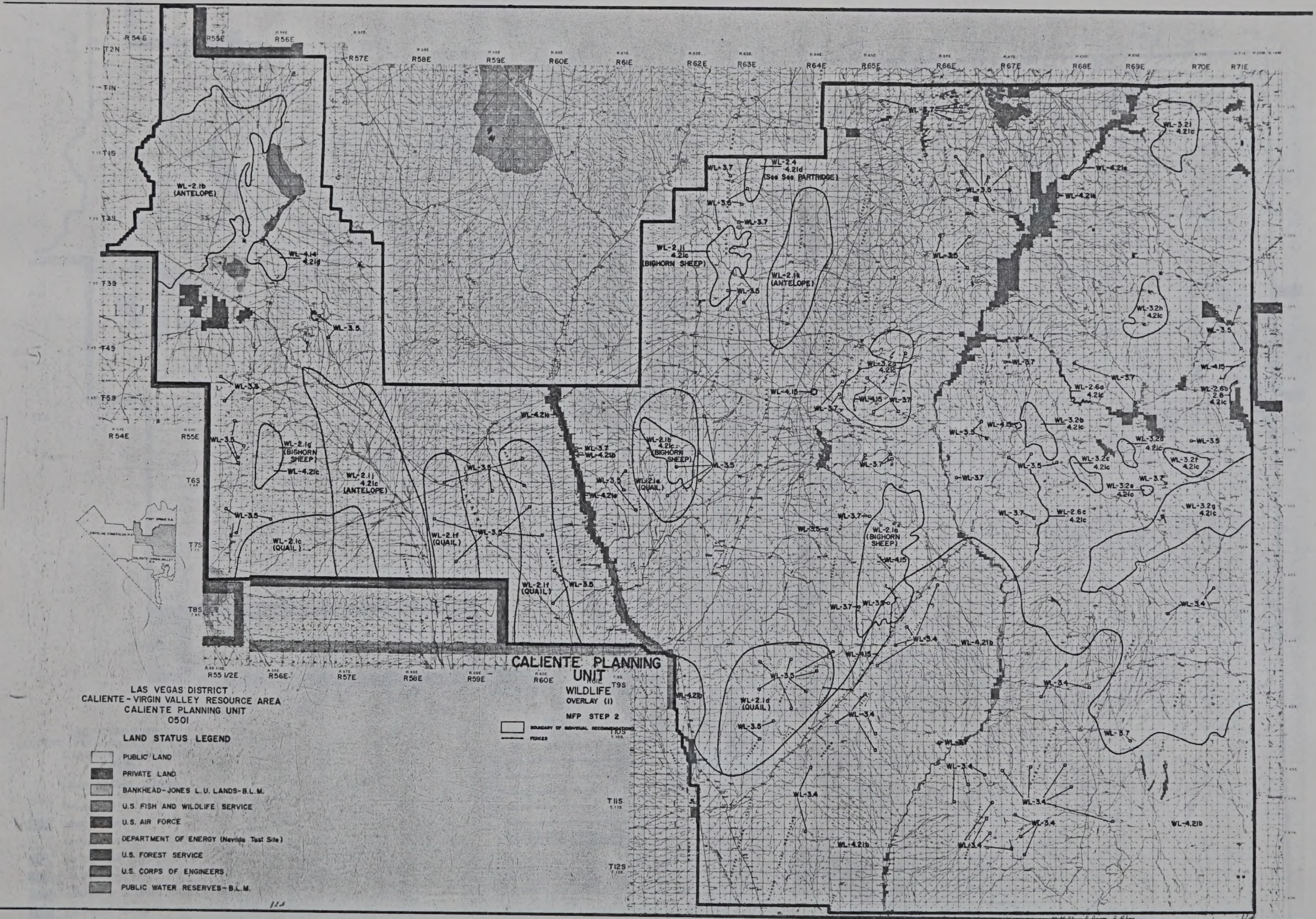

CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
WILDLIFE
OVERLAY (1)
MFP STEP 2

☐ BOUNDARY OF INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATIONS
—•— FENCES

LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
CALIENTE - VIRGIN VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
0501

LAND STATUS LEGEND

☐ PUBLIC LAND
■ PRIVATE LAND
▨ BANKHEAD-JONES L.U. LANDS-B.L.M.
▨ U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
■ U.S. AIR FORCE
▨ DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Nevada Test Site)
■ U.S. FOREST SERVICE
■ U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
▨ PUBLIC WATER RESERVES-B.L.M.

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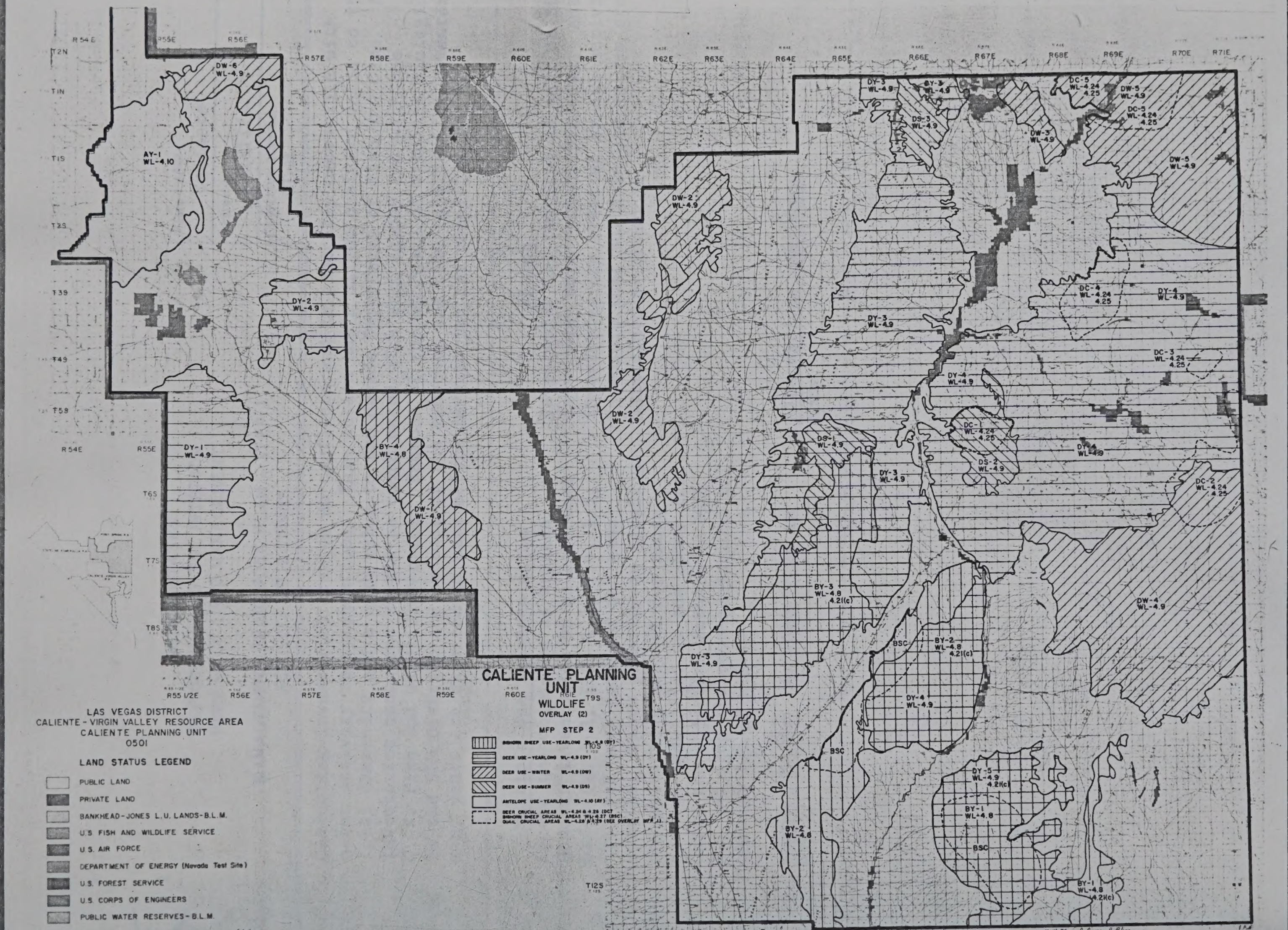

CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT

WILDLIFE
OVERLAY (2)

MFP STEP 2

▥ BIGHORN SHEEP USE-YEARLONG WL-4.8 (BY)
▤ DEER USE-YEARLONG WL-4.9 (DY)
▨ DEER USE-WINTER WL-4.9 (DW)
▧ DEER USE-SUMMER WL-4.9 (DS)
☐ ANTELOPE USE-YEARLONG WL-4.10 (AY)
⬚ DEER CRUCIAL AREAS WL-4.24 & 4.25 (DC)
BIGHORN SHEEP CRUCIAL AREAS WL-4.27 (BSC)
QUAIL CRUCIAL AREAS WL-4.28 & 4.29 (SEE OVERLAY MFP 1)

LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
CALIENTE-VIRGIN VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
0501

LAND STATUS LEGEND

☐ PUBLIC LAND
■ PRIVATE LAND
☐ BANKHEAD-JONES L.U. LANDS-B.L.M.
☐ U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
■ U.S. AIR FORCE
☐ DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Nevada Test Site)
■ U.S. FOREST SERVICE
■ U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
☐ PUBLIC WATER RESERVES-B.L.M.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Objective Number WL-1

Conducting inventories creates no conflicts and is generally compatible with other activity recommendations. This action has a slight positive value to the local community and a high value to the Nevada Department of Fish and Game. Any inventories conducted should be coordinated with that agency and with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Because of the shortage of Wildlife Biologists in the BLM District and because of the manpower and time required for inventories many years are expected to pass before inventories are completed.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept the objective as written. Conduct inventories on an as-needed bases (WL 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6) for both game and non-game species. Place priority on locating and protecting habitat for those species identified on the above list. Carry the objective forward to MFP III and drop the recommendations 1.1 through 1.6 at MFP 1.	Inventories are required as part of BLM's day-to-day work responsibilities. Adequa inventories are required by all activitie to ensure that multiple use values are maintained or enhanced.

Support Needs:	Alternatives considered:
As identified in MFP I.	None.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wildlife
Objective Number
WL-1

Objective 1:

To sponsor or conduct the research, studies, and inventories necessary to insure adequa data for decision-making relative to expansion, improvement, and maintenance of wildli habitat. Specific priorities include identification of the habitat for the following: Federal endangered and threatened species and State rare and sensitive species.

- Federal T & E
  - Bald Eagle
  - American Peregrine Falcon
  - Pahranagat Bonytail Chub

State (Rare or Endangered)
- Big Spring Spinedace
- White River Springfish
- Gila Monster
- Desert Tortoise
- White River Sucker

Sensitive
- Desert Bighorn
- Spotted Bat

Rationale:

Because of the importance of habitat in the Caliente Planning Unit for the above-mentioned species, it is important that such research, studies and/or inventories be initiated as soon as possible. In compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Bureau of Land Management policies considering State-classified rare and endangered species and sensitive species, the ecosystems upon which these species depend must be conserved.

In addition, the BLM's Wildlife Activity Policy Statement specifies that the wildlife program will be primarily concerned with the protection and use of wildlife species through the enhancement and maintenance of their habitat components (1603.12D(1)). To accomplish this, it is imperative that a sound data base be attained to guide present and future programs and land-use decisions. Moreover, Bureau of Land Management standards prescribe that in all land-use and program decisions, the capacity of ecosystems to sustain themselves and the conditions and requirements of all species within these ecosystems will be fully considered (1602.42C(3)). To accomplish program policy consistent with prescribed standards, the above objective (1603.12D(36)) is essential to sound decision making.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis (WL 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6)

In order to plan for the specific needs of a given species, data must be collected through inventories. Of major concern at all times are those species identified on the Federal threatened or endangered list or those classified as rare, protecte or sensitive by the State of Nevada. The objective indicates those species in

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Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-1.1 Complete and analyze the wildlife water inventory to determine the adequacy of existing habitat to meet present and future needs within the planning unit by FY 80.

Support Needs: Temporary seasonal employees.

Rationale

A complete knowledge of habitat features contributing to the life requirements of wildlife species (food, water, and cover) is essential to the development of quality HMPs as well to the classification of wildlife habitat condition. BLM policy is to have completed inventor prior to development and approval of HMP (6620.02B).

This recommendation should be retained at MFP I. The Objective 1 should be referenced for the analysis.

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Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-1.2 Maintain continued inventories on all habitats (planning unit-wide) to insure that changes in habitat are under surveillance.

Support Needs: Contract nongame species habitat inventories and coordinate with the Nevada Department of Fish and Game.

Rationale

In order to maintain population and keep habitats under surveillance, BLM must continually perform inventories to better the knowledge of existing conditions and to monitor habitat and species trends. Furthermore, FLPMA directs the BLM to maintain inventories.

Combined with Objective 1. This recommendation should be retained at MFP 1 and Objective 1 should be brought foward to MFP 2.

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Recommendation

WL-1.3 Conduct intensive inventories of species occurrence relative to vegetative types. Emphasis should be placed on Federally-listed threatened or endangered species, State-classified rare and protected species, and sensitive species.

Support Needs: Contract inventories, coordination with NDFG, and temporary seasonal employees.

Rationale

Data relative to the exact disposition of many wildlife species in the Caliente Planning Unit is extremely limited. Data available from such inventories are needed for identifying distribution, important habitat locations, crucial areas, and conflicts. Completion of these inventories is necessary if objectives and responsibilities stated in BLM Manual 6620 are to be met.

Combined with Objective 1. This recommendation should be retained at MFP 1, and Objective 1 should be brought forward to MFP 2.

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Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-1.4 Establish condition and trend studies on designated crucial areas to maintain surveillance starting in FY 79.

Support Needs: Nevada Fish and Game coordination.

Rationale

Implementation of studies is necessary to facilitate management decision making. Studies legitimize decision, show habitat direction in condition and trend, monitor habitat changes, and tell if specific goals and objectives are being accomplished.

Combined with Objective 1. This recommendation should be retained at MFP 1, and Objective 1 should be brought forward to MFP 2.

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Name (MFP)
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Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation
WL-1.5 Evaluate existing powerlines for problems related to raptor electrocution.

Rationale
Some existing powerlines may be causing electrocution of raptors. A need to identify such problems is of major importance, not only because raptors of endangered or threatened classification may occur within the area, but also because protection of all raptor species is important in order that additional species will not become similarly classified.

Combined with Objective 1. This recommendation should be retained at MFP 1, and Objective 1 should be brought forward to MFP 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-1.6 Initiate (contract) food habit and diet quality studies for big game species, with priority on bighorn sheep.

The following are priority areas for study beginning in FY 79:

1) Mormon Mountains
2) Meadow Valley
3) Delamar Mountains

Support Needs: Contract and coordination with BLM's NSO and the Nevada Department of Fish and Game.

Rationale

Knowledge of food habits is essential for effective habitat management and integrative management of big game and livestock species. Food habit information, coupled with chemical analysis of forage species, provides a basis for evaluation of habitat manipulations. Diet similarity is the principal consideration in evaluating competitive impacts of one species on another.

Combined with Objective 1. This recommendation should be retained at MFP 1, and Objective 1 should be brought forward to MFP 2.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Wildlife

Objective Number WL-2

Objective 2:

Reestablish native fauna on historic range or use areas and increase species diversity/ distribution of desired animals throughout a variety of habitat type in the Caliente Planning Unit. Introductions of chukar and SeeSee Partridge would provide this - diversity.

Rationale:

Accomplishment of this objective will result in new or increased use by bighorn sheep, mule deer, antelope, quail/chukar, and SeeSee partridge on 300,000 acres of land. Trout and endangered or threatened fish numbers on 16 miles of stream and two acres of pond habitat will increase.

Bureau of Land Management policy has been "to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands." (1603.12D3(a)). It is anticipated that public demand for hunting, fishing, and general wildlife viewing experiences will continue to rise. To meet future demand for wildlife-related experiences, habitat pansion by animal species is necessary, not only for consumptive/nonconsumptive uses, t also for sustaining viable annual populations.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis

A Bureau objective is to maintain wildlife in their native habitats. In areas where distribution has been interrupted by man, livestock, wild horses, or natural phenomena and can be corrected to reestablish the species, positive effort should be made.

One species listed above, SeeSee Partridge, is not indigenous to the area. The Bureau manual specifically outlines the procedures for introduction of "exotics". It is Bureau policy to allocate forage to competing users of the vegetation.

Multiple Use Objective

The objective should be modified as follows: Return native fauna to historic ranges or improve population numbers in current use areas. Increase species diversity (partridge) and distribution of desired animals throughout the variety of habitat types in the Caliente Planning Unit. The establishment of the species should be consistent with Bureau policy (i.e., Habitat Management Plans, environmental assessments, and proper forage allocation).

- -

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference Step 1 WL 2.1 (a-c) Step 3 WL2.1 (a-k)

Recommendation

WL-2.1 Re-establish Desert Bighorn Sheep by introduction on the following historic ranges (arranged by Nevada Department of Fish and Game priority):

a. Groom Range
b. Delamar Mountains
c. South Pahroc Range
d. North Pahroc Range

Establish priorities on completion of HMPs for these wildlife habitat areas. Through development of these HMPs, identify conflicts leading to the disappearance of historic populations and correct these conflicts.

Rationale

Reintroduction of bighorn sheep into these historic ranges are proposed by Nevada Department of Fish and Game. Reintroduction will help establish populations in habitats which formerly supported these animals. Public hunting and viewing experiences will be increased as former niches are filled. Bighorn sheep are listed as a sensitive species and aggressive efforts are warranted to expand populations into areas of historic use.

Multiple Use Analysis for Recommendations 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

A review of the information presented in URA III relative to bighorn sheep, quail/chukar, and antelope, identifies that several of the locations requested for reestablishment currently have populations in existence. Bighorn sheep presently occupy the Delamars. Quail/chukar were identified in the 1977 water inventory as utilizing water on all four locations recommended for reestablishment. Identification of the specific limiting factors is of great importance and should be pursued. Forage allocation has been requested (WL 4.8) for bighorn sheep in the Delamar Mountain.

It appears that reintroduction for these species is required in the following areas:

Bighorn Sheep	Groom Range South Pahroc North Pahroc
Antelope	Sand Spring Valley Tikaboo Valley Dry Lake Valley

Inventories on habitat conditon and information on existing uses, project developments, and area compatability to the species would be required. Because these species will require forage allocation, and may compete with other animals for forage, Habitat Management Plans (HMP) should be written.

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 2.1 (a-c) Step 3 WL 2.1 (a-k)

The analysis identifies the following conflicts or concerns with the three recommendations:

Range Management 1.2--Revise authorized grazing use to conform to the 1976 range survey and to Nevada Range Policy.

Range Management 1.4--Revise existing Allotment Management Plans (AMPs).

Range Management 1.4--Develop AMPs on identified allotments

Recreation Management 3.3 --Designate Sand Springs and Tikaboo Valley open for off-road vehicle competitive events.

No significant problems were identified with the expansion of the quail population. In antelope reestablishment, conflicts exist with the allocation of forage to livestock in the existing Sand Springs, Oak Springs, and Mustang Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) and the proposed Bald Mountain AMP. When the AMPs are written or revised. they can be modified to assure that livestock use and range improvement are compatible with antelope. The designation of Sand Springs and Tikaboo Valleys open for competitive events could have affects on antelope. At such time as they are reintroduced, stipulations can be placed on the ORV authorization permit to assure minimal disturbance.

Bighorn sheep could conflict with livestock depending on vegetative types involved and on the vegetative location. As sheep herds are reestablished, migration between ranges will probably occur. This will conflict with existing and proposed AMPs and livestock forage.

The expansion and/or reestabishment of ranges for quail, antelope, or bighorn sheep, if properly planned, should have minimal impacts on existing uses and environment.

Reestablishment of the species is thought to have a positive social and economic value to the people of Lincoln County and Southern Nevada. Should a reallocation of forage be required, where less AUMs are available to livestock operators, negative economic and social values will occur in Lincoln County. The degree of impact depends on the number of AUMs lost. Because of the man-months required to write an Environmental Assessment Record and an HMP and because of the manpower available, it is expected these programs will be slow. Those that require forage allocation following preparation of the HMP, will require several additional years, and no action can start until the Caliente Environmental Statement is completed. Coordination will be required with the Nevada Department of Fish and Game and with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 2.1 (a-c) Step 3 WL 2.1 (a-k)

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read:

A. In the following areas the identified species presently exist (URA 3). Introductions should take place (trapping or placements) as necessary to maintain or improve the populations. Efforts should be made to identify the limiting factors. Minor wildlife improvements can be made and a HMP may not be required unless actions identified will significantly impact the multiple use values of the area or a reallocation of forage is determined.

1. Delamar Mountains (bighorn sheep)
2. Sand Spring Valley (antelope)
3. Southern Groom Range (quail/chukar)
4. Delamar Mountains (quail/chukar)
5. Pahroc Mountains (quail/chukar)
6. Pahranagat Range (quail/chukar) ← + sheep

B. The following areas do not presently have populations of the requested species (URA 3). Introductions should take place upon completion of a HMP and environmental assessment which will evaluate the impacts.

1. Groom Range (bighorn sheep)
2. South Pahroc Range (bighorn sheep) ⇐ sheep introduced in 1985 — release site description → some have moved over to Hikos
3. North Pahroc Range (bighorn sheep)
4. Tikaboo Valley (antelope)
5. Dry Lake Valley (antelope)

Support Needs: All Las Vegas D.O., BLM's Nevada State Office, and Nevada Department of Fish and Game.

Reasons

The above allows for minor improvement work to be conducted on areas where existing populations are located. The introduction of a new species into an area may require major habitat improvement cause conflicts with other activities or need reallocation of forage. The EAR/HMP process will identify specific problems. This should have the least affect on the environment and on existing users.

Alternatives considered:

a. Do not allow the introduction of bighorn sheep and antelope.

b. Require Habitat Management Plans on all actions.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 1 and 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL2.2(a-c) Step 3

Recommendation

WL-2.2 Reintroduce pronghorn antelope into Sand Springs, Tikaboo, and Dry Lake Valleys. Increase use area to 250,000 acres. Coordinate with NDFG in setting priorities for HMP completion in these wildlife habitat areas:

a. Sand Springs
b. Tikaboo
c. Dry Lake

Support Needs: Nevada Department of Fish and Game coordination.

Rationale

There are past historic use areas by pronghorn antelope. Reintroduction into former range will provide consumptive/nonconsumptive benefits, helping to alleviate anticipated future public demand.

See Wildlife 2.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendations.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL2.3(a-d) Step 3

Recommendation

WL-2.3 Expand Gambel's Quail/chukar use to include the Southern Groom and Delamar Ranges, and the Pahroc and Pahranagat Ranges by introduction of quail/chukar and by supplemental water development. Specific introduction and water development sites will have to be designated by on-the-ground investigations.
Sites are:

a. Southern Groom
b. Delamar
c. Pahroc
d. Pahranagat

Support Needs: Division of Operations and NDFG coordination.

Rationale

Forage source and cover in these areas is not being fully utilized because of the absence of water. Addition of upland game birds to these areas will help meet an increasing public demand for consumptive/nonconsumptive use.

See Wildlife 2.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL2.4 Step 3 WL2.4

Recommendation
WL-2.4 Introduce SeeSee Partridge, an exotic game bird, into the North Pahroc/Dry Lake Valley area with development of suitable waters.

Support Needs: NDFG coordination.

Rationale
The Nevada Fish and Game Department desires to establish SeeSee Partridge in this area to fill a wildlife niche not currently being used. Introduction of this upland game bird will also provide consumptive/nonconsumptive use and help meet public demand.

Multiple Use Analysis

The North Pahroc Range was identified in WL 2.3 for expansion or improvement of quail waters. Potential conflicts do exist with the existing quail and chukar populations. No Habitat Management Plan has been prepared for this area or species.

Through the analysis of conflict, the following were identified:

Range Management 1.2--Revise all grazing use to conform to the 1976 range survey and to the Nevada Range Policy.

Range Management 1.3--Update the existing Mustang Allotment Management Plan.

Range Management 1.4--Prepare an Allotment Management Plan on the Rattlesnake.

Conflicts are minor. The revising or writing of a management plan could be complementary to a release of SeeSee Partridge. This would assure proper water development. It is not expected that a forage allocation would be required for the partridge.

The action is thought to have a low social and economic value to Lincoln County and to Southern Nevada residents. The term of the action is short and the significance is small.

Prior to any releases, the writing of an Environmental Assessment Record (EAR) and Habitat Management Plan (HMP) would be required. These would need annual work plan approval. Close coordination with the Nevada Department of Fish and Game and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service would be required.

Multiple Use Recommendation
No work on introduction (EAR or HMP) should be undertaken until the other wildlife recommendation for habitat improvement (WL 2.3) has been completed. Bureau manual and policy should be followed.

Reasons
This recommendation would assure that native species and chukar will remain in a stable condition in the release areas. The EAR and HMP would assess the needs for the species.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 2.4 Step 3 WL 2.4

Support Needs: All Las Vegas D.O. activities.	Alternatives considered: Make no introduction of SeeSee Partridge.

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.	As stated in MFP 1 and 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 2.5 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-2.5 Reintroduce Big Spring Spine Dace into Panaca Spring.

Support Needs: NDFG, and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service coordination.

Rationale

This species of Spine Dace was formerly thought to be extinct but has been rediscovered. Introduction into Panaca Spring (which was historic habitat), will help maintain the population. It is anticipated this fish will be placed on the Federal Threatened and Endangered Species list.

Combined with Wildlife Recommendation 4.19 for Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL2.6 Step 3 WL2.6(a-c)

Recommendation

WL-2.6 Manage Ash Creek/Cottonwood Creek drainages (Clover Mountains) to support the introduction of Nevada native trout populations by NDFG. Protect riparian vegetation from livestock use, improve streambank stability by vegetative plantings and evaluate and improve watershed conditions.

Support Needs: NDFG coordination.

Rationale

Nevada Fish and Game personnel believe that a viable trout population can be established here with minimum effort. Establishment of a fishery will help meet public demand for consumptive and nonconsumptive use. Introduction will help to alleviate fishing pressure on existing streams in the area. Introduction of a native Nevada trout species is consistent with possible wilderness classification.

Multiple Use Analysis for 2.6 and 2.7

The removal of livestock from Clover Creek or the protection of Ash/Cottonwood Creek from livestock conflicts with the range program. No Habitat Management Plan, Allotment Management Plan, or environmental assessment has been prepared that address these actions. Without these, the specific problems and the corrective action required cannot be identified.

Because of access difficulties and no established fishing use in Ash/Cottonwood Creek, the action would have low social and economic value to the area. The elimination of livestock form Clover Creek would have moderate economic and social impacts. Through proper planning, these impacts could be greatly reduced. Environmental condition along the creeks would be improved.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendations to read as follows: Complete the Habitat Management Plan and environmental assessment on the aquatic and riparian zones of:

1. Clover Creek (4½ miles) - from 1/2 mile above Big Spring to 4 below it.

2. Ash/Cottonwood Creek drainages.

Priority is given to Clover Creek. No livestock should be removed from Clover Creek unless it is identified that the specific problems are caused by them and it is recommended as a mitigating measure. The man-

Reason

The development of management plans and an environmental assessment allows for proper planning and identification of mitigating measures. Priority being given to Clover Creek allows the Bureau to utilize its limited resources on an area containing an existing fish population. BLM must solve existing problems before initiating new projects.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step W.L. 2.6 Step 3 W.L2.6 (a

agement plans and environmental assessment for Ash/Cottonwood Creek should identify the protective measures needed.

Support Needs: As identified in MFP 1.

Alternatives Considered:
Do not accept the recommendation.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Based on the comments received during the public envolvement phase, modify the MFP Multiple Use Analysis as follows:

Complete the Habitat Management Plan and environmental assessment on the aquatic and riparian zones of:

1. Clover Creek drainage from the start of BLM administered land in T.5S., R.69E., Sec. 8 to a point approximately 4 miles below Big Spring (T.4S., R.68E., Sec. 28). This area has a high priority for evaluation and implementation because of the miles of riparian and aquatic habitat. A livestock Allotment Management Plan should be prepared in conjunction with the wildlife program to assure proper management of this habitat.

2. Ash/Cottonwood Creek drainages. Look at the feasibility of this project before preparing an environmental assessment or Habitat Management Plan. This has a low priority.

Reason

The development of management plans and environmental assessments allows for proper planning and identification of mitigating measures on the riparian and aquatic zones. The development plan should include consideration for non-game, raptor, and upland game along with fishing development. Priority is given to Clover Creek because it allows the Bureau to utilize its limited resources on an area containing an existing fish population, access to the public, and is near population centers.

Ash/Cottonwood Creek drainage because of lack of access, only a short seqment of drainage to develop, and its frequent occurrance of flash floods make this site of low priority.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL2.7 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-2.7 Improve and maintain the aquatic habitat in Clover Creek drainage one-half mile above Big Spring and continuing downstream 4½ miles by elimination of livestock use, watershed improvement, and streambank plantings. Restore to pre-flood (1976) conditions.

Support Needs: Division of Operations, Range and Watershed coordination.

Rationale

Improvement of watershed conditions in the Clover Creek drainage could increase permanent water flow below Islen Canyon, creating more habitat for trout populations. This would help meet consumptive/nonconsumptive demand associated with the existing fishery. The unstable watershed conditions which result in frequent flash flooding, as recently as 1978, threaten the best quality trout stream in the planning unit and in the Las Vegas District.

See Wildlife 2.6 for Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL2.8 Step 3 WL2.8

Recommendation
WL-2.8 Expand Virgin River Spinedace habitat in Headwaters Creek, a tributary to Beaver Dam Creek, through habitat improvement by increasing riparian vegetation cover and by stream improvements.

Support Needs: Division of Operations, NDFG coordination.

Rationale
Virgin River Spinedace is protected in Nevada, and is indigenous to the Beaver Dam Drainage. This fish may have occurred in this stream in past years. Encouragement of habitat expansion for this fish would enhance the existing population, insuring its existence.

Multiple Use Analysis for WL 2.8 and 3.3

The area above Headwaters Creek was withdrawn from grazing in 1969 for watershed protection purposes. The removing ofcattle should have helped improve riparian habitat.

No conflicts were identified with this recommendation. It is thought that this action will have a low economic and social value to the residents of Lincoln County, but in the long-term, effects will be positive. Environmentally, the action would generally be positive. The project should be planned in the annual work plan, and an environmental assessment and HMP prepared. Both documents should take into consideration recreational values (R 1.10--protect fishery values through stipulation).

Multiple Use Recommendation
Modify recommendation to read: Prepare an environmental assessment and Habitat Management Plan on Headwater Creek that will allow for the expansion of the Virgin River Spinedace habitat. (See priority for HMP development in WL 2.6).

Support Needs: Las Vegas D.O. operations, YACC.

Reason
This action would follow Manual precedures and allow for the most effective land use planning.

Alternatives considered
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 1 and 2.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Wildlife

Objective Number WL-3

Objective 3:

Provide sufficient quantity and quality of food, cover, and shelter to satisfy the demands of all species utilizing habitats in the planning unit through habitat improvement methods on 94,600 acres of terrestrial upland, 400 acres of riparian lands, and 50 miles of stream. Encourage species diversity by improving habitats through: developing 95 new waters, protecting 33 existing waters, modifying 6 spring fences and 35 miles of existing pasture fence, developing instream structures, improving riparian zones through plantings, and by removing excessive forage competitors in important wildlife use zones, thereby reducing limiting or discriminating factors affecting species populations and the habitat in which they live.

Rationale:

It is BLM policy to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demand, through consideration of the welfare and habitat requirements of all wildlife and through provision of essential requirements of wildlife (1603.12D1 and 1603.12D3a). BLM policy states: "The essential requirements of wildlife--food, cover, and water--will be maintained so as to provide optimum edge effect and interspersion of habitat components in important wildlife areas." It is also mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. To insure the well-being of wildlife, and thereby meet an ever-increasing public demand for consumptive and nonconsumptive uses, it is the responsibility of the BLM to provide for optimum habitat of all wildlife species. In order to achieve the stated objectives, the following recommendations for habitat improvement are necessary.

Multiple Use Analysis

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act established that land use planning should observe the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. The objective as written provides only for wildlife considerations.

Multiple Use Objective

Restate the Objective as follows: Provide sufficient quantity and quality of food, cover, and shelter to satisfy the demands of all grazing animals currently using the public lands. Assure use is consistent with the forage produced and that future developments are compatible with all animals using the area. Modify those existing developments known to inhibit species utilization or distribution.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 3.1 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-3.1 Improve 6,400 acres of bighorn sheep habitat in the Mormon Mountains by removing invading pinyon/juniper vegetation through chaining or burning and by seeding to desirable bighorn forage species. This recommendation can be facilitated by allowing natural fires where they occur.

Support Needs: Division of Operations and Fire Control Officer, Forestry program.

Rationale

Pinyon/juniper encroachment is a natural phenomena which in the past has been checked by periodic, naturally occurring fire. Modern fire suppression methods have enhanced P-J encroachment on bighorn sheep foraging areas. To maintain the vigor and health of bighorn populations, sufficient forage resources must be provided. Implementation of this recommendation is consistent with BLM policy (1603.12D1), objectives (1603.12-D3(a)), and principles and standards (1603.12D4(c)). The increased demand for cordwood and Christmas trees provides an opportunity to change the vegetative cover and success, and to improve wildlife habitat.

Multiple Use Analysis

The Morman Mountains consist of a dendritic pattern of steep ridges and narrow canyons radiating out from a central peak. The area is unique for its mix of vegetation, wildlife, topography, scenery, and cultural values. Wildfire areas naturally occurring phenomena. Up to 2,500 acres burn each year, usually caused by lightning strikes. Multiple use inventories have not been undertaken in this area. The following conflicts were identified.

Recreation 1.3--Protect approximately 2,500 acres within the East Morman Barrel Cactus Area (botanical sight-seeing area) through protective stipulations.

Recreation 4.1--Manage the entire resource area on an interim management basis that will allow wilderness characteristics of the land to remain in their natural state until such time that an area possessing their features is cleared from further study.

Recreation 8.4--Develop a comprehensive Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Morman Mountains.

Recreation 9.2--The Morman Mountains have a Class III VRM rating and should be maintained.

Recreation 1.9--Protect important speleological values in the Morman Mountains.

Complementary Recommendation--Range Management 2.1--Increase forage production through mechanical treatment.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 WL 3.1 Step 3

In the recommendations several items are identified for protection. Each item could easily be disturbed or destroyed by a chaining. The cost, limited suitability of the area for chaining, the construction of access roads, and the possible disturbance to identified values, makes chaining and seeding (drilling) of limited value. The recommendation also covers the use of natural fires for manipulation of the pinyon and juniper. This is in agreement with Forestery 3.1. Since fire frequently occurs in the area, manipulation can be accomplished easily with little disturbance to identified values and at considerably less cost.

According to URA 2 soils information, soil limitations do exist for range seeding and mechanical treatment because of low water-holding capacity, low precipitation, high pH, and shallow soil. Slopes range from 15 to 75 percent.

The use of fire for increasing forage or improving habitat has a low social and economic value in this area. Each would be positive. The use of fire would have short duration environmental effects and long-term benefits through this natural occurring phenomena. The consummation of the recommendation would require coordination with the Nevada Department of Fish and Game.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Drop this recommendation.	Because of slope and soil limitations, manipulation of vegetation in this area is not feasible.
Support Needs: None.	Alternative considered: Accept the recommendation for slopes less than 30 percent.

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: When a Habitat Management Plan is developed for the Morman Mountains, the use of prescribed fire may be utilized if properly planned in relationship to all other multiple use values in the area.	Prescribed fire may still be needed to m goals and objectives of the activity planning yet to occur on the area.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION--ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 3.2 (a-i) Step 3 WL 3.2 (a-i)

Recommendation

WL-3.2 Improve 88,200 acres of mule deer habitat in the Clover and Delamar Mountains; 58,200 acres by burning and/or chaining and seeding, 30,000 acres by prescribed burning and seeding. This recommendation can be facilitated by allowing natural fire to occur in target areas with reseeding to follow. Target areas are to be fenced from livestock/wild horse use for two grazing seasons to allow establishment of new plants. Target areas are:

a. Delamar Mountains
b. Cabin Pines
c. Sheep Flat
d. Pine Canyon
e. Jacks Canyon
f. Bunker Flat
. Clover Mountain
. Miller Springs
. Gleason Canyon

Support Needs: Division of Operations, Forestry program.

Rationale

Pinyon/juniper encroachment has resulted in reductions in reproduction and availability of desirable forage species for mule deer. To enhance mule deer forage reproduction and to maintain health and vigor of mule deer populations, sufficient forage resources must be provided. The recommended action will also improve the quality of forage available to deer. This will result in deer diets being maintained at a higher nutritional plane which will facilitate deer reproduction and their general well being. Improvement of forage resources will also help prevent potential grazing competition conflicts between livestock and wildlife. Implementation of this recommendation is consistent with BLM policy (1603.12D1), objectives (1603.12D3(a)) and principles and standards (1603.12D4(c)).

Multiple Use Analysis

Nine areas throughout the resource area are identified for habitat improvement to benefit deer. The areas vary in values, topography, vegetation, deer concentration, and periods of use. The Beaver Dam Habitat Management Plan, written in 1968, covers several of the recommended areas. The following conflicts by area are identified and a statement to the nature of the conflicts follows:

Habitat Improvement Area	Conflicts
a. Delamar Mountains	Watershed Program, W 1.1; R 2.4c; L 2.1 (See statements below)
b. Cabin Pines	Watershed program, W1.1; R2.3c, R 4.1
c. Sheep Flat	W1.3; R 4.1
d. Pine Canyon	W1.1
e. Jack Canyon	W1.1

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 WL 3.2 (a-i) Step 3 WL 3.2 (a-i)

f.	Bunker Flat	Watershed Program, W 1.1; W1.3; WH 1.8; R 4.1
g.	Clover Mountain	Watershed Program, W 1.3; WH 1.8; R 4.1
h.	Miller Springs	W 1.1
i.	Gleason Canyon	W 1.1; R 2.4e

Watershed Program--Has identified areas for treatment, management, and restricted use. Some are complementary and others are in conflict. Watershed did not indicate the vegetative potential.

W 1.1 --Initiate intensive management of livestock by implementing a grazing system to increase vegetative cover and to reduce soil loss on frail soils.

W 1.3 --Restrict or ban high impact uses such as intensive construction activity.

Recreation--

R 2.4c, d, e--Develop recreation management plans for camping and picnicking on the Cabin Pines, Gleason Canyon, and Clover Creek sites.

R 4.3 --Manage the entire resource area on an interim management basis that will allow wilderness characteristics of the land to remain in their natural state until such time that an area possessing their features is cleared from further study.

Lands 2.1 --Require, where feasible, that all new applications for communication site rights-of-way on the Delamar Mountains be limited to the Chokecherry site.

Forestry 3.1 --Develop a fire protection plan that benefits Pondersa pine, aspen, bristlecone pine, and white fir.

Other activity recommendations complemented this recommendation.

Wild Horses 1.6 --Manipulate vegetation in the Herd Management Areas where the potential exists.

Watershed 1.2 --Improve watershed cover conditions through mechanical treatment of Pinyon-Juniper, big sagebrush, greasewood, cheatgrass, red-brome and Russian thistle.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 WL 3.2 (a-i) Step 3 WL 3.2 (a-i)

Forestry 1.4 --In order achieve a sustained yield management program on Christmas Trees, chain or burn additional sites.

Range Management 2.1 --Increase forage production through mechanical treatment of selected sites.

As seen above, each area has conflicts of varying amounts and differing values. Also several activities are recommending vegetation manipulation. Because of the diversity at each site, environmental conditions will have to be assessed on a site-by-site basis.

A review of the URA 2 soil materials indicates limitations for treatment and/or seeding do occur within each area. As sites are selected, a soil analysis will be required to assure proper environmental conditions do exist.

The use of chaining or burning and seeding to improve habitat is thought to have a low to moderate social value and low economic value. Each would be positive. The manipulation has different effects on the environment, depending on the methods used. To determine project location and manipulation method, an EAR and HMP should be prepared. Coordination would be required with the Nevada Department of Fish and Game in preparation of the documents.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Vegetation manipulation projects should be conducted on identified areas in accordance with Habitat Management Plans and the environmental assessment process. A priority should be established for the Gleason Canyon (DW-5) area due to a significant forage shortage for deer (WL 4.9). In addition, the Delamar and Clover Mountains have forage shortages that should be manipulated to alleviate the problem. Only those areas that have good capability, as identified by the soil survey reports, should be considered for these projects. The existing Beaver Dam Habitat Management Plan and environmental assessment should be updated to reflect the latest MFP decision prior to major project work.

Support Needs: As identified in MFP I.

Reasons

This recommendation is consistent with manual requirements: it allows for adequate evaluations, protects the environment, and assures maximum benefit for the money spent. The areas identified were quite large and the feasibility of the projects will be determined by an individual assessment on a case-by-case basis.

Alternatives considered:

1. As recommended in MFP I.
2. Allow no chaining.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step WL 3.2 (a-i) Step 3 W.L 3.2 (a-i)

Wildlife 3.2

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 1 and 2.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1WL 3.3 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-3.3 Establish willow plantings on three miles of Headwaters Creek (Beaver Dam drainage) for streambank protection and for reduction of water temperatures favorable to fish species.

Support Needs:

Rationale

Streambank protection will improve habitat for Virgin River Spinedace classified as rare by the State and trout populations providing additional waters for consumptive/nonconsumptive uses. Helpful in meeting anticipated future public demand.

Combine with Wildlife 2.8 for Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 3.4 Step 3 WL 3.4

Recommendation

WL-3.4 Develop and fence 30 new waters for bighorn sheep and Gambel's quail use in the Meadow Valley and Mormon Mountain Ranges by artificial guzzler or horizontal drilling of the following formerly wet springs/seeps:

- Meadow Valley Range
  - Grapevine Spring (dry)
  - Willow Spring (seasonally dry)
  - Unnamed Spring near Willow Spring (dry)
- Mormon Mountains
  - Hackberry Spring (water not available)
  - Wiregrass Spring (seasonally available)
  - Horse Spring (not available at source)
  - Unnamed Spring N.E. of Mormon Peak (dry)
  - Gourd Spring (seasonally available)
  - Peach Spring (dry)

Twenty-one additional guzzlers should be constructed in these areas. Development and protection of these springs will not require a completed HMP. Developed water will be excluded from livestock, wild horse and burro use.

Support Needs: Division of Operations and NDFG coordination.

Rationale

In order to meet public demand for consumptive/nonconsumptive use of bighorn sheep and quail, it is necessary to have or maintain a population size equal to the demand. If annual populations are expected to increase, these limiting factors must be removed. Limited water distribution in the desert environment hinders population growth--especially when competition for water is keen among all animal species. Implementation of the recommendation will benefit wildlife. Bighorn sheep are classified as sensitive species and warrant management considerations defined in BLM Manual 6840.31. Studies have shown that consistent use of waters and adjacent areas by livestock often renders these areas unsuitable for bighorn sheep use, McQuivey (1978) and Wilson (1968).

Multiple Use Analysis for Recommendations:
Wildlife 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 4.1, 4.16, 4.22
Watershed 3.1 Wild Horses 1.8

The nine recommendations all pertain to the development of water, protection of water sources from disturbance, assurance of safe drinking facilities, and assurance that water is available to all species.

In the past, water facilities have been developed primarily for the livestock program. Numerous waters have been developed on the 3.5 million acres in the resource area. The realiability of the developments varies considerably with the type of project.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 3.4 Step 3 WL 3.4

Multiple Use Recommendation

The nine recommendations should be modified to meet the following criteria:

a. Exclusion of livestock, wild horses, and wildlife should not be allowed (WL 3.6, 3.4, 3.7). The protection of spring and/or water sources does not require the total removal of multiple use values. Proper planning can be achieved on projects to ensure that water is available for all users and that associated riparian zones are protected.

b. The protection of spring sources (W 3.1; WH 1.9; WL 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 4.1) is an important problem in the unit. The protection of the area around a spring will ensure that the water source and associated vegetation zones are not destroyed by uncontrolled use. Again, proper planning is the key to maintenance of all values. The protection of the riparian zone around springs may require that a portion of the water be retained at the source (WL 4.22).

c. The maintenance of water-related projects is a major problem for the Bureau. A high priority should be placed on the annual inspection and resultant maintenance of all water projects. New cooperative agreements and assignment of title and water purchases may be required. Specific devices (WL 4.16) will be required to protect wildlife use on all water sources in the unit.

d. The need for intensive management plans (HMP, AMP, etc.) have to be constantly evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine need. The development of a significant number of new waters in an area should probably dictate the need for comprehensive management plans by the activity requesting the actions. The activity plan will require an environmental assessment and will have to meet current Bureau policy.

Reason

Water is the greatest limiting factor in the planning unit. The maintenance of multiple use values in and around water is a major problem. Careful planning and design can usually assure the continued use of water by all public land users.

Support Needs; All activities.

Alternatives considered:

a. Accept the recommendations as written.

B. Continue as presently managed.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 WL 3.4 Step 3 WL 3.4

Springs--These are usually realiable sources for development. Many developments are base waters for grazing allotments. All are maintained by the operators on the allotment. Many are certified with the State Water Engineer. The fillings are usually for quantities in excess of that produced by the spring or for considerably more livestock than are authorized to graze.

Pipelines--When connected to a reliable source, pipelines provide excellent water at many locations. The majority run yearlong, thus keeping all tanks full. Maintenance and water fillings are the same as above.

Wells--Well condition varies considerably, inoperatable to excellent. Few pipelines exist from wells. Problems do exist with stolen or damaged surface equipment.

Waterhaul tanks--These are utilized for distribution to livestock for short periods of time. They are not reliable sources for other animals.

Reservoirs--Many reservoirs exist. Very few yearlong reliable developments occur.

Guzzlers--Approximately a dozen guzzlers exist. All were installed for wildlife purposes. They are reliable sources.

Many livestock water trapping corrals have been constructed around water developments. Because of the acreage involved, the broken topography, and distance to other water sources, water trapping is a necessity.

Conflicts with this recommendation are:

Wildlife 4.2 --Restrict new roads or trails construction on bighorn sheep ranges.

Recreation 4.1--Manage the Caliente Planning Unit on an interim management basis that will allow any wilderness characteristics of the land to remain in a natural state until such time that an area possessing these features is cleared from further study.

The development of a water source usually requires vehicles to move equipment into and from the site. Each site varies in accessibility. The site, access, and wilderness characteristics can be evaluated through the EAR process.

The recommendation has low social and economic value. It is considered positive and long-term. Some disturbance will occur to the vegetation and land surface at the site. The effect on animals and ecological processes would be positive. Any developed projects should be coordinated with the VRM system. All projects should be programmed in the AWP and man-months should be identified. This recommendation needs to be implemented as soon as possible. Coordination will be needed with YACC and the Nevada Department of Fish and Game. Until management plans are prepared, all water developments should be handled on a case-by-case basis.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step WL 3.4 Step 3 WL 3.4

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendations as follows: Water is the most limiting factor in the desert environment for all species of wildlife, wild horses and domestic livestock. Water sources (developed and undeveloped) should be protected from trampling and destruction, water quality should be maintained at the highest possible level, and water should remain available for all users on a year-round basis, when possible.

The following criteria should be used when authorizing water developments on public land:

a. When possible, exclusion of livestock, wild horses, or wildlife should not be allowed (WL 3.6, 3.4, 3.7) at springs and water sources. The protection of spring and/or water sources does not require the total removal of multiple use values. Proper planning can be achieved on projects to ensure that water is available for all users and that associated riparian zones are protected.

b. The protection of spring sources (W 3.1; WH 1.9, WL 3.4, ~~3.5~~, ~~3.6~~, ~~4.1~~) is an important problem in the unit. The protection of the area around a spring will ensure that the water source and associated vegetation zones are not destroyed by uncontrolled use. Again, proper planning is the key to maintenance of all values. The protection of the riparian zone around springs may require that a portion of the water be retained at the source (WL 4.22).

Reason

The multiple use recommendation was clarified to enable the public to better understand the recommendation and to provide clarity to a couple of the issues.

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Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step WL 3.4 Step 3 WL 3.4

Wildlife 3.4

c. The maintenance of water-related projects is a major problem for the Bureau. A high priority should be placed on the annual inspection and resultant maintenance of all water projects. Specific devices (WL 4.16) will be required to protect wildlife use on all water sources in the unit.

d. Intensive management plans (HMP, AMP, etc.) must be constantly evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine need. The development of a significant number of new waters in an area should probably dictate the need for comprehensive management plans by the activity requesting the actions. The activity plan will require an environmental assessment and will have to meet current Bureau policy.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 3.5 Step 3 WL 3.5

Recommendation

WL-3.5 Develop and fence 65 additional waters (springs/seeps/guzzlers) in the Delamar, Chief, Clover, Pahranagat, Pahroc, Tempiute, and Groom Ranges to facilitate mule deer and incidental bighorn and quail/chukar use. Reference Wildlife Water Inventory.

Support Needs: Division of Operations and NDFG coordination.

Rationale

To meet public demand for consumptive/nonconsumptive use of mule deer and other wildlife, their populations must be maintained at desired levels. To achieve this population balance, the limiting factor of water must be provided and competition for this water reduced. The increase of waters in the Pahranagat, Pahroc, Tempiute, and Chief Ranges will also expand deer habitat by converting winter use to yearlong.

See WL 3.4 for Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-3.6 Fence all existing and future developed waters in bighorn areas to exclude livestock and wild horse and burro use, and protect them from all other types of encroachment, both temporary and permanent, Keep the above animals two miles from the water source.

Support Needs: Division of Operations.

Rationale

Because of the concentrated use patterns of livestock and wild horse and burros around water and the resultant over-utilization of forage, trampling of vegetation, and fouling of water, use by bighorn sheep is often discouraged. The loss of habitat resulting from this overuse is inconsistent with Bureau guidelines set for habitat management of sensitive species. The desert bighorn is classified as a sensitive species and warrants management considerations defined in BLM Manual 6840.31.

See WL 3.4 for Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 3.7 Step 3 WL 3.7

Recommendation
WL-3.7 Fence 33 spring/riparian areas on deer use areas, identified in the Wildlife Water Inventory, to exclude livestock.

Support Needs: Division of Operations.

Rationale
Trampling of riparian areas by domestic livestock and wild horses is adversely impacting riparian vegetation and is fouling waters. The time of use of water by deer may also be restricted by livestock and horses concentrating at the water source. Protection of the source would enhance vegetation as well as all animal species in the area.

See WL 3.4 for Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 3.8 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-3.8 Fence out livestock and wild horse and burro from use on seven miles of Rainbow Canyon in Meadow Valley Wash from Elgin north, to protect and enhance riparian vegetation in an important nongame/game zone and to improve nongame fish habitat. To be completed by FY 84.

Support Needs: Division of Operations.

Rationale

Trampling and foraging of riparian vegetation has resulted in a loss of riparian zone. The area is in steep-sided canyon and concentrates grazing animals in the bottom. Loss of vegetative reproduction has resulted in increased stream temperatures and decreased nongame bird habitat. The area is important to a large variety of nongame species.

See Range Management 1.10 for Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 3.9 Step 3

Recommendation
WL-3.9 Modify 35 miles of known fence exceeding BLM specification on Chokecherry Creek (Delamar); Boulder Spring (Delamar); Beaver Dam Drainage (Clover); Ella Spring, horse trap, (Clover); and Grassy Spring Enclosure (Delamar). To be completed by FY 84.

Support Needs: Division of Operations.

Rationale
These fences are in known deer use areas and impede or hamper deer use and movement to the extent of loss of the animal from hanging up in the fence. Furthermore, fences do not meet BLM standards. Other fences not presently identified may also be in need of modification. It is the responsibility of the BLM to modify to standards all fences which are causing habitat use problems.

See Wildlife 4.15 for the Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step WL 3.10 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-3.10 Fence the Quaking Aspen Spring area from overutilization by livestock and disturbance by campers to promote regeneration of aspen suckers in historic Goshawk nesting site.

Support Needs: Division of Operations.

Rationale

This is one of the few areas where aspen occurs in the Las Vegas District. It is in a strategic location favorable to wildlife with particular emphasis on Goshawk as a nesting site and as a forage source for deer. No regeneration of aspen suckers is occurring, and the potential loss of this site is real.

See Recreation 2.4 for the Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 3.11 Step 3

Recommendation
WL-3.11 Construct a barrier in Panaca Spring to segregate use of aquarium fish and Big Spring Spinedace. Remove aquarium fish from that portion of Panaca Spring habitat on BLM land and reserve that habitat for Big Spring Spinedace.

Support Needs: Division of Operations, Nevada Fish and Game coordination.

Rationale
Panaca Spring is historic Big Spring Spinedace habitat. As a result of aquarium fish introductions and human disturbance, the spinedace was believed to have become extinct. Recent rediscovery of the fish in the Meadow Valley Wash leads to the possibility of reintroducing the fish back into its native habitat. To be successful, aquarium fish must be removed and human disturbance eliminated.

See Wildlife 4.19 for Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

ote: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 3.12 Step 3

Recommendation	Rationale
WL-3.12 Modify Kane Spring fence (Project 0407) to meet bighorn specifications as outlined by the Desert National Wildlife study.	This fence is constructed in a bighorn sheep drift area between the Meadow Valley Mountains and the Delamar Mountains and could be affecting natural drift, therefore affecting distribution and use patterns.

See Wildlife 4.15 for Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 No Reference Step 3

Recommendation

WL-3.13 Identify and fence portions of reservoirs in the Sand Springs, Tikaboo, and Delamar Valleys, and plant aquatic and riparian plant species to increase waterfowl habitat in these areas.

Rationale

Waterfowl habitat is lacking throughout the planning unit. Implementation of this recommendation would enhance waterfowl habitat and provide increased hunting opportunities away from heavily hunted areas.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified with this recommendation. Allotment Management Plans exist or will be prepared on the allotments within these valleys. The social and economic values are low, but positive. The protection of the areas could have positive environmental effects. Existing Bureau funding and manpower is adequate to complete the action.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation as follows:

Identify and fence portions of a few representative reservoirs in the planning unit. After fencing, plant seed and cover producing vegetation. Examine these sites to determine the change in maintenance requirements in relation to the results. If this technique is found feasible, implement the practice on any remaining sites where are found to be suitable.

Support Needs: YACC, Division of Operations.

Reason

The recommendation should be tried on an experimental basis to determine effectiveness when contrasted to cost and maintenance requirements.

Alternatives considered;

a. Accept the recommendation totally.

b. Reject the recommendation.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 1 and 2.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Objective Number
WL-4

Objective 4:

Maintain through surveillance, acquisition, or management decision 3,413,706 acres of terrestrial habitat, 400 acres of riparian or pond habitat, and 100 miles of aquatic stream habitat in order to maintain existing species populations until activity plans are developed to determine the degree/need to enhance, improve, or maintain present habitat conditions.

Rationale:

It is BLM policy to maintain a maximum diversity of wildlife species in sufficient numbers to meet public demands, to consider the welfare and habitat requirements of all wildlife, and to maintain the essential requirements of wildlife--food, cover, and water (1603.12D1, 1603.12D3(a), and 1603.12D4(c)). The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 further states: "(resource) inventories shall be kept current so as to reflect changes in conditions and to identify new and energy resource and other values." By maintaining surveillance (Inventory/Studies), by acquiring lands essential to maintaining the well-being of species, and by maintaining the integrity f existing habitats through management decision, will the attainment of BLM goals d the Federal Land Policy and Management Act be accomplished.

Multiple Use Analysis

The objective is consistent with existing Bureau policy.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective as written.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Unit-wide Step 3

Recommendation

WL-4.1 Maintain all existing waters at the source. Reference Wildlife Water Inventory.

Support Needs: Division of Operations.

Rationale

Existing riparian vegetation and animals using the area are dependent on the existing situation. Removal of the existing situation may change the environment to the extent of elimination of a food chain and reduction of species diversity in the area. It is BLM policy to maintain water available at the source (W.O. Instruction Memorandum No. 77-290).

Combine with WL 3.4 for Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.2 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-4.2 Restrict new road or trail construction on existing bighorn sheep range. The ranges are as follows:

a. Pahranagat Range
b. Delamar Range
c. Meadow Valley
d. Morman Mountains

Support Needs: Recreation and management decisions.

Rationale

Human encroachment and increased encounters may have a traumatic effect on sheep use in an area. The impact may be severe enough to eliminate bighorn sheep from utilizing waters during stress periods or limit the range used by bighorn sheep to the extent that it may have a negative impact on the population.

Combined with Recreation 3.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and Recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.3 Step 3

Recommendation	Rationale
WL-4.3 Fences will not be constructed within the limits of bighorn sheep distribution or between areas known to support migrating bighorn sheep. Support Needs: Range & management decisions.	Blockage of bighorn sheep migration or travel routes by fencing could severely restrict the sheep to certain areas which would limit distribution and impair the maintenance of a desired population number. Fences could result in a loss of usable habitat in addition.

See Wildlife 4.15 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

ote Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.4 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-4.4 Close all bighorn sheep areas to mineral (gas and oil) and geothermal leasing.

Support Needs: Lands, minerals, and management decisions.

Rationale

Mineral leasing in bighorn habitat could severely impact bighorn populations by reducing use areas and creating stress situations for the animals. Bighorn sheep are classified as sensitive species and warrant management considerations defined in BLM Manual 6840.31.

See Mineral 2.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

lote Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 WL 4.5 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-4.5 Close bighorn sheep areas to gas and oil exploration during lambing season, February 1 through May 31.

Support Needs: Lands, minerals, and management decisions.

Rationale

Lambing is a critical season for bighorn sheep. Undue stress during this period could lead to abortion, abandonment of young, and movement of animals to less desirable lambing areas where susceptibility to predation is greater.

See Minerals 2.1 for the Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.7 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-4.7 Restrict all ORV use in bighorn sheep areas during lambing season, February 1 through May 31.

Support Needs: Recreation and management decisions.

Rationale

Lambing is a critical season for bighorn sheep. Undue stress during this period could lead to abortion, abandonment of young, and movement of animals to less desirable lambing areas where susceptibility to predation is greater.

See Recreation recommendation 3.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.8 Step 3 WL 4.8(2)

Recommendation
WL .8 Provide as a minimum, 2,308 AUMs of existing forage for bighorn sheep on the Delamar, Meadow Valley, Mormon and Pahranagat Ranges. See attached table.

Support Needs: Range and management decisions.

Rationale
Section 102 of FLPMA PL 94-579, 1976, directs the BLM to provide food and habitat for fish/wildlife, and domestic animals. The provision of AUMs for domestic animals mandates the same for wild animals.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified with the recommendations. It is believed that this has a low economic and social value to the Lincoln County and Southern Nevada residences and of a positive nature. The providing of forage, that is not over utilized by all grazing animals, has generally positive environmental effects.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Accept as written.

Support: Same as MFP I.

Reason
It provides forage for an existing population of grazing animals and is consistent with policy and regulations

Alternatives considered
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

~~Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.~~

Reason

~~As stated in MFP 1 and 2.~~

Final MFP Step 3 Decision as approved by the State Director on November 12, 1981, and confirmed by the Director, BLM, on February 26, 1982:

Final MFP Step 3 Decision

Manage bighorn sheep habitat to provide, as a future goal, a minimum of 2,517 bighorn sheep AUMs of perennial forage in the allotments shown in Table WL-4.8 of the Caliente MFP so as to achieve reasonable numbers for bighorn sheep. Starting with current populations in 1981, monitor forage utilization by all ungulate species and take such

Reason

With the elimination of forage allocation based on the 1976-77 range survey, the original decision becomes moot. The resource management objective continues to be to work toward achieving the reasonable numbers identified by the Nevada Department of Wildlife. Through the monitoring studies, data will be provided to the manager to assist in

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Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.8 Step 3 WL 4.8(2)

Final MFP Step 3 Decision (continued)

management actions as necessary and practical to achieve the reasonable numbers goal.

Reason (continued)

taking those actions necessary and practical to achieve that goal.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

CALIENTE MFP

PROPOSED FORAGE ALLOCATION
(Bighorn Sheep)

Big Game Area	Allotment	Reasonable Nos. (Bighorn AUMs)	Total Bighorn AUMs Available	Proposed Allocation (Bighorn AUMs)	Impact on* Livestock (Livestock AUMs)
BY-1	Henrie	215	452	215	76ps
	Gourd Spring	228	323	19	8s
	Mormon Peak	1,081	2,298	1,081	260s 165ps
	White Rock	38	389	38	13s
		1,562	3,472	1,353	422
			Reas. #s		
BY-2	Breedlove	296	979	296	20ps
	Elgin	22	1,083	22	14s
	Henrie	272	1,114	272	160ps
	Morrison/Wengert	180	1,083	180	113ps
	Rox	13	21	13	0
	Schlarman	21	197	21	13s
		804	4,477	804	320
BY-3	Delamar	84	1,959	84	10s
	Oak Spring	67	951	67	17s
		151	2,910	151	17
BY-4	West Pahranagat	No calculations for bighorn made in this area. Reserve all AUMs in areas not suitable to livestock.			
	Pine Cone				
	Lower Lake				
	Bald Mountain				

* s - suitable AUMs
ps - Potential AUMs

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1DY(S)(W) Step 3 WL-4.9(2)

Recommendation

WL-4.9 Provide as a minimum, 12,748 AUMs of available forage for mule deer on existing use areas as follows. See following table for proposed allocation.

Rationale

Section 102 of FLPMA PL 94-579, 1976, directs the BLM to provide food and habitat for fish/wildlife and domestic animals. The provision of AUMs for domestic animals mandates the same for wild animals.

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with Livestock 1.2 and Wild Horses 1.5. Each requests a forage allocation. It is believed that providing 12,748 deer AUMs of which 4,312 suitable livestock AUMs will be required throughout the planning unit for wildlife needs will have a low social and economic value to the Lincoln County residences and livestock operators. The individual or group being considered would determine whether the recommendation was positive or negative. The effects on the environment are generally positive and long-term.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept as written.

Reason

It provides forage for an existing population of grazing animals and is consistent with policy and regulations.

Support Needs: As identified in MFP I.

Alternatives considered:
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

~~Accept the multiple-use recommendation as written.~~

Reason

~~As stated in MFP-1 and 2.~~

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference Step 1 DY(S)(W) Step 3 WL 4.9(2)

Final MFP Step 3 Decision as approved by the State Director on November 12, 1981, and confirmed by the Director, BLM, on February 26, 1982:

Final MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Manage mule deer habitat to provide, as a future goal, a minimum of 15,391 mule deer AUMs of perennial forage in the allotments shown in Table WL-4.9 of the Caliente MFP so as to achieve reasonable numbers for mule deer. Starting with current populations in 1981, monitor forage utilization by all ungulate species and take such management actions as necessary and practical to achieve the reasonable numbers goal.	See WL-4.8.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

CALIENTE MFP

PROPOSED FORAGE ALLOCATION
(Deer)

Big Game Area	Allotment	Reasonable Nos. (Deer AUMs)	Total Deer AUMs Available	Proposed Allocation (Deer AUMs)	Impact on Livestock* (Livestock AUMs)
DY-1	Bald Mountain	178	427	178	13s
	Naquinta	237	575	237	0
	Sand Spring	2	4	2	0
		417	1,006	417	13
DY-2	Bald Mountain	72	59	59	0
	Crescent	268	268	268	118s 37 ps
	Sand Spring	56	51	51	5s 2 ps
		396	378	378	162
DY-3	Ely Spring Cattle	4	7	4	0
	Applewhite	189	244	189	0
	Oak Spring	581	2,065	581	155
	Caliente	4	14	4	1
	Ely Spring Sheep	58	272	58	6s
	Black Canyon	64	154	64	37s
	Klondike	48	120	48	12ps
	Cliff Spring	77	161	77	0
	Delamar	530	3,073	530	218s
	Highway	19	63	19	3ps
	Rocky Hill	11	29	11	2ps
	Bennett Spring	293	578	293	196s 66ps
	Highland Peak	31	77	31	3s 1ps
		1,909	6,857	1,909	699

* s - suitable AUMs
ps - potential suitable AUMs

CALIENTE MFP

PROPOSED FORAGE ALLOCATION
(Deer--(continued)

Big Game Area	Allotment	Reasonable Nos. (Deer AUMs)	Total Deer AUMs Available	Proposed Allocation (Deer AUMs)	Impact on Livestock* (Livestock AUMs)
DY-4	Oak Spring	18	29	18	0
	Barclay	507	1,605	507	33s
	Haypress	56	61	56	0
	Sheep Flat	425	985	425	0
	Cottonwood	400	1,197	400	31s
	Mustang Flat	42	145	42	5ps
	Sawmill	78	159	78	7s
	Pennsylvania	292	1,127	292	0
	Schlarman	1	267	1	1s
	Morrison-Wengert	238	304	238	1s 1ps
	Henrie	324	411	324	0
	Clover Creek	195	258	195	65s
	Crossroads	162	350	162	34s
	Oak Wells	247	476	247	0
	Enterprise	170	690	170	148s
	Sheep Spring	262	629	262	147s 9ps
	Crestline	20	34	20	9s
	Uvada	95	205	95	33s
	Buckboard	56	191	56	37ps
	Rabbit Spring	77	119	77	0
	Panaca SCS	7	15	7	2s
	Panaca Cattle	11	116	11	7ps
	Little Mountain	87	87	87	33ps
	Breedlove	4	28	4	0
		3,774	9,488	3,774	603

* s - suitable AUMs
ps - potential suitable AUMs

CALIENTE MFP

PROPOSED FORAGE ALLOCATION
(Deer--(continued)

Big Game Area	Allotment	Reasonable Nos. (Deer AUMs)	Total Deer AUMs Available	Proposed Allocation (Deer AUMs)	Impact on Livestock (Livestock AUMs)
DY-5	Henrie	23	487	23	0
	White Rock	4	10	4	0
	Mormon Peak	116	2,405	116	0
	Gourd Spring	1	39	1	0
		144	2,941	144	0
DW-1	West Pahranagat	14	75	14	0
	Pine Cone	32	135	32	24ps
	Lower Lake	9	9	9	0
	Bald Mountain	133	610	133	0
		188	829	188	24
DW-2	Six Mile	125	125	125	9s
	Rattlesnake	203	266	203	0
	Oak Spring	21	24	21	0
	Mustang	105	161	105	0
	Pahroc	266	1,183	266	26s
		720	1,759	720	35
DW-3	Condor Canyon	29	130	29	53ps
	N-4	4	12	4	0
		33	142	33	53

* s - suitable AUMs
ps - potential suitable AUMs

CALIENTE MFP

PROPOSED FORAGE ALLOCATION
(Deer--(continued)

Big Game Area	Allotment	Reasonable Nos. (Deer AUMs)	Total Deer AUMs Available	Proposed Allocation (Deer AUMs)	Impact on Livestock* (Livestock AUMs)
DW-4	Barclay	259	609	259	56s
	Sheep Flat	313	368	313	0
	Cottonwood	51	86	51	0
	Lime Mountain	840	2,814	840	355s 284ps
	Garden Spring	373	390	373	248s
	Henrie	61	129	61	12ps
	White Rock	72	24	24	4ps
	Snow Spring	397	1,015	397	323s
		2,366	5,432	2,318	1,282
DW-5	Deer Lodge	242	108	108	28s
	Condor Canyon	1,057	402	402	181ps
	McGuffy Spring	800	246	246	23s
	Mahogany Peak	995	473	473	258s
	N-4	460	39	39	10ps
		3,554	1,268	1,268	500
DW-6	McCutcheon Spring	89	302	89	36ps
	Sand Spring	80	237	80	16s
		169	539	169	52
DS-1	Oak Springs	500	269	269	24s
	Delamar	162	102	102	17s
		662	371	371	41

* s - suitable AUMs
ps - potential suitable AUMs

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PROPOSED FORAGE ALLOCATION
(Deer--(continued)

Big Game Area	Allotment	Reasonable Nos. (Deer AUMs)	Total Deer AUMs Available	Proposed Allocation (Deer AUMs)	Impact on Livestock* (Livestock AUMs)
DS-2	Clover Creek	21	26	21	1s
	Mustang Flat	44	73	44	3ps
	Cottonwood	503	529	503	15s 29ps
	Pennsylvania	314	345	314	25s
		882	983	882	73
DS-3	Ely Spring Sheep	15	53	15	0
	Highland Peak	126	186	126	3ps
	Pioche	36	77	36	0
		177	316	177	3

* s - suitable AUMs
ps - potential suitable AUMs

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.10 Step 3 WL 4.10(2)

Recommendation
WL-4.10 Maintain as a minimum 48 AUMs of available forage for antelope in the Sand Springs Valley.

Support Needs: Range and management decision.

Rationale
Section 102 of FLMA PL 94-579, 1976, directs the BLM to provide food and habitat for fish/wildlife and domestic animals. The provision of AUMs for domestic animals mandates the same for wild animals.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified with this recommendation. It is believed that providing 48 AUMs to antelopes would have low social and economic value to the Lincoln County residences and livestock operators. The individual or group being considered would determine whether the recommendation was positive or negative. The effects on the environment are generally positive and long-term.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Accept as written.

Support Needs: As identified in MFP I.

Reason
It provides for an existing population of grazing animals and is consistent with policy and regulations.

Alternatives Considered:
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

~~Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.~~

Reason

~~As stated in MFP 1 and 2.~~

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
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Name (MFP) Caliente	
Activity Wildlife	
Overlay Reference Step 1 WL 4.10 Step 3 WL 4.10(2)	

Final MFP Step 3 Decision as approved by the State Director on November 12, 1981, and confirmed by the Director, BLM, on February 26, 1982:

Final MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Manage antelope habitat to provide, as a future goal, a minimum of 48 antelope AUMs of perennial forage in Sand Springs Valley so as to achieve reasonable numbers for antelope. Starting with current populations in 1981, monitor forage utilization by all ungulate species and take such management actions as necessary and practical to achieve the reasonable numbers goal.	See WL - 4.8.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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CALIENTE MFP

PROPOSED FORAGE ALLOCATION
(Antelope)

Big Game Area	Allotment	Reasonable Nos. (Antelope AUMs)	Total Antelope AUMs Available	Proposed Allocation (Antelope AUMs)	Impact on Livestock* (Livestock AUMs)
AY-1	Sand Spring	48	1,011	48	3s

* s - suitable AUMs

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 No reference

Recommendation
WL-4.11 Maintain 48 AUMs of forage in both Dry Lake and Tikaboo Valleys for potential antelope releases.

Support Needs: Range & management decision.

Rationale
Section 102 of FLPMA PL 94-579, 1976, directs the BLM to provide food and habitat for fish/wildlife, and domestic animals. The provision of AUMs for domestic animals mandates the same for wild animals.

Multiple Use Analysis

The recommendation conflicts with livestock (RM 1.2) where forage is requested. The allotments in Dry Lake Valley have existing or proposed allotment management plans. They have numerous miles of fencing which would require modification. Tikaboo Valley is unfenced and an Allotment Management Plan has been prepared, but not implemented. No Habitat Management Plan has been prepared.

This recommendation would have minimal effect on the livestock operators in both valleys. It would have no effect socially or economically on Lincoln County.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Modify the recommendation as follows:

Prepare a Habitat Management Plan for antelope on Tickaboo and Dry Lake valleys. Reallocate forage after the plan has been prepared, and necessary fences modified. No forage should be reserved at this time. (See WL 4.21 for priority listing on HMPs).

Support Needs: As identified in MFP I.

Reason
This would determine the suitability of the area for antelope, the number of AUMs, and assure normal movements throughout the area.

Alternatives considered:
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

ote: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference Step 1 Unit-wide Step 3

Recommendation
WL-4.12 Classify all Federally-owned land that have significant wildlife values for retention and hold in public ownership.

Support Needs: Lands and management decision.

Rationale
Retaining important habitat in Federal ownership assures that at least some habitat areas will not be lost through exploitation and development.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified with this recommendation. No social or economic impacts would occur to the users of the public lands. No damage to the environment would occur.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Drop the recommendation.

Support Needs: None.

Reason
The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Section 102(a)(1) state: "The public lands shall be retained in Federal ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest.

Alternatives considered
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 4.13 Step 3

Recommendation
WL-4.13 Terminate wild horse and livestock use on the Mormon, East Mormon, and Southern Delamar--bighorn sheep ranges.

Support Needs: Range and management decision.

Rationale
Competition for forage and water resources is limiting full potential population expansion by desert bighorn sheep and reducing the stamina of the existing population. Domestic sheep wintering in the Mormon Mountains may be further contributing to the demise of the native sheep population by bringing in parasitism and other decimating factors.

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with the livestock and wild horse activities. No Habitat Management Plans or environmental assessments have been prepared that identify the specific problems and corrective measures needed. This recommendation effects about ten livestock operators. It has a high negative economic and social value. It would require the Bureau to maintain existing developments. The action would have positive effect on the environment.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Prepare a Habitat Management Plan for the bighorn sheep use areas in the Mormon, East Mormon Meadow Valley Mountains and Southern Delamar Mountains. Through development of the plan determine the exact conflict areas and problems as related to livestock and wild horse/bighorn sheep. The exclusion of other multiple use values should not be allowed on the areas, unless, the plan determines and justifies that exclusion.

Support Needs: As identified in MFP I.

Reason
The preparation of a management plan will identify specific problems and the necessary corrective measures for protection of the bighorn sheep habitat. The Meadow Valley Mountains also contain horses.

Alternatives:
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.14 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-4.14 Maintain 1,200 acres of crucial Kangaroo mouse habitat in Sand Springs Valley by closing the area to: surface occupancy, ORV use, vegetative manipulation, sand/gravel sales, or through protective withdrawal.

Support Needs: Lands and realty action for withdrawal/classification, minerals, recreation.

Rationale

This area is the southernmost distribution (range) of this mouse, which is restricted to the sand dune environment and is not found in adjacent habitat types. Disturbance of the dune areas could terminate the existence of this mouse in the Caliente Planning Uni

Multiple Use Analysis

The following recommendations conflict:

Minerals 1.2	--Consider mining to be the dominant use of land in and around known productive mining districts (speculative).
Minerals 2.1, 2.2	--Facilitate the search for oil, gas, and geothermal resources throughout the planning unit. Leave all areas open and protect other values through stipulations.
Recreation 3.3	--Designate Tikaboo/Sand Springs Valley as an open ORV area.

In the speculative mineral area, no interest has been shown to date for exploration or development. The other recommendations can be handled through protective stipulations.

Little information is known about this southern extremity of the mouse habitat. Only one source of information (URA) is identified that discusses the area. This recommendation has low social or economic value. It has a slight negative value on land uses and slight positive value to other environmental values.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation as follows:

Initiate a crucial habitat feasibility study on Sand Spring Valley for the Kangaroo mouse. If the area meets the requirement, a Habitat Management Plan should be prepared. In the interim, protective stipulation should be utilized for all actions in the area. Additional stipulations may be

Reason

The use of stipulations will protect the area until the full value is known.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Step 1 WL 4.14 Step 3

identified in the feasibility study.

Support Needs: All activities.

Alternatives considered:
a. No stipulation.

b. Complete Habitat Management Plan.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Based on an analysis of this recommendation and public comment it was determined that the recommendation should be dropped.

Reason

Special inventories and management were not determined to be necessary at this time.

ote Attach additional sheets, if needed

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference	Unit-wide
Step 1	Step 3 WL 4.15

Recommendation
WL-4.15 All new fencing projects on Federal land will be constructed according to applicable wildlife specifications in BLM 1700 Manual.

Support Needs: Management decision.

Rationale
Fencing specification for wildlife are found in BLM Manual 1737. Manual Directives have not been totally followed in recent years and has resulted in loss of animals.

Multiple Use Analysis for Wildlife 3.9, 3.12, 4.3, and 4.15

No conflicts were identified with these recommendations. Each of the recommendations requested a modification of existing fence projects (WL 3.9, 3.12), all new fences be constructed to BLM manual specifications (WL 4.15), or construct no fences in bighorn sheep areas (WL 4.3).

The construction of or modification of fences is thought to have low social and economic value in Lincoln County. To particular parties (Nevada Department of Fish and Game, U. S. Fish and Wildlife, livestock operators, etc.) on specific locations, interest may be high. A fence is a long term project. The effects on the environment, if handled properly, would be slightly negative. Current Bureau funding is adequate to accomplish the action.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Recommendation WL 4.15 should be accepted as written and recommendations 3.9, 3.12, and 4.3 modified to meet the following criteria.

a. Maintenance of existing fence projects should have the highest priority in the resource area. The projects known to be hazardous to wildlife movements should be modified to meet the BLM manual standards as soon as possible (WL 3.9, 3.12).

b. All new fence projects should be constructed to current BLM manual standards. In wildlife crucial areas or in migration routes, all projects should be scrutinized closely through the environmental process to assure location and construction standards do not hamper or impeed movements (WL 4.3).

Reason
This allows fences to be constructed by all activities and still protect known wildlife values.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Unit-wide Step 3 WL 4.15

Support Needs: Nevada Department of Fish & Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, livestock operators, and the Nevada Highway Department.

Alternatives considered: None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

ote: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Unit-wide

Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation	Rationale
WL-4.16 All new or existing artificial waters (troughs/tanks) will have a minimum of two escape devices placed in them for bird/rodent use should the animal inadvertently fall in. Support Needs: Div. of Operations.	A single escape device as is presently in use may not be sufficient to meet the need of small animals falling into tanks or troughs. This may be true if the escape device is in the middle of the tank. Small animals may swim around the edge of the tank rather than swim across open water to the center.

See WL 3.4 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.17 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-4.17 Initiate a protective withdrawal for 40 acres T. 6 S., R. 61 E., Section 6: NW¼NW¼, to preserve the Ash Spring-White River Springfish (Killifish) habitat.

Support Needs: Lands withdrawal and classification.

Rationale

Development of bathing area in Lower Springs on private land may be negatively impacting spring flow and natural nutrient cycle (from soap). Aquarium fish present are also presumed to be out-competing native spring fish. Development in trespass on Federal land should be stopped and returned to natural situation. There is a possibility this fish may receive Federally Threatened status in addition to present Rare status given by the State of Nevada.

Combined with Recreation 1.5 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.18 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-4.18 Acquire that portion of Panaca Spring in private ownership for maintenance of Big Spring Spinedace habitat; described as T. 2 S., R. 68 E., Section 4: SE¼NE¼NW¼.

Support Needs: Lands.

Rationale

Panaca Spring was historic Big Spring Spinedace habitat. Aquarium fish and human intrusion led to elimination of the fish from its habitat. This fish, recently discovered, will be classified as Endangered or Threatened in Nevada with probable Federal status as the same.

See WL 4.19 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.19 Step 3

Recommendation
WL-4.19 Acquire 360 acres of private land in Condor Canyon described as T. 1 S., R. 68 E., Section 13: SW¼NE¼; NE¼SW¼; SW¼SW¼; Section 24: NE¼NE¼; Section 27: S½NW¼; N½SW¼, NE¼SE¼.

Support Needs: Lands.

Rationale
Remnant populations of Big Spring Spinedace have been rediscovered in Condor Canyon. In order to maintain this heretofore extinct subspecies, acquisition of certain designated lands are necessary to facilitate control and protection of their habitat.

Multiple Use Analysis for WL 4.19, 4.18, 3.11, and 2.5

These recommendations cover the acquisition of Panaca Spring (4.18), reintroduction of Big Spring Spine Dace into the spring (3.11), and the construction of a protective fish barrier (2.5). In addition acquire 360 acres of private land in Condor Canyon for reintroduction of the same species (4.19). No conflicts with this recommendation were identified because all the lands and water are currently in private ownership and the other activities did not make recommendations on the areas. This recommendation would be highly significant to the local people.

Social and economic impact would be high and long-term. The BLM currently administers 98% of the land in the planning unit. The acquisition of additional private land or water would have significant impact on the public within the area.

No specific environmental impacts can be identified at this time. Current Bureau funding and manpower would not allow the timely completion of the requested action.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Modify the above recommendation as follows:

Complete a habitat inventory jointly with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Nevada Fish and Game in Panaca Spring (T. 2 S., R. 68 E., Section 4, SE¼NE¼NW¼ - 10 acres) and the acreage in Condor Canyon (T. 1 S., R. 68 E., Section 13, SW¼NE¼, NE¼SW¼, SW¼SW¼; Section 24, NE¼NE¼; Section 27, S½NW¼, N½SW¼, NE¼E¼ - 360 acres) to determine if assignment of title, cooperative agreements, etc. should be sought.

Reason
The Big Spring Spine Dace is on the Nevada Rare list. Every effort should be made to protect the known fish habitat. Because of the social and economic impacts, purchase should be utilized only after all other avenues have been pursued.

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Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.19 Step 3

A Habitat Management Plan should be prepared upon the completion of the inventory. No purchase of the land or water rights should take place unless agencies agree that this is the needed action and is supported by the HMP.

Support Needs: All activites.

Alternatives considered:
Make no effort to seek agreements on private land.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Based on comments received during the public involvement phase, modify the MFP II Multiple Use Recommendation as follows:

Work cooperatively with the Nevada Department of Wildlife to determine what the habitat needs are for this species, determine all available alternative sites in the area, and help in the development of a site if it is on BLM-administered land. Panaca Spring, especially the private lands, should be avoided.

Reason

The Big Spring Spinedace is on the State Rare list and BLM is directed to work with local agencies for species protection. The Bureau could not justify the expenditure of funds on private land for protection of a state identified species.

The town of Panaca centers around this spring. It provides agricultural, recreational, and religious opportunities for the community. Because it is used to irrigate the pastures and gardens of Panaca, the spring requires maintenance. It is drained twice each year to protect the water lines.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.20 Step 3

Recommendation
WL-4.20 Acquire a 50-foot strip either side of White River from Crystal Spring to two miles north of Alamo to maintain Pahranagat Bonytail Chub (an endangered species) habitat.

Support Needs: Lands.

Rationale
The Pahranagat Bonytail Chub is classified as Federally endangered species. To maintain the existing habitat and preserve the fish for future generations, acquisition by easement or purchase is necessary.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with this recommendation were identified because all the lands are currently in private ownership and the other activities did not make a recommendation on the area. This recommendation would be highly significant to the local people.

Social and economic impact would be high and long-term. The BLM currently administers 98% of the land in the planning unit. The acquisition of additional private land would not be looked on favorably by the public.

No special environmental impacts can be identified at this time. Current Bureau funding and manpower would not allow the timely completion of the requested action.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Initiate an inventory, jointly with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to evaluate the habitat throughout the area. If crucial habitat does exist; jointly pursue easements, cooperative agreement, etc. with the private land owner. Purchase the area only as a last resort. A Habitat Management Plan should be prepared prior to any developments on the area.

Support Needs: U. S. Fish and Wildlife, Bureau lands, operations, and wildlife programs; Nevada Department of Fish and Game; Nevada State Office.

Reason
Endangered species are under the purview of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. BLM has no authority on private land, but is interested in the protection of habitat for endangered species. A cooperative working relationship could produce the maximum amount of benefit for the Pahranagat Bonytail Chub and establish positive value with the local people.

Alternatives considered:
Acquire the private land.

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lote: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 W.L4.20 Step 3

Wildlife 4.20

MFP Step 3 Decision

Based on comments received during the public involvement phase, modify the MFP II Multiple Use Recommendation as follows:

Work cooperatively with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to evaluate the habitat on BLM administered land, identify all available alternative sites in the area, and help in development if the site is on BLM administered land.

Reason

The Pahranagat Bonetail Chub is on the Federal endangered species list. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for administration of the program.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3 WL 4.2
a-e)

Recommendation

WL-4.21 Develop and implement the following 10 HMPs in the following sequence, unless the need arises to reorder for a change in immediate needs:

WHA-N5-23	Bald Mountain
WHA-N5-19	Delamar Mountains
WHA-N5-21	North Pahroc
WHA-N5-22	Pahranagat Range
WHA-N5-26	Chief Range
WHA-N5-20	South Pahroc
WHA-N5-25	Sand Spring
WHA-N5-17	Mormon Mountains
WHA-N5-16	Flat Top Mesa
WHA-N5-14	Meadow Valley Mountains

HMPs will be completed by FY 84 with a tentative schedule of 2 HMPs/year.

Support Needs: NDFG coordination and management decisions.

Rationale

Implementation of Habitat Management Plans (HMPs) allows for habitat expansion and habitat improvement projects, and complies with BLM policy and guidance. Without HMPs, the District Wildlife program is limited to basic data gathering.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified with this recommendation. No social or economic impacts would occur to users of the public lands. A positive benefit to the environment would occur.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation as follows:

The following is a complete list of the HMPs recommended for preparations. It is recommended that priority be given in the same order as listed below. It is recognized that most of the HMPs listed will not be prepared during this planning cycle. Therefore, it is also recommended that HMPs be prepared only for those species listed in Sections A, B, and C, unless a special situation should arise.

Reason

Bureau policy and FLPMA (Section 201(a) and 202(c) direct the protection of areas of critical environmental concerns The above order implements the existing plans and places priority on recognized threatened or endangered species or availability of habitat. Money and manpower will not be available to prepare the number identified.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente

Activity Wildlife

Overlay Reference

Step 1 Step 3 WL 4.21 (a-e)

A. Complete the implementation of existing HMPs.

Corresponding Recommendation Number	Primary Species	Name of Plan	Location
WL 3.2	Deer	Beaver Dam	Clover Mountains

B. Prepare HMPs for species considered threatened, endangered, or rare.

Corresponding Recommendation Number	Primary Species	Location
1. WL 4.13	Desert tortoise	Southern Lincoln County (State rare)
2. WL 4.13	Bald Eagle-Area Wide	(Federal T& E)
WL 4.13	American Peregrin-Area Wide	(Federal T & E)
WL 4.13	Spotted Bat-Area Wide	(Federal T & E)
3. WL 4.13	Gila Monster	Southern Lincoln County (State rare)
4. WL 4.17	White River Springfish (Killifish)	Ash Spring (State rare)

C. Prepare HMPs on the following species. The order of listing establishes the priority based on sensitivity of the species, available habitat, habitat condition, and public use periods.

Corresponding Recommendation Number	Primary Species	Location
1. WL 2.1, 4.13	Bighorn Sheep (State rare) (BLM Sensitive)	a. Morman Mountains b. South Delamar c. Meadow Valley Mountains d. Groom Range e. South Pahroc Mountains f. North Pahroc Mountains
2. WL 2.6	Trout	a. Clover Creek b. Beaver Dam (Headwater Creek) c. Ash/Cottonwood Creek
3. WL 2.8	Virgin River Spinedace	a. Headwaters Creek

ote. Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name *(MFP)*	Caliente
Activity	Wildlife
Overlay Reference Step 1 Step 3	WL 4.21 (a-e)

4. WL 3.2	Deer	No specific order--not recommended for separate HMPs. Combine where appropriate. a. Delamar Mountains b. Cabin Pines c. Sheep Flat d. Pine Canyon e. Jacks Canyon f. Bunker Flat g. Clover Mountain h. Miller Springs i. Gleason Canyon
5. WL 4.11	Antelope	a. Tikaboo Valley b. Dry Lake Valley

D. Feasibility study, interagency coordination, easement and/or agreements may be required for the following prior to HMP development.

Corresponding Recommendation Number	Primary Species	Location
WL 4.14	Kangaroo Mouse	a. Sand Spring Valley
WL 2.14	SeeSee Partridge	b. North Pahroc/Dry Lake Valley
WL 4.20	Pahranagat Bonytail Chub	a. Crystal Spring
WL 4.19	Big Spring Spinedace	d. Panaca Spring e. Condor Canyon

Support Needs: All activity, state office.

Alternatives considered:
a. Change priorities.

b. Don't complete the HMPs.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated at MFP 2

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Unit-wide Step 3

Recommendation
WL-4.22 When waters are developed for livestock, allow only the excess water over and above what is needed to support wildlife and maintain the associated riparian zone.

Support Needs: Range and management decision.

Rationale
Development of some livestock waters in the past has resulted in a loss of riparian habitat and water availability at the source. This is inconsistent with BLM policy, objectives, and principles and standards as stated in BLM Manual 1603.12D1, 1603.12D3(a), & 1603.12D4(c).

Combine with WL 3.4 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

ote Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.23 Step 3

Recommendation

WL-4.23 Close all deer crucial areas to ORV competitive events.

Support Needs: Recreation and management decision.

Rationale

All deer crucial areas are areas of concentrated use. Undue disturbance of animals in these areas could force animals to abandon use of that area. Since these areas are considered crucial, the loss of use in these areas could result in population declines.

See Recreation recommendation 3.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.24 Step 3 WL 4.24(2

Recommendation

WL-4.24 Eliminate wild horse and burro use in deer crucial areas and intensify management of wild horses and burros at 1971 population levels in remaining deer ranges.

Support Needs: Range & management decision.

Rationale

Wild horse and burro population does compete with deer for forage, water, and space. This competition on crucial deer areas coupled with the rate of population growth of wild horse and burros in the planning unit can only result in the decline of these crucial habitats. This will inevitably lead to further declines in the deer population.

Multiple Use Analysis

The development of herd management plans recommended by the Wild Horse program (WH 1.3) conflicts with this. It has a high social and economic value to the livestock operators, Lincoln County residences, and some southern Nevada people. Most will be in favor of this recommendation. The establishment of horse herds has a direct impact on deer for forage in these areas, thus effecting the environment. The term is long. Current Bureau funding is inadequate to remove all the wild horses.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation as follows: In deer crucial areas, assure a proper allocation of forage is undertaken and that management plans consider the wildlife values at stake. Specific conflict areas should be identified in the plan. All specific removals should be tied to the plan and its related recommendations.

Support Needs: Range and wild horse programs.

Reason

It is the Bureau policy and Federal law (FLPMA) to protect crucial habitat. The forage allocation proposed should reduce potential conflicts.

Alternatives considered: None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.25 Step 3 WL 4.25

Recommendation
WL-4.25 Eliminate livestock grazing on deer curcial areas during the growing season. (March 1 - June 30)

Support Needs: Range & management decision.

Rationale
The designated deer crucial areas are seasonal use areas except for the Staheli Chaining (d-3) which is a yearlong concentration area for deer. The removal of forage during the growing season reduces the quantity of available forage for winter use. Removal of livestock during the growing season would enhance the quality of these crucial areas for deer.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis

This recommendation conflicts with the following:

Range Management 1.1 --Establish season of use for each allotment in the planning unit.

Range Management 1.3 --Revise all existing Allotment Management Plans to standards as soon as possible.

Range Management 1.4 --Develop Allotment Management Plans on identified allotments (see recommendation).

Range Management 3.7 --Assist the livestock operator in construction of two livestock trails between the Barclay and Lime Mountain allotments.

One complimentary recommendation was noted. RM 1.7—Change the base property requirements to conform to the BLM and Nevada Range Policy (off grazing allotments during the early growing period of the plants).

The following livstock seasons of use conflicts, identified by allotment, exist with the March 1 - June 30 date.

Crucial Area #	Allotment	March	April	May	June	AMP Proposed
1.	Pennsylvania	-	-	X	X	no
	Cottonwood	-	-	X	X	Yes
2.	Barclay	-	-	X	X	Existing AMP
3.	Enterprise	-	-	X	X	Existing grazing system
4.	Oak Wells	X	X	X	X	yes
	Buckboard	X	X	X	X	yes
	Sheep Spring	X	X	X	X	yes
5.	N-4	X	X	X	X	yes
	Deer Lodge	X	X	X	X	yes
	Condor Canyon	X	X	X	X	yes

Note: Attach additional sheets if needed

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Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.25 Step 3 WL 4.25

Several conflicts are seen. A modification of dates will be required to remove the conflicts between livestock and wildlife.

The social and economic value of this recommendation is thought to be on the Lincoln County residences and livestock operators. The elimination of animals competition on plant growing during their season would be highly beneficial to the environment on these crucial areas.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation as follows:

Eliminate livestock use on deer crucial areas during March, April, and May to stop over-utilization of forage during the plant growing season. As managment plans are prepared on the above allotments, deer crucial areas should be considered. The positive effort should be made to reduce conflicts on these areas. See Table 1.2-2 in Range Management for recommended season-of-use.

Support Needs; Range, wildlife, livestock operators.

Reason

The elimination of livestock on these areas will have positive environmetal results. It would also assure a healthier deer population. This period of non-use for livestock will not create significant problems for most operators.

Alternatives considered:

Eliminate livestock on the four months as recommended.

MFP Step 3 Decision

~~Accept those seasons-of-use shown in Table 1.2-2 in Range Management for final season-of-~~ [illegible].

See Final MFP 3 Decision for Range Management 1.2, which calls for the resolution of site-specific resource conflicts through the CRMP process.

Reason

The recommendations for various seasons-of-use were analyzed in the Caliente Final ES. Those seasons shown in Range Management 1.2 (Step 3 Decision) were those found to reflect resource values.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.26 Step 3

Recommendation
WL-4.26 Close all deer crucial areas to mineral leasing.

Support Needs: Lands, minerals, and management decision.

Rationale
Mineral leasing could severely impact deer populations by reducing use areas and creating stress situations for the animals.

- See Minerals 2.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.27 Step 3 WL 4.27(

Recommendation

WL-4.27 Close all bighorn sheep areas to the development of permanent recreation facilities.

Support Needs: Recreation and management decision.

Rationale

Bighorn sheep populations could adversely impact if permanent recreation site were allowed to be developed in bighorn habitats. The additional stress caused by increased human activity would result in animals moving from the area and thereby a loss of habitat would occur. This would be inconsistent with BLM policies in management of a sensitive species.

Multiple Use Analysis

Two recreation sites were found in bighorn sheep areas, thus no conflicts were identified. This would have a low social and economic value in Lincoln County and to southern Nevada residences. No effect on the environment is seen.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read: No recreation site should be established in bighorn sheep crucial habitat areas (see Wildlife overlay). The wildlife program should coordinate with the recreation program to assure minimal disturbance through stipulation on other bighorn sheep use areas.

Support Needs: Wildlife and recreation programs, Nevada Department of Fish and Game.

Reason

The construction of a permanent recreation facility in a crucial habitat area could have a significant impact on the sheep. Other areas are used to the same intensity or for the same durations and would not cause significant effects.

Alternatives considered:

1. Allow construction of permanent recreation sites.
2. Do not allow recreation sites in any sheep use areas.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

te Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3 WL 4.28(1)

Recommendation

WL-4.28 Close all quail and chukar crucial areas to ORV competition events. Include the Kane Springs and portion of Pahranagat washes as shown on overlay as future quail guzzler complex.

Support Needs: Recreation and management decision.

Rationale

The crucial areas designated for quail and chukar are areas ¼-mile around important water sources. These birds are dependent upon the succulent vegetation around these sources. The destruction of this vegetation would result in a decline in the quality of habitat. Disturbance during breeding, nesting, and rearing periods could have a detrimental impact on populations of quail and chukar. These waters are also important use areas for many other wildlife species. Kane Spring and a portion of Pahranagat Wash are the sites for extensive quail guzzler development by the NDF&G. The area has been identified as good to excellent quail habitat with water being the only limiting factor. With the proposed water development this area will become an important quail area and will provide good quail hunting for hunters in the Las Vegas area.

See Recreation recommendation 3.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP) Caliente	
Activity Wildlife	
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step WL 4.29(1)

Recommendation
WL-4.29 Close all chukar and quail crucial areas to hunting dog field trials during the breeding, nesting, and rearing periods (March 1 through July 31).

Support Needs: Recreation and management decision.

Rationale
Hunting dog trials can be devastating to gallinaceous birds when held in concentrating areas during breeding, nesting, and rearing periods. Nest abandonment, flushing birds during breeding, and dispersal of young chicks caused by dogs could lead to failure to breed, failure to hatch, and the death of young birds.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified with this recommendation. No social or economic impacts would occur to the users of the public lands. No damage to the environment would occur.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Drop the recommendation.

Support Needs: Land and wildife programs.

Reason
No applications for dog trails have been made in this resource area. Location, water sources, vegetative types, etc., all become factors to whether a dog trail would effect quail or chuckar habitat areas. If an application is filed, the processing requires a site analysis through the environmental process. Protective stipulations can be attached to the permit.

Alternatives considered:
Accept recommendation.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

ote Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
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Name (V
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Overlay
Step 1 WL 4.30 Step 3

Recommendation
WL-4.30 Close the riparian zone in Rainbow Canyon to ORV competitive use.

Support Needs: Recreation and management decision.

Rationale
Rainbow Canyon has been identified as one of Nevada's best are for sighting a variety of nongame birds. These birds are dependent upon the riparian vegetation and the destruction of this vegetation would be detrimental to the bird populations utilizing this area.

See Recreation recommendation 3.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

itional sheets, if needed

(April 1975)

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Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Wildlife
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL 4.31 Step 3 R 3.3

Recommendation

WL-4.31 Initiate and participate in dispersal of public information on classification; laws and impacts concerning collection of desert tortoise for pets.

Support Needs: Public Affairs Officer.

Rationale

Informing the public on classification, laws, and detrimental impacts concerning the collection of desert tortoise may reduce the severity of the existing problem.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified with this recommendation. No impacts economically would be seen. Positive impacts of a slight value would be seen socially by making people aware of laws and regulations, thus warning them of potential violations. A positive result to the environment would be seen, especially for the Desert tortoise. This has a long-term benefit.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Protect the Desert tortoise and other reptile habitats through protective stipulation in the environmental process. Require the maximum utilization of existing roads and trails. The utilization by competitive ORV users and other heavy use groups or organizations should be authorized only during the periods November 15 through February 28. This policy should remain until inventory information is available that supports a modification of it.

A continuous public awareness program should be undertaken by the Bureau to inform the public of critical habitat requirement for these desert reptiles. The District Public Information Officer in coordination with the District Wildlife Biologist should publish a newspaper each March or April related to the tortoise and other reptiles. (see overlay Recreation 3.3 for boundaries).

Support Needs: All activities.

Reason

This would allow for protection of vegetation, denning areas, and cover. Also, reduce potential personal contact with these reptiles. The washes are the high use area for the Desert tortoise and other reptile species. The distribution of information would also help to improve the present situation.

Alternatives considered

a. Continue as is until surveys are completed.

b. Allow no use yearlong.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Wildlife

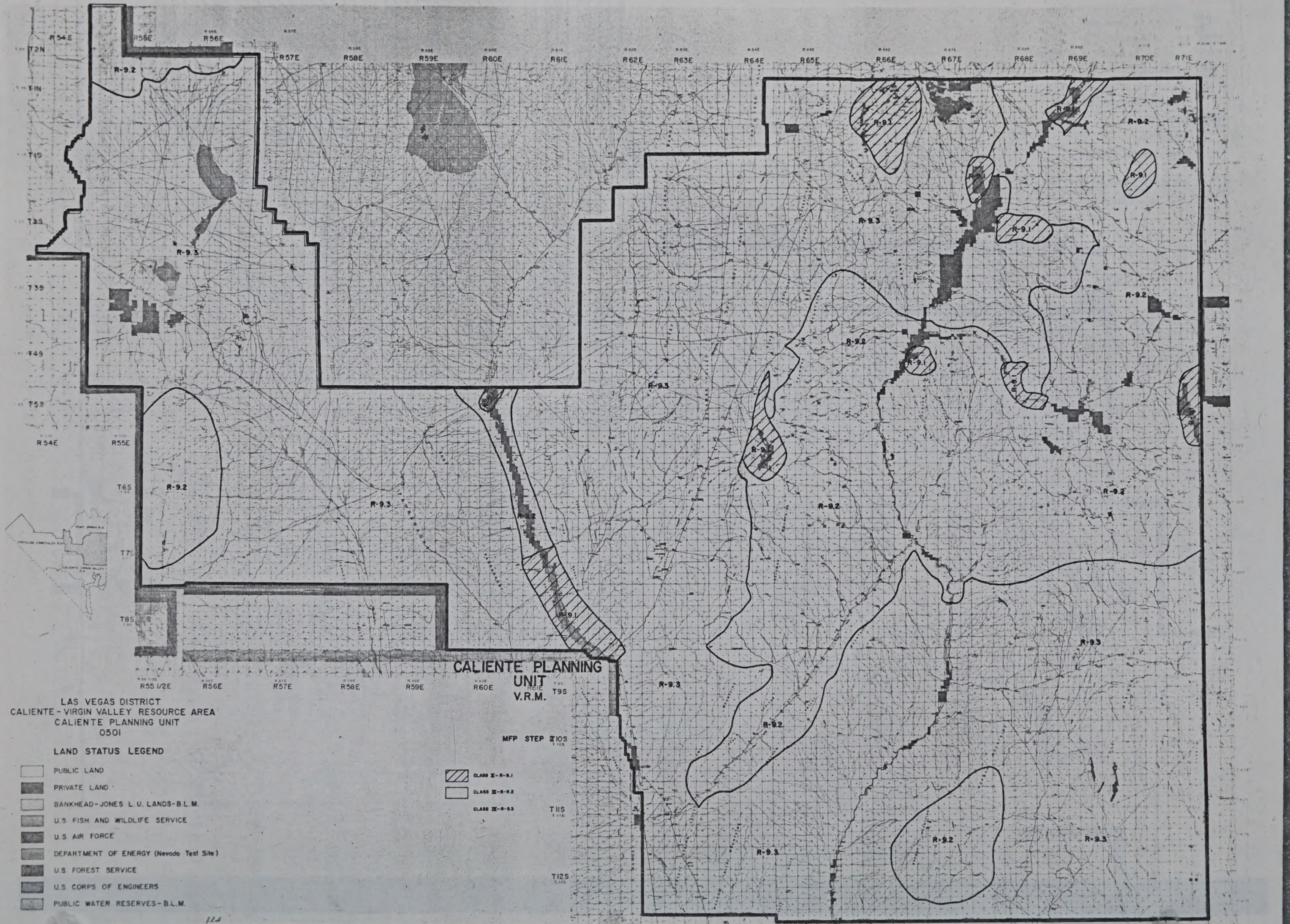
Overlay Reference
Step 1 WL4.31 Step 3 R.3.3

Wildlife 4.31

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Protect the Desert Tortoise and other reptile habitats through protective stipulation in the environmental process. Require the maximum utilization of existing roads and trails by competitive ORV groups and other heavy use groups and organizations. A continuous public awareness program should be undertaken by the bureau to inform the public of critical habitat requirements for these desert reptiles.	The reason-of-use limitation was deleted pending additional information about the desert tortoise habitat found in the planning unit. The public awareness program should not be limited to a "newspaper" once a year and would be developed in conjunction with available funds and manpower.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

RECREATION


CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
V.R.M.
MFP STEP 2
LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
CALIENTE - VIRGIN VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
0501
LAND STATUS LEGEND
PUBLIC LAND
PRIVATE LAND
BANKHEAD-JONES L.U. LANDS-B.L.M.
U.S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
U.S AIR FORCE
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Nevada Test Site)
U.S FOREST SERVICE
U.S CORPS OF ENGINEERS
PUBLIC WATER RESERVES-B.L.M.
CLASS II - R-9.1
CLASS III - R-9.2
CLASS IV - R-9.3
R54E
R55E
R56E
R57E
R58E
R59E
R60E
R61E
R62E
R63E
R64E
R65E
R66E
R67E
R68E
R69E
R70E
R71E
R55 1/2E
T2N
T1N
T1S
T2S
T3S
T4S
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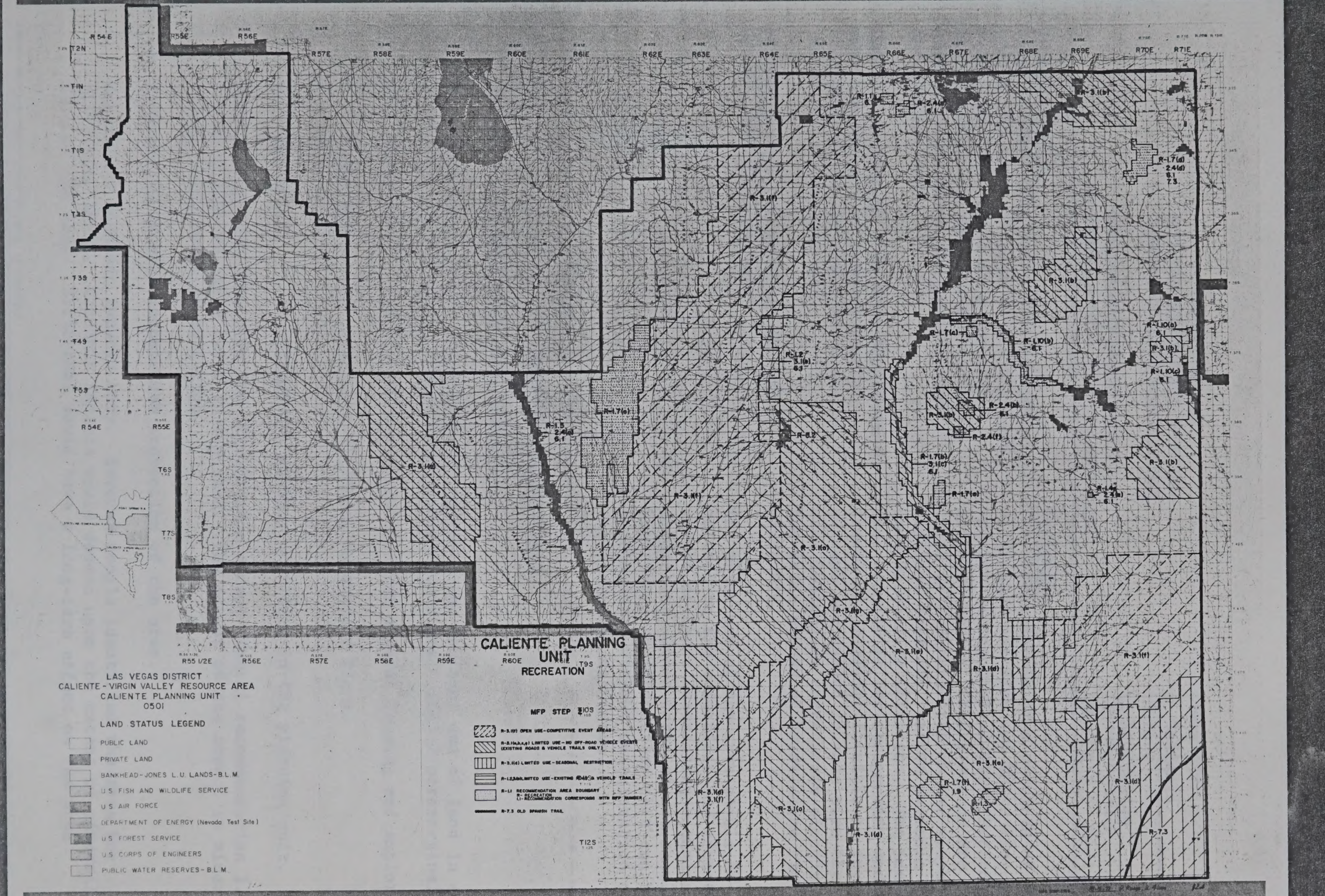
T12S
R-9.1
R-9.2
R-9.3


CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
RECREATION
LAS VEGAS DISTRICT
CALIENTE - VIRGIN VALLEY RESOURCE AREA
CALIENTE PLANNING UNIT
0501
LAND STATUS LEGEND
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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (Nevada Test Site)
U.S. FOREST SERVICE
U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS
PUBLIC WATER RESERVES - B.L.M.
MFP STEP
R-3.1(f) OPEN USE - COMPETITIVE EVENT AREAS
R-3.1(a,b,c,e) LIMITED USE - NO OFF-ROAD VEHICLE EVENTS (EXISTING ROADS & VEHICLE TRAILS ONLY)
R-3.1(d) LIMITED USE - SEASONAL RESTRICTION
R-1.2,3(b) LIMITED USE - EXISTING ROADS & VEHICLE TRAILS
R-1.1 RECOMMENDATION AREA BOUNDARY
R- RECREATION
1.1- RECOMMENDATION CORRESPONDS WITH MFP NUMBER
R-7.3 OLD SPANISH TRAIL
R54E
R55E
R56E
R57E
R58E
R59E
R60E
R61E
R62E
R63E
R64E
R65E
R66E
R67E
R68E
R69E
R70E
R71E
R55 1/2E
T2N
T1N
T1S
T2S
T3S
T4S
T5S
T6S
T7S
T8S
T9S
T10S
T12S
R-3.1(f)
R-3.1(b)
R-1.1
6.1
R-2.4(c)
6.1
R-1.7(d)
2.4(d)
6.1
7.3
R-1.7(a)
R-1.10(b)
6.1
R-1.10(a)
6.1
R-3.1(b)
R-1.10(c)
6.1
R-1.2
3.1(b)
6.1
R-1.7(e)
R-1.5
2.4(a)
6.1
R-3.1(e)
R-3.1(b)
R-2.4(b)
6.1
R-2.4(f)
R-8.2
R-1.7(b)
3.1(c)
6.1
R-1.7(c)
R-1.4
2.4(b)
6.1
R-3.1(f)
R-3.1(e)
R-3.1(g)
R-3.1(e)
R-3.1(d)
R-3.1(f)
R-3.1(e)
R-1.7(f)
1.9
R-1.3
R-3.1(d)
3.1(f)
R-3.1(e)
R-3.1(d)
R-3.1(d)
R-7.3

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.1 Step 3 R 1.1

Recommendation

R-1.1 Within five years protect approximately 480 acres of land in the Highland Peak Area (T1N, R66E) as a research natural area. Withdraw the area from appropriation under the general land and mineral laws.

Conduct studies in this area to determine its ability to support general recreational use in addition to educational and scientific use.

Support Needs: Designation and withdrawal, cadastral survey.

Rationale

The Highland Peak Area consists of stands of Bristlecone Pine and White Fir, both species having limited distribution in southern Nevada. These stands are located in a scenic area on the slopes of Highland Peak and receive periodic study from University botanists. The identified boundaries for designation and withdrawal are somewhat flexible as further surveys are needed to make sure the area designated corresponds closely with the prime stands of Bristlecone Pine and White Fir.

The prime use of the area should be related to the scientific and educational values of these interesting botanical resources. Other forms of use should be restricted to intensities that can be accommodated without deterioration of the botanical resources.

Multiple Use Analysis

The following conflicts were identified:

a. Minerals 1.2 --Consider mining to be the dominant use of land in and around known mining districts. (SE3-2 paramarginal)

b. Minerals 2.1, 2.2 --Leave all lands open for mineral leasing and exploration.

c. Range Management 1.4 --Develop Allotment Management Plans.

d. Lands 3.1 --Establish utility corridors in the planning unit.

Most of the conflicts have low significance except mineral recommendation 1.2. Mining claims probably exist in the area. The extent of the impact to minerals is not fully known at this time.

Forestry (3.1) also recommended protection of the area.

Social and economic impacts vary. Several people identified the area for protection (PAA). Economic impacts would depend upon the extent of mineralization of the area. Withdrawal would have a long-term effect on the area.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.1 Step 3 R 1.1

The environmental impacts of this recommendation would generally be positive for all elements.

Current Bureau funding and manpower will probably not allow for an immediate inventory of the area. This action should be coordinated with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, and Lincoln County.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read as follows:

Pending development of the Highland Peak Recreation Management Plan, which will determine the extent and nature of the values, BLM should work with the minerals industry to protect the area (T1N, R66E, Section 28 (all) Section 29 (E½)). The need for a protective withdrawal would be determined in the plan. If special values are found and are in need of protection, initiate the withdrawal, but make every effort to limit the size to that absolutely necessary. Designate a Research Natural Area, if justified.

Support Needs: Minerals, forestry, lands, cadastral survey.

Reason

The exact nature and extent of the values have yet to be determined. The managemen plan will provide sufficient detail to allow for a specific management decision to be made on the area.

Alternative considered: Deny the action.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.2 Step 3 R 1.2

Recommendation

R-1.2 Protect the scenic quality of the Delamar Joshua Tree Forest by prohibiting damage or harvest and aesthetic degradation of the trees through stipulations added to all permits issued within that approximately 23,000-acre area of the Delamar Valley.

Rationale

This stand of Joshua Tree is a true asset to the area because of its unique ecological niche and its proximity to State Highway 93. This area has received scientific study due to the fact that the Joshua Tree Forest in the Delamar Valley is the northernmost extension of the species, according to Arthur Holmgren of Utah State University in his report of July, 1977. The high-density of the Joshua stands, the weird forms that some of these trees take, as well as their ability to live in the desert where no other major forms of vegetation are in view, all contribute to the species value for botanical sightseers. Protection of this Joshua tree stand in its existing condition will insure the continued value of this area for scientific and sightseeing use.

Multiple Use Analysis

The following conflicts were identified:

a. Minerals 1.2 --Consider mining to be the dominant use of land in and around known mining districts.

b. Minerals 2.1, 2.2 --Leave all land open for mineral leasing and expoloration.

c. Range Management 1.3 --Revise Allotment Management Plans.

d. Range Management 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 --Manipulate the vegetation to reduce erosion and increase forage production.

e. Watershed 1.2, 4.1--Manipulation of vegetation to reduce erosion and increase ground water conditions.

f. Lands 1.1 --Transfer land for agricultural production.

g. Lands 3.1 --Establish right-of-way corridors.

h. Recreation 3.3 --Designate a portion of the area as an open use ORV area.

Note. Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.2 Step 3 R 1.2

i. Forestry 2.1 --Inventory desert vegetation to determine composition, density, etc..

Conflicts a, d, e, f, and h are significant in that plants could be harmed if special action is not taken. However, in most instances, only a very small portion of the area is in conflict. The majority of the area has no conflict of a serious nature.

The social and economic impact of the recommendation is low. Some people have special feelings about the Joshua tree, but generally, the Joshua tree is relatively common in the Southwest.

Environmental impacts are all positive in nature except for existing land uses on which impacts may be negative.

Current Bureau manpower and funding is adequate to meet the protection outlined in the recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation as follows:

Protect the scenic quality of the Delamar Joshua Tree Forest by prohibiting damage, harvest, and aesthetic degradation of the trees. Allow no vegetation manipulation or competitive off-road vehicle events in the area. Allow mineral leasing, but provide protective stipulations for all surface disturbing actions. Make every effort to work with the minerals industry to limit surface disturbance in the Delamar Mining District. Provide protective stipulation to all other surface disturbing activities.

Support Needs: All activities.

Reason

The Joshua trees in this area are worthy of protection to preserve the wide variety of values associated with the area. However, protective stipulations should be adequate for all actions except competitive ORV events and vegetation manipulation projects. No withdrawals should be required.

Alternatives considered:

a. Provide no protective stipulations.

b. Protect a smaller area.

c. Protect all Joshua trees in the planning unit.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name *(MFP)*
Caliente

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R1.3 Step 3 R 1.3

Recommendation
R-1.3 Protect approximately 2,500 acres within the East Mormon Barrel Cactus Area (T11S, R67 & 68 E), through designation as a natural environmental area (botanical sight-seeing) within five years. Add appropriate protective stipulations to permits issued for the area to assure that the vegetation and the visual environment is not degraded.

Support Needs: Designation, cadastral survey.

Rationale
The area's prime asset is an unusually fine stand of barrel cactus placed in an aesthetically pleasing environment. A certain amount of cactus theft is presently occurring in this region. Designation as a natural environmental area (botanical sight-seeing) and the use of p tective stipulations would help preserve the unusual botanical qualities of this area. The identified boundaries for designation are somewhat flexible as further surveys are needed to make sure the area designated corresponds closely with the prime barrel cactus habitat.

Multiple Use Analysis

The following conflicts are identified:

a. Minerals 2.1, 2.2 --Leave all lands open for mineral leasing and exploration

b. Wildlife 3.1 --Manipulate the vegetation to improve the habitat for bighorn sheep.

The minerals conflicts can easily be resolved; however, the wildlife recommendation is in direct conflict with this recommendation.

Several recommendations are compatible:

a. Wildlife 4.2 --Restrict new roads

b. Wildlife 4.4 --Close the area to mineral leases.

c. Wildlife 4.6 --Close the area to off-road use.

The social and economic impacts of this action are low and generally positive.

The environmental impacts would be positive to all elements.

Current Bureau funding would allow the immediate incorporation of this recommendation.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente
Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.3 Step 3 R 1.3

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation as follows:

Conduct intensive inventories in the area to determine the nature and extent of the values. Upon completion of the inventories, develop a Recreation Management Plan for the area. If values are found that are worthy of special protection, a natural environmental area designation should be sought. Allow no wildlife vegetative manipulations in the area pending review of values. Allow mineral leasing and the environmental process (EARs) for appropriate stipulations on surface disturbing actions.

Support Needs: Minerals, wildlife.

Reason

The exact extent of the values is unknown at the present time. Pending inventories, protection should be afforded to the area through the environmental process.

Alternatives considered:
a. Afford no special protection.

b. Seek a special designation immediately.

c. Withdraw from mineral entry.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.4 Step 3 R 1.4

Recommendation

R-1.4 Protect approximately 25 acres in the Quaking Aspen Spring area (T7S, R69E, Section 2) through designation as a natural environmental area (botanical sight-seeing) within five years. Add appropriate stipulations to permits issued for the area to protect the aspen grove from damage and harvest.

Support Needs: Designation.

Rationale

Quaking Aspen Spring represents a surprisingly vigorous stand of quaking aspen in an area that would not normally be expected to support this species. The two-foot diameter trees represent an interesting outlying unit of the much larger Rocky Mountain Quaking Aspen to the east in the Cedar Mountains of Utah. Designation as a natural environmental area (botanical sight-seeing) and the use of protective stipulations would preserve the interesting botanical qualities of this area.

Multiple Use Analysis

Several minor conflicts are found with this area.

a. Minerals 1.2 --Consider mining to be the dominant use of the land. (Speculative area S-9)

b. Minerals 2.1, 2.2 --Leave all lands open for mineral leasing and exploration.

c. Wild Horses 1.8 --Maintain water for wild horses.

d. Wildlife 3.5 --Maintain and develop water for deer use.

Three complementary recommendations were found in the Wildlife, Recreation, and Forestry activities:

a. Wildlife 3.10 --Fence Quaking Aspen Spring to protect it from cattle and recreational abuse.

b. Forestry 3.1 --Provide special protection of the Quaking Aspen.

c. Recreation 2.4 --Develop a Recreation Management Plan.

Several of the conflicts are significant because the spring is a water source for wild horses, wildlife, livestock, and recreation.

Social and economic impacts could be significant to a few individuals; however, generally the impacts unit-wide should be low.

Environmental impacts of this recommendation should be positive.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

Form 1600-21 (April 1975)

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.4 Step 3 R 1.4

The Bureau should be able to complete the requested action.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation as follows:

Develop a Recreation Management Plan (R 2.4) for the area. Coordinate the plan with all other interested activities to ensure multiple use values are identified and protected. After completion of the plan determine the need for designation and/or withdrawal of the area. Pending that action, provide protective stipulations to all actions undertaken in the area.

Support Needs: Wildlife, Range, Wild Horses, Operations.

Reason

Same as stated in MFP 1.

Alternatives considered;
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the Step 2 recommendation to read as follows: Develop a Recreation Management Plan (R 2.4) for Quaking Aspen Spring, T.7S., R.69E., Section 2 (25 ac.). Coordinate the plan with all other multiple use values to ensure a proper plan is developed. Provide protection stipulations to all actions undertaken in the area.

Reason

The need for a protective withdrawal is believed necessary at this time.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.5 Step 3 R 1.5

Recommendation
R-1.5 Coordinate with the wildlife program for the development of a Recreation Management Plan and Habitat Management Plan for the Ash Springs area within three years (five acres within T5 & 6S, R60 & 61E).

Support Needs: Recreation Management Plan, Habitat Management Plan, development.

Rationale
Ash Springs supports the "rare" White River Springfish. In addition, the area is popular for swimming, camping, and picnicking by both local residents and visitors travelling along Highway 93. Development of a comprehensive plan to provide facilities to maximize the recreational opportunities and public enjoyment of the area, while at the same time protecting the unusual and interesting zoological and botanical resources in the area, is essential.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis

The following conflicts are identified:

a. Minerals 2.1, 2.2 --Leave all lands open for mineral leasing and exploration.

b. Lands 1.1 --Transfer the land for agricultural development.

c. Lands 3.1 --Recommend corridors for all rights-of-way.

d. Range Management 1.2 --Allocate forage (This area is utilized by livestock for water.)

Four complementary recommendations were identified:

a. Wildlife 4.17 --Requests a protective withdrawal on the area to preserve the White River Springfish (Killifish) habitat. (T.6S., R.61E., Section 6, NW¼NW¼)

b. Recreation 1.6 --Requests the area be designated an Outstanding Natural Area and be withdrawn from mineral entry.

c. Recreation 1.11a --Requests that five acres be acquired at Ash Spring for recreational purposes.

d. Recreation 2.4a --Requests that a Recreation Management Plan be developed on the area.

Two conflicts (L 3.1, RM 1.2) can be easily mitigated through protective stipulations. The other two conflicts will have to be resolved through management decision.

The social and economic impacts could be high from the implementation of the proposals as recommended. The private land in the area is being developed for

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.5 Step 3 R 1.5

recreational purposes and additional facilities are planned. Any action taken by the Bureau could either complement or detract from the existing operation. The recreational use that occurs at Ash Springs on both federal and private lands has a high value to the local residents.

The environmental impacts of this action is varied. The White River Springfish is on the State of Nevada's 'rare' species list. The impacts due to recreational use could have a negative impact on the fish's existence. The withdrawal of the area could prevent environmental damage; however, no interest has been expressed to date.

Current Bureau manpower and funding could allow for the completion of this action if a priority were placed on the action.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation as follows:

Develop a Recreation Management Plan and a Habitat Management Plan on Ash Springs. Withdraw the following tract of land from all forms of mineral entry: T6S, R61E, Section 6, NW¼NW¼; T5S, R61E, Section 31, SW¼SW¼. Allow no agricultural entry on the above tract and provide protective stipulation on vegetative alloction in the immediate vicinity. The primary management goal for the area should be for the protection of the White River Springfish habitat. Seek assignment of title or cooperative agreements covering water rights and/or use of private land. Private land in the area should not be acquired unless deemed absolutely necessary upon completion of the activity plans.

Support Needs: All activities but, primarily lands and minerals.

Reason

The development and management of federal land in this area must consider the habitat for White River Springfish as the dominant goal. The status as a 'rare' species by the State of Nevada requires that the Bureau manage the resource for the protection of and enhancement of the species.

Alternatives considered:

a. Afford no special protective withdrawals.

b. Do not develop activity plans.

c. Acquire all the private land in the immediate area.

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Name (MFP)
Caliente
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Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step R1 1.5 Step 3 R 1.5

Recreation 1.5

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Develop a Habitat Management Plan (HMP) for Ash Springs. The HMP should consider the present level of recreational use at the site. Withdraw the following tract of land from all forms of mineral entry: T.6S., R.61E., Sec. 6, NW1/4NW1/4; T.5S., R.61E., Sec. 31, SW1/4SW1/4. Allow no agricultural entry on the above tract and provide protective stipulations on all action occurring in the area. The primary management goal for the area should be for the protection of the fish habitat. Private land in the area should not be acquired unless deemed absolutely necessary upon completion of the activity plan. These steps are being taken in anticipation of the State of Nevada acquiring adjoining land and water to protect the state listed white river spring fish.	The need for a Recreation Management Plan and water rights were determined to be unnecessary at this time.

te: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	Step 1 R 1.6 Step 3

Recommendation

R-1.6 Protect approximately five acres at Ash Springs (T.5 & 6S., R.60 & 61E.) through designation as an outstanding natural area within three years, and add appropriate stipulations to permits issued for the area to protect the riparian vegetation and the quality of the water to assure the preservation of the White River Springfish.

Support Needs: Designation and withdrawal.

Rationale

Ash Springs supports the 'rare' White River Springfish. The Springfish as well as other tropical fish introduced into this warm spring make this an attractive zoological sight-seeing and study area. Protection of this spring area from activities which would adversely impact the zoological resources will assure the continued enjoyment of this resource.

See Recreation Recommendation 1.5 for the Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.7 (a-f) Step 3 R 1.7 (a-f)

Recommendation

R-1.7 Protect the high-quality geological sight-seeing values in the following areas through the addition of appropriate protective stipulations to permits issued within these areas for any activities such as road construction, certain range improvements, land treatment projects, utility corridor rights-of-way, etc. which would degrade high geological sight-seeing values.

a) Pennsylvania Canyon (approx. 1,280 acres, T.6 & 7S., R.67E.).
b) Meadow Valley Wash (approx. 40,000 acres, south of T.4S.).
c) Teepee Rocks (approx. 160 acres, T.4S., R.66E.).
d) Gleason Canyon (approx. 4,000 acres, T.1S., R.70E.).
South Pahroc Range (approx. 31,000 acres).
Mormon Peak Caves (approx. 1,500 acres, T.11S., R.67E.).

Rationale

All of these areas represent intersecting geological features. Their visual values are important to the overall visual scope of the planning unit. At the present time these areas remain in a relatively undisturbed state. Protection of these features from degradation through uncontrolled development is important.

Support Needs: None.

Multiple Use Analysis

Because of the size of the areas recommended, numerous conflicts are identified. The following conflicts are all related to surface disturbance activities.

a. Watershed 1.2, 4.1--Manipulate vegetation to improve water quality and to reduce run-off.

b. Lands 2.1 --Establish communication sites.

c. Lands 3.1 --Establish right-of-way corridors.

d. Forestry 1.4 --Chain pinyon-juniper vegetative types to produce more Christmas trees.

e. Minerls 1.2 --Allow for development of locatable minerals.

f. Minerals 2.1, 2.2 --Leave all lands 'open' for mineral leasing and development.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	Step 1 R 1.7 (a-f) Step 3 R 1.7 (a-f)

g. Wildlife 3.1, 3.2 --Manipulate vegetation to produce more forage for deer and bighorn sheep.

h. Range Management 1.4 --Develop Allotment Management Plans.

i. Range Management 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 --Initiate vegetative manipulation projects to achieve more forage for livestock.

j. Wild Horse 1.6 --Undertake vegetative manipulation to develop additional forage for wild horses.

k. Recreation 3.3 --Designate open use ORV area for competitive events.

Several recommendations were found that are compatible.

a. Forestry 3.2 --Request that heavy equipment be kept off fragile soils.

b. Wildlife 4.2 --Restrict new roads and trails in bighorn sheep habitat.

c. Wildlife 4.4 --Allow no mineral leasing in bighorn sheep habitat.

d. Wildlife 4.6 --Allow no ORV competitive events on bighorn sheep habitat.

e. Recreation 9.1 --Designate areas as Class II VRM areas.

The significance of the conflicts is fairly low and compatibility should be achieved through the requested stipulations.

Social and economic impacts from this action all appear to be low.

Environmental processes would be complemented by this action.

Current Bureau funding and manpower is adequate to provide the protection requested.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept the recommendation as written. The boundaries shown on the MFP 2 overlay should be utilized.	The protection of high quality sightseeing areas is consistent with Bureau policy. Multiple use management can still be achieved through environmental procedures (EAR) and use of protective stipulations.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.7 (a-f) Step 3 R 1.7 (a-f)

Support Needs: All activities.

Alternatives considered:

a. Deny the requested protection.

b. Enhance protection by allowing no activities in the area.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.8 Step 3

Recommendation

R-1.8 Conduct an intensive speleological/archaeological investigation of the Mormon Peak caves, T.11S., R.67E. within six years, and develop a Recreation Management Plan (RMP) within four years for the area to protect, as well as to utilize, the resources found in the investigation.

Support Needs: Contract for speleological/archaeological investigations. Develop a Recreation Management Plan.

Rationale

The Mormon Peak caves are a series of small but nicely decorated limestone caverns that have not yet been destroyed or vandalized. In order to develop a sound Recreation Management Plan for the protection and utilization of this area, a more extensive data base is required.

- -

See Recreation Recommendation 1.9.

- -

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.9 Step 3 R 1.9

Recommendation

R-1.9 Protect approximately 1,500 acres within the Mormon Peak Caves area, T.11S., R.67E. within six years through designation of the area as an outstanding natural area, and through withdrawal under the general land and mining laws.

Support Needs: Designation, withdrawal, cadastral survey.

Rationale

These caves represent some of the most si nificant geological resources found in th planning unit. This area is presently in basically undisturbed condition. Protect: of these caves will serve as an interim measure until more specific protective measures are developed following investig tion and development of a Recreation Management Plan. The identified boundaries for designation and withdrawal should be somewhat flexible until an intensive speleological/archaeological investigation called for in Recommendation 1.9 is completed.

Multiple Use Analysis for R1.9 and 8.4

The following conflicts are identified:

a. Minerals 1.2 --Consider mining to be the dominant use of the land in and around mining districts (Speculative S-11).

b. Minerals 2.1, 2.2 --Leave all lands open for mineral leasing and development

c. Lands 2.1 --Establish communication sites.

d. Range Management 2.1 --Manipulate the vegetation to achieve more livestock forage.

Several recommendations were found to be compatible:

a. Forestry 3.2 --Protect the area's Ponderosa Pine.

b. Wildllife 4.2 --Restrict new road and trail construction.

c. Wildlife 4.4 --Allow no mineral leasing on bighorn sheep habitat.

d. Wildlife 4.6 --Allow no competitive ORV events on bighorn sheep habitat.

e. Recreation 1.8 --Conduct speleological values inventories.

f. Recreation 8.4 --Develop a Cultural Resource Plan on Mormon Mountains.

The conflicts identified are significant and can only be resolved through management decision.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.9 Step 3 R 1.9

Social and economic impacts of this action are probably low except to the few individuals that could be affected by the withdrawal.

Environmental impacts of the proposed action may vary. The inventory, Recreation Management Plan, and Cultural Resource Plan, would all have little effect on the environment. Any impacts would be positive. The withdrawal would have some negative effect on area land uses.

Current Bureau manpower and funding would allow for the completion of these projects if programmed. The program would have to be coordinated with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and Lincoln County officials.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Develop a Recreation/Cultural Management Plan on the Mormon Mountain area. Complete the necessary inventories required for the plan. The plan will discuss the need for a protective withdrawal and/or designation. Withhold mineral leasing on the following area pending completion of this plan: T.11S., R.67E., Section 17, 18, 19, 20 T.11S., R.66E., Section 24 E½. If special protection is not recommended by the plan, issue mineral leases on the area.	Until inventories are complete area values should be protected. The need for a protective withdrawal and public participation will be discussed in the activity plan.
Support Needs: Minerals, cultural resources, lands.	Alternatives considered: a. Provide no interim protection (allow leasing). b. Do not complete the inventories and plans. c. Seek a withdrawal prior to inventories.

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.	As stated in MFP 2.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.10 (a-c) Step 3 R 1.10 (a-c)

Recommendation

R-1.10 Protect the fishing resources of the following areas through stipulations added to all permits issued within each area which would prevent adverse impacts on the fish populations:

a) Beaver Dam Wash
b) Clover Creek
c) Pine Park Creek

Support Needs: None.

Rationale

All of the identified fishing areas are valuable to the overall recreation progr in the Caliente Planning Unit. Such fis ing streams are scarce in this desert region and should be regarded as a preci resource that must be preserved for publ use. Protection of the fish populations in conjunction with the maintenance of adequate access will assure the continue enjoyment of these fishing resources.

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflicts with this recommendation are as follows:

a.	Watershed 1.2, 4.1	--Manipulate vegetation to improve water quality and quantity.
b.	Lands 3.1	--Establish right-of-way corridors through Clover Creek.
c.	Mineral 1.2	--Consider mining to be the dominant use of the land.
d.	Mineral 2.1, 2.2	--Leave all lands open for mineral leasing and development.
e.	Range Management 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 (wild horses 1.6)	--Manipulate vegetation to increase forage production.
f.	Forestry 1.4	--Chaining vegetation to increase production of Christmas trees.

One recommendation was found to be compatible.

Wildlife 2.7 --Improve and maintain the aquatic habitat along Clover Creek.

Most of the conflicts identified are basically compatible with the recommendation

Social and economic impacts are positive, but slight in nature. Environmental impacts would all be positive.

Current Bureau funding and manpower would allow for the completion of this recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente	
Activity Recreation	
Overlay Reference Step 1 R 1.10 (a-c)	Step 3 R 1.10 (a-c)

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written.

Support Needs: None.

Reason

The utilization of protective stipulations is a standard practice through the environmental procedures.

Alternative considered: None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)
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Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.11 (a-e) Step 3

Recommendation

R-1.11 Acquire private lands in the following areas through land exchange or purchase under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (by priority) within 10 years:

a) Ash Springs (approx. 5 acres, T.6S., R.60E.)
b) Crystal Springs (approx. 10 acres, T.5S., R.60E.)
c) Clover Creek area
d) Lower Beaver Dam Wash
e) Meadow Valley Wash

Support Needs: Land appraisal, purchase or exchange, cadastral survey.

Rationale

All of these areas include parcels of private lands with existing or potentially high value for public recreation. Clover Creek, Lower Beaver Dam Wash, and Meadow Valley Wash are important fishing streams, while both Crystal Springs and Ash Springs have picnicking, camping, and sight-seeing values. There is swimming in Ash Springs. In the case of Ash Springs, private lands are occupied by a commercial recreational development which encourages public swimming and picnicking. The adjacent public lands are not presently developed, but nonetheless are utilized for picnicking, camping, sight-seeing, and bathing. Placing these private parcels in public ownership would maximize the Bureau's attempts to provide protection for the recreational resources while providing facilities for the enjoyment of the recreating public.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with the recommendation were identified because all the lands are currently in private ownership. Other activities did not make recommendations on the areas.

This recommendation would be highly significant to the local people. Social and economic impact would be high and long-term. The BLM currently administers 98 percent of the land in the planning unit. The acquisition of additional private land would have significant impact on the local public.

Presently no specific environmental impacts can be identified.

Current Bureau funding and manpower would not allow the timely completion of the requested action.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Drop the recommendation.

Reason

The recommendation as written identifies large tracts of private land to be acquired. Insufficient data is available to support the requested acquisition of the areas. No areas should be acquired until specific access problems, public

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Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 1.11 (a-e) Step 3

Support Needs None.

use areas, and other alternatives (easements, cooperative agreements, etc.) are considered.

Alternatives considered:
a. Accept the recommendation.

b. Acquire easements vs. acquisition.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation to drop the MFP 1 request action.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-1

Objective:

Protect important botanic, zoologic, geologic, and paleontologic values to assure that they are not lost, destroyed, or substantially altered. Provide appropriate forms of protective designation and management practices, and rehabilitation, where necessary, to assure protection of these natural values.

Rationale:

Little deterioration of these values has occurred up to this time. The relatively undisturbed nature of these values is a definite asset that must be protected in the face of long-term increases in the numbers of visitors to the planning unit. Preservation of areas for scientific and educational use is also important.

43 CFR 6200.0-6 indicates that lands with significant natural values may be designated and segregated. Furthermore, BLM Manual 1603.12C2c acknowledges the BLM's role in environmental protection and specifically discusses the preservation and protection of natural values.

- -

Multiple Use Analysis

This objective is consistent with direction established by Congress in Section 102 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective as written.

- -

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Recreation
Objective Number R-2

Objective:

Provide adequate access to and user facilities for important sight-seeing and recreational use areas to assure their continued enjoyment by the public.

Rationale:

Sight-seeing and recreational values should be made available to the public as long as protection of the resource is continued. Providing adequate, marked access and modest user facilities can enhance the overall experience of the sight-seeing recreationist.

Multiple Use Analysis

The objective as stated meets basic multiple use policy and guidelines. The enjoyment and protection of important recreational use areas is an important part of the multiple use concept.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written.

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

R-2.1 Provide litter pits and collection areas along major access roads during the hunting season, with signs identifying these facilities to all visitors entering public lands.

Support Needs: Equipment for digging of litter pits and installation of litter receptacles.

Rationale

In an effort to lessen hunter impact on the environment and at the same time lessen the need for BLM cleanup activities, litter collection facilities should be provided along the road in selected locations during the hunting season to encourage hunters to deposit their trash in the facility provided.

Consideration should be given to digging a series of temporary pits each year for the collection of trash. This approach was tried by the Las Vegas District in cooperaiton with the Pioche Rod & Gun Club in past years with apparent success.

Multiple Use Analysis

No specific conflicts have been identified. This recommendation is compatible with other values found in the unit.

Social, economic, and environmental impacts are all positive.

Current Bureau funding appears to be adequate for this action.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept as written, however, delete the word "pit" from the recommendation.

Support Needs: Division of Operations

Reason

As stated in the above rationale, the establishment of "pits" does not meet the EPA guidelines.

Alternatives considered:
Do not accept recommendation.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 1 and 2.

Attach additional sheets if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 2.2 (a-c) Step 3

Recommendation

R-2.2 Acquire easements and upgrade access routes to assure legal and physical fisherman access to the following fishing areas:
- a) Beaver Dam Wash
- b) Clover Creek
- c) Pine Park Creek

Support Needs: Road maintenance and improvement, easement acquisition.

Rationale

All of the identified fishing areas are valuable to the overall recreation program in the Caliente Planning Unit. Such fishing streams are scarce in this desert region and should be regarded as a precious resource that must be preserved for public use. The identified fishing streams include portions of private land. In some cases physical access is substandard. Maintenance of adequate legal and physical access in conjunction with the protection of the fisheries will assure the continued enjoyment of these fishing resources.

Multiple Use Analysis

No specific conflicts have been identified. Lands 5.1 recommends land in the area around Beaver Dam State Park be transferred to the State of Nevada. Public access should still be maintained.

Social, economic, and environmental impacts would all be positive.

Money and manpower would have to be programmed to accomplish the requested action.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Drop the recommendation.

Support Needs: None.

Reason

Specific problems (i.e. access or maintenance) were not identified. No action can be taken by the Bureau until specific sites are isolated where easements are necessary. The Bureau has recently developed a detailed road maintenance plan with the county. This plan should provide the requested maintenance. Specific sites need to be identified prior to the acquisition of easements across private lands.

Alternatives considered;
Accept the recommendation.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION--ANALYSIS--DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 2.3 (a-d) Step 3

Recommendation

R-2.3 Approve leases to the Nevada State Division of Parks and Recreation under the Recreation and Public Purposes provisions for the following tracts of land:

a) 160 acres near Echo Canyon State Park (T.1N., R.69E., Section 29, SW¼).

b) 320 acres near Kershaw-Ryan State Park (T.4S., R.67E., Section 18, SE¼, SE¼SW¼, Section 19, N½SE¼, NE¼SW¼).

c) 2,952.5 acres near Beaver Dam State Park (T.5S., R.71E., Section 4, S½; Section 5, W½; Section 7, All; Section 9, N½; Section 18, N½, SE¼; Section 20, all; Section 21, SW¼NW¼, W½SW¼, SE¼SW¼; Section 8, N½NW¼).

d) 360 acres near Cathedral Gorge State Park (T.1S., R.68E., Section 19, SW¼, S½NW¼, W½SE¼, SW¼NE¼).

Support Needs: Classification, land evaluation, administrative, clearance of mining claims.

Rationale

The four State parks existing within the planning unit provide valuable recreational opportunities for both local and nonlocal recreationists. Acquisition of additional parkland adjacent to existing State parks would enable the State to supply more outstanding recreational resources to the public. The BLM does not have the money or manpower at the present time to provide the more development-oriented recreational opportunities in this area as provided by the State.

See Lands recommendation 5.1 for the Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Attach additional sheets if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 2.4 (a-b) Step 3 R 2.4 (a-f)

Recommendation

R-2.4 Develop recreation management plans (RMPs) for camping and picnicking area developments for the following areas by priority:

a) Ash Springs (T.6S., R.61E.)
b) Cabin Pines Campground (T.5S., R.67E.)
c) Clover Creek (T.4S., R.67 & 68E.)
d) Quaking Aspen Spring (T.7S., R.69E.)
e) Gleason Canyon (T.1S., R.70E.)
f) Ella Mtn. Summit (T.6S., R.67E.)
g) Panaca Charcoal Kilns-Panaca Summit (T.1 & 2S., R.70E.)
h) Big Trees (T.1N., R.66E.)
i) Oak Springs Summit (T.4S.,R.65E.)
j) Hancock Summit (T.6S., R.59E.)

Support Needs: RMP development, facility design and construction, development of comprehensive maintenance and litter clean-up program.

Rationale

Camping and picnicking are popular recreational activities on their own merits as well as in conjunction with other recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, and sight-seeing. Development of camping and picnicking facilities would significantly improve the recreational opportunities and experiences of the recreationist within the planning unit. All of the listed sites have a history of use for camping and picnicking. Recreation Management Plans are necessary to determine the capacity of each area to engender and sustain intensive recreational use. A number of factors such as soil, hydrology, topography, vegetation, wildlife uses, and visitor demand need to be analyzed to determine which areas are suitable for development.

Multiple Use Analysis

The following conflicts have been identified:

a. Lands 3.1 --Establish right-of-way corridors.

b. Forestry 1.4 --Manipulate vegetation to achieve additional Christmas tree sites.

c. Watershed 1.2, 4.1--Manipulate vegetation to improve water quality and quantity.

d. Minerals 1.2 --Consider mining to be the dominant use of the land in mining districts.

e. Minerals 2.1, 2.2 --Leave all lands open for mineral leasing and development.

f. Wildlife 3.2 --Manipulate Vegetation to improve deer habitat.

g. Range Management 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 --Manipulate vegetation to improve forage production.

h. Wild Horses 1.6 --Manipulate vegetation to improve forage production.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 2.4 (a-b) Step 3 R 2.4 (a-f)

Most recommendations can easily be made compatible with the requested action through proper planning and protective stipulation.

Social and economic impacts would be moderate if the requested actions were achieved. Several of these areas were identified (PAA) by local residents as being of local significance.

Environmental impacts would be commensurate with the degree of development. No assessment of the impacts can be completed until activity plans are developed.

Current Bureau funding and manpower is generally inadequate to complete the number of actions requested in the near future.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read as follows:

Develop Recreation Management Plans on the following areas (by priority):

a. Ash Springs (see recommendation on R 1.5 for analysis)
b. Cabin Pines (T.5S., R.67E.)
c. Big Trees (T.1N., R.66E.)
d. Panaca Charcoal Kilns (see recommendation R 7.3 for analysis).
e. Quaking Aspen Spring (see recommendation for R 1.4 for analysis).
f. Ella Mountain Summit (T.6S., R.67E.)

Support Needs: Division of Operation, DSC (design), Nevada State Office, Nevada Division of Highways, Public Affairs (public participation).

Reason

The Gleason Canyon area can be combined with the Panaca Charcoal Kiln recommendation. Oak Springs and Hancock Summit are immediately adjacent to highways and should be developed only in cooperation with the Nevada State Highway Department. The BLM could furnish land, labor, and some materials if the Highway Department would provide designs and maintenance. Facilities are dependent upon the Highway Department cooperative agreement. Several areas have separate recommendations that have detailed management guidelines recommended. The area activity plan should allow for the minimal development necessary to provide a pleasant recreation experience and yet maintain an area's basic nature. The need for a significant number of recreational facilities would be difficult to justify with four State park and two wildlife refuges in the unit.

Alternatives considered:

a. Develop all sites requested.

b. Develop none of the sites requested.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation and work with local people if future areas are identified for management.

Reason

The Bureau's limited resource needs to be utilized upon the high priority area first before undertaking new areas for use.

(Attach additional sheets, if needed)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)
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Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-3

Objective:

Provide off-road recreational vehicle (ORV) use areas and trails for both competitive and noncompetitive use by individuals and organized groups.

Rationale:

The recreational use of off-road vehicles is recognized as a valid recreational activity. As such, provisions for the use of these vehicles, consistent with the maintenance of the environment and the minimization of resource use conflicts, should be formally made. The use of off-road vehicles allows large segments of the population to enjoy the natural environment who would otherwise not be physically able to reach these isolated areas.

E.O. 11644 directs the Secretary of the Interior to designate specific areas and trails on public lands on which the use of off-road vehicles may be permitted. Increasing population in the area and the need for competitive ORV use areas as more restrictions are placed on ORV use in the Las Vegas Valley and Virgin Valley areas, all indicate an increasing demand for ORV use areas within the nning unit.

Multiple Use Analysis

The multiple use management of the public lands requires that all values constantly be inventoried and evaluated to ensure the conflicts are minimized and areas of special value protected. The Bureau's objective (CFR Title 43, 6000.0-2) states: "The Bureau shall manage lands to promote public use and enjoyment of the lands for outdoor recreation, use in a manner which will protect the health, safety, and comfort of the public and preserve and protect natural resources and values." The objective as stated above does not provide for the protection of these values.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate all public land in the Caliente Planning Unit as closed limited, or open to ORV use, depending upon the values found in the specific areas. Provide facilities and/or protection necessary to ensure that ORV use is managed in such a manner as to avoid conflicts or damage to the unit's multiple use values.

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3 R 3.1 (a-f

Recommendation

R-3.1 Develop an ORV Recreation Management Plan for the planning area within three years.

Support Needs: Review by Division of Resource Management and Operations. Public Affairs assistance.

Rationale

An RMP will be necessary in order to provide a written statement of the Bureau's management objectives relative to ORV use in the planning area and how these objectives will be attained. The RMP will also provide a format for public scrutiny and comment as decisions developed through the MFP are processed for on-the-ground actions through the RMP process.

Multiple Use Recommendation
R3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6

The following recommendations are found to be in conflict:

a. Wildlife 4.2 --Restrict new road or trail construction in bighorn sheep habitat.

b. Wildlife 4.6 --Close all bighorn sheep areas to competitive ORV events.

c. Wildlife 4.7 --Restrict all ORV use in bighorn sheep areas during lambing season (2-1 through 5-31).

d. Wildlife 4.14 --Close 1,200 acres of crucial Kangaroo mouse habitat to ORV use.

e. Wildlife 4.23 --Close all deer crucial areas to ORV competitive events.

f. Wildlife 4.28 --Close all quail and chukar crucial areas to ORV competitive events.

g. Wildlife 4.30 --Close the riparian zone in Rainbow Canyon to ORV competitive events.

h. Wildlife 4.31 --Desert tortoise habitat--Step II recommendation suggests restriction of competitive events (Nov. 15-March 1).

i. Watershed 1.3 --Restrict use of ORV on fragile soils.

j. Recreation 1.2 --Request protection of the Delamar Joshua tree area.

k. Recreation 1.7 --Protect high quality geological quality sight-seeing areas through the use of protective stipulations.

l. Recreation 4.1 --Manage the unit on an interim basis to allow wilderness characteristics to be maintained pending inventories.

Attach additional sheets if needed

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1
Step 3 R 3.1 (a-

m. Recreation 8.4 --Request restriction on ORV use to existing roads.

n. Lands 1.1 --Transfer public land in Delamar Valley for agricultural development.

o. Range Management 1.1 --Establish season-of-use for allotments.

Several (5) recreation recommendations were identified that pertainined to the ORV activity.

a. Recreation 3.1 --Develop an ORV management plan for the entire unit.

b. Recreation 3.2 --Inventory the unit to determine areas suitable for ORV use.

c. Recreation 3.3 --Designate areas as 'open' use areas.

d. Recreation 3.4 --Identify suitable roads and trails.

e. Recreation 3.5 --Develop a self-guided ORV trail.

f. Recreation 3.6 --Identify 'play' area adjacent to communities.

The majority of the conflicts are short-term and can be mitigated through management decision or protective stipulation.

Social impacts of this action are moderate. Special interest groups oppose any restrictions being placed upon 'their' use of the land. However, other interest groups actively seek the restricted use of ORVs on public land to protect the values as 'they' see them. Economic impacts would be slight.

Environmental impacts from ORV use is directly related to the size and type of action. Past use has generally been less than five ORV races a year on public land. None of the events could be termed a major event. Little change in this past use level can be presently forecast.

Current Bureau funding and manpower would not allow the timely completion of all the recommended actions.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read as follows:

Complete the required inventories and develop an Off-Road Recreational Vehicle Management Plan for the

Reason

The designation of off-road vehicle use areas is required by E.O. 11644 and the CFR 43 (part 6290). The regulations state that all public land shall be designated as either open, limited, or closed to off-road vehicles, based on

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 Step 3 R3.1 (a-f

planning unit within three years. Until the plan is developed, manage the unit as outlined below.

a. Limit the use of ORVs in bighorn sheep habitat to existing roads and vehicle trails. Allow no competitive events.

b. Limit the use of ORVs to existing roads and vehicle trails in crucial deer habitat. Allow no competitive events.

c. Limit the use of ORVs to existing roads and vehicle trails in Rainbow Canyon. Alow no competitive events.

d. Limit ORV competitive events in Desert Tortoise habitat to the following use period: November 15 - March 1.

e. Limit ORV use in the Delamar Joshua Tree area to existing roads and vehicle trails.

f. Establish three competitive use ORV areas: 1) Tule Desert; b) Lower Meadow Valley Wash; c) Delamar Valley. Competitive events should utilize existing roads and vehicle trails whenever possible. Fragile soils (W 1.3) should be avoided and/or protected through protective stipulation. No competitive events shall be run within a quarter of a mile of the known water source. All applications should be accompanied with a pit and spectator control plan. No pits or starting areas should be within 1/2 mile of known waters or desert tortoise denning sites.

the protection of the resources of the public lands, the promotion of the safety of all the users of the public lands, and the minimization of conflicts among various uses of the public land. The above mentioned areas are all identified as having use conflicts and in need of special limitation to either protect the area or reduce the degree of conflict.

The past use of ORVs in the unit has not been significant and should probably not increase in the near future. The existing environmental procedures should provide additional protective stipulations to reduce conflicts with range users, wildlife, and recreational pursuits. Wilderness values (R 4.1) have not been determined as required by law and all actions will require close review to ensure wilderness values are maintained.

Special protection of the Kangaroo mouse habitat can be afforded through the existing environmental procedures.

Attach additional sheets if needed

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Activity ~~Recreation~~
Overlay Reference
Step 1
Step 3 R3.1 (a-f)

g. Close the Kane Spring Valley to competitive events and require off-road vehicles to remain on existing roads and trails to protect the quail guzzlers. (Wildlife 4.28)

h. The remainder of the Caliente Planning Unit should remain open. Existing road and vehicle trails should be utilized whenever possible. If existing use is found to be detrimental to special areas, limitation should be sought to protect the area.

i. ORV play areas should be established only with the cooperation of the communities. No areas should be established without provisions for maintenance, supervision, and cooperative agreements with the local community leaders.

j. All other competitive event applications outside of the designated areas should be considered on a case-by-case basis to determine environmental impacts and multiple use conflicts.

Support Needs: All activities.

Alternatives considered:

a. Provide no interim management pending development of the plan.

b. Accept all recommendations as stated.

c. Reject all recommendations and provide for no special designations.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation (item d) as follows: d. Limit ORV competitive events in desert tortoise habitat to existing roads and trails. The remainder of of the multiple use recommendation should be accepted as [illegible] step 2

Reason

Pending further delination of desert tortoise crucial habitat, concentration area, etc., the seasonal restriction is not deemed necessary at this time.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation
R-3.2 Inventory the entire planning area within five years to determine ORV type use suitability of all areas, roads, trails, and washes.

Support Needs: Assistance from all personnel familiar with terrain, roads, trails, washes, etc., in the planning area will be necessary to inventory terrain conditions.

Rationale
In order to plan for ORV use in the planning unit, it will be necessary to develop supportable data relative to the suitability of areas, trails, washes, etc., for ORV use by different types of vehicles and for different types of activities. For example some trails may be suitable for noncompetitive trailbike use, but unusable for four-wheeled vehicles or competitive motorcycle events. Development of this data is necessary before planning for ORV use in the planning area.

See Recreation recommendation 3.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 3.3 (a-e) Step 3

Recommendation

R-3.3 Designate in the following priority, ORV open areas:

a) Delamar Valley, approx. 348,000 acres
b) Kane Springs Valley, approx. 107,500 acres
c) Tule Desert, approx. 74,000 acres
d) Terry Benches, approx. 125,400 acres
e) Tickaboo/Sand Spring, approx. 448,000 acres

Support Needs: Public affairs assistance will be necessary for all actions. Competitive events in these areas would be handled according to 43 CFR 6263 (and 43 CFR 6293, when final), and review will be needed by Division of Operations.

Rationale

There is a demand for two to five ORV competitive events within the planning unit each year. Demand is expected to increase with population increases within the area, as competitive ORV use areas shrink in the Virgin Valley Planning Unit to the south due to industrial development, wilderness management, etc.

Additionally, these areas have terrain characteristics (sandy soils, low vegetation, broad expanses of relatively flat land, few large rocks), which encourage cross-country ORV travel. This may frustrate management efforts to restrict such travel by individuals or family groups.

See Recreation recommendation R 3.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Recommendation

R-3.4 Within three years define and designate trails, roads, and washes suitable for ORV use throughout the planning unit. Identify ORV routes with regard to suitability for use by motorcycles only, four-wheel drive, dunebuggies, etc., and specify which routes could be utilized for competitive events, camel runs (follow the leader drives), etc.

Support Needs: Sign plan for routes; public affairs assistance for brochures, media announcements, public meetings, etc. Coordination with other resource activities throughout the planning area. Review by Division of Operations and support for maintenance planning.

Rationale

Hundreds of miles of possible ORV routes criss-cross the planning unit and provide access to and through remote areas. Use of many of these routes can result in unnecessary degradation of the natural environment, cause conflicts with private landowners and authorized land users, or expose recreationists to hazards. Supplying the ORV recreationists with adequate guidance would help preserve the natural features the ORV user hopes to experience as well as provide a safer, more enjoyable recreational experience.

Numerous routes through areas unsuitable for cross-country travel could be utilized occasionally for competitive events, trail rides, etc. without harming the utility of the areas for individual and family group ORV users.

Additionally, providing ORV users with suitable routes for travel woul help reduce conflicts with non-ORV enthusiasts in certain areas, thus diminishing the demand for exclusion of ORVs from these areas. 43 CFR 6292.1(b) states that trails may be designated for different types of ORV use.

See Recreation recommendation 3.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

R-3.5 Develop a self-guided ORV trail system within eight years, designed for individual, family, and small group use, providing both point-to-point and closed loop sight-seeing with overnight camping opportunities.

Support Needs: Design of the self-guided trail system. Public affairs assistance for guide brochures. Limited interpretive services for points of interest (signing brochures). Review by Division of Operations.

Rationale

Public inquiry has indicated a demand for a self-guided sight-seeing and desert camping ORV trail system. The Caliente Planning Unit contains the best opportunities for this recreational activity because of the proliferation of existing trails; the great variety in desert landscapes, environments, and points of interest; and the ideal spacing of population centers with visitor services. Other portions of the District lack this combination of features and are therefore unsuited for this activity. The economic welfare of the small communities within the planning unit would be enhanced through this recreational ORV activity, as there would be increased demand for tourist oriented services year-round. Development of a self-guided trail system would require minimal effort for implementation, especially since several possible routes have already been identified in response to individual public requests.

See Recreation recommendation 3.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

R-3.6 Identify and designate small (5-15 acres) ORV play areas adjacent to the communities of Alamo, Caliente, Panaca, and Pioche.

Support Needs: Identification of suitable areas. Design, surface modification, and development of use rules for the play areas. Coordination with town boards. Public affairs assistance. EAR development. Hazard inventory and cultural resource clearance.

Rationale

Every community in southern Nevada experiences problems with unsupervised ORV use by youngsters in and around residential areas. Such ORV use annoys residents and can be hazardous to ORV users and the public. These communities generally lack the resources to effectively cope with this problem, usually because they are completely surrounded by public lands and cannot afford the investment of time and monies to provide ORV play areas on adjacent public land through the R&PP lease process. BLM could provide a controllable ORV practice-play area near each of these communities which would eliminate most of the above-stated problem, as well as enhance public relations with residents in these communities. ORV-related vegetative impacts on public lands surrounding these communities could be substantially reduced if "after-school" ORVs were concentrated in suitably located and properly designed small play areas. 43 CFR 1725.3-2a,3f provides general authority for the above recommendations.

See Recreation recommendation 3.1 for Mulitple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-4

Objective:

Inventory and protect those areas within the Caliente Planning Unit having high wilderness values for inclusion into the National Wilderness System by October 21, 1991.

Rationale:

With the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the Bureau was mandated to inventory and study all public lands for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System by October 21, 1991.

A wilderness experience has a unique recreational value. Such specialized recreational values should be preserved and made available for education and primitive type enjoyment of the general public. The preservation of wilderness areas will enhance the quality of life for succeeding generations. The loss of these areas would result in the loss of environmental factors that have contributed significantly to the variations in the culture of the past and to the experiences of present day residents.

Multiple Use Analysis

The objective is consistent with current Bureau multiple use policy and goals.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective as written.

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation
R-4.1 Manage the Caliente Planning Unit on an interim management basis so that wilderness characteristics of the land remain in their natural state until such time as areas possessing these features are cleared from further study.

Support Needs: All divisions of the Las Vegas District Office.

Rationale
The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 states that the Bureau of Land Management will manage their lands on an interim management type basis until such time that the land has either been cleared from further study or has been designated into the National Wilderness Preservation System. This interim management provides continued use of the land while studies are being made. It will be the impact of an activity on the land and its effect on the wilderness potential, not the activity itself that will determine whether this use is to be allowed to continue or to be regulated while wilderness reviews are being made.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with this recommendation have been specifically identified because inventories as required by laws have not been completed.

The social and economic impacts of the inventories are moderate. It can be expected that public feeling and economic impacts of the actual wilderness area could be high if such values are found.

The environmental impacts cannot be analyzed at this time; however, they are thought to be positive to all environmental elements.

Additional manpower and funding will be required to complete the desired actions.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Accept the recommendation as written.

Support Needs: As stated in MFP 1.

Reason
Interim management and inventories are required by law.

Alternatives considered:
None.

Note: A special wilderness inventory was conducted for the Intermountain Power Project (IPP) to evaluate potential wilderness study area/values. One area (Delamar Mountains) was identified as a potential wilderness study area. Because wilderness inventories have not been completed for the entire planning area, the analysis of potential wilderness values will not be completed for this Management Plan.

MFP Step 3 Decision
Accept the recommendation.

Reason
As stated above.

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Name (MFP)
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Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

R-4.2 Complete inventory and make recommendations to the Secretary on all suitable and nonsuitable wilderness study areas found within the Caliente Planning Unit by October 21, 1991.

Support Needs: Maximum available manpower will be required to inventory and study the planning unit. The Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Geological Survey will assist in the mineral survey assessment.

Rationale

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 mandates that all Bureau of Land Management land will be inventoried and recommendations will be made from the findings for possible inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System by October 21, 1991.

See Recreation recommendation 4.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Caliente

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-5

Objective:

Provide adequate interpretive, educational, and directional orientation for visitors within the planning unit.

Rationale:

The experiences of visitors within the planning unit can be greatly enhanced by increasing their awareness of the area's natural and cultural resources. Increased visitor convenience will also be achieved through directional orientation.

Multiple Use Analysis

The objective is consistent with current Bureau multiple use policy and goals.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective as written.

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Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

R-5.1 Develop an interpretive master plan for the planning unit within four years to include signs, brochures, maps, taped radio messages, and interpretive trails. Suitable sites will include many of the sites identified.

Support Needs: Cartography, printing, and duplication of interpretive material.

Rationale

Such an interpretive program will serve to heighten public awareness of the zoological, botanical, geological, and cultural resources within the planning unit. This increased awareness will hopefully lead to greater interest in, respect for, and protection of, the resources within the region.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified with the recommendation. The development of the plan and other related actions should be compatible with other multiple use programs in the unit.

Social and economic impacts are all slight, but positive in nature.

No environmental impacts can be forecast at this time.

Current Bureau funding and manpower does not allow for the timely completion of this recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendations (R 5.1, 5.2, 5.3) as written. Priority should be placed upon the directional sign program (R 5.2). The planning unit needs numerous signs so that adequate public access can be maintained.

Support Needs As stated in MFP 1.

Reason

These programs will enhance the visitor use and experience achieved in the unit.

Alternatives considered:
Do not accept the recommendations.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Modify the multiple use recommendation as follows: Place interpretative or directional signs as necessary or when money and manpower exist to assist the public in awareness about the resource values that exist in the Caliente Planning Unit.

Reason

Present money and manpower will not allow the development of an interpretative master plan in the near future. The signs are needed and should be utilized when possible.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

R-5.2 Within a year develop a comprehensive directional sign program for the planning unit to improve visitor orientation within the area. Provide for the construction, installation, and maintenance of directional signs along all important travel routes. Marked access routes should be identified in a general orientation brochure.

Support Needs: Sign requisition, installation, and maintenance.

Rationale

Visitors to the planning unit wish guidanc to points of interest. A more comprehensi visitor orientation program will enhance travel within the planning unit.

See Recreation recommendation R 5.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Attach additional sheets if needed

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Name (MFP)
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Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

R-5.3 During the interim period prior to completion and implementation of the interpretive master plan outlined in R-10.1, provide interpretive signing for the following areas of interest and significance by priority:

a) Ash Springs
b) Panaca Charcoal Kilns
c) Helene Cemetery/Delamar Ghost Town
d) Highland Peak Botanical Area
e) Mustang Association's "Little Mountain Allotment"

Support Needs: Assistance in design, construction, and installation of interpretive and directional signs.

Rationale

1) Ash Springs is home for the "threatened" White River Springfish in addition to numbers of other warm water tropical fish introduced from people's aquariums. The warm mineral water creates interesting riparian and water vegetation. The proximity of this spring to Highway 93 makes it an ideal interpretive location.

2) Panaca charcoal kilns includes two well-preserved, century-old kilns with a pleasant natural setting, an interesting past, and easy access although it is the main highway. An historical interpretive sign would enhance the visitor's knowledge of and interest in the area.

3) The Helene Cemetery/Delamar Ghost Town Area contains interesting remnants of the early 20th Century mining boom in this region. The Nevada State Highway Departmer installed an interpretive sign at the Delamar turnoff adjacent to U.S. Highway 93, but no on-site interpretation currentl exists.

4) The Highland Peak Botanical Area contains specimens of the oldest living thing (Bristlecone Pine) in the world. Identification and interpretation of this botanical resource would enhance public awareness and interest in the area.

5) The posting of interpretive signs along roads traversing the Mustang Association's "Little Mountain Allotment" and the posting of directional signs near U.S. Highway 93 to direct recreationists to this area and provide information about the wild horse and burro program will enhance opportunities for wild horse viewing.

See Recreation recommendation R 5.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation
R-5.4 Through contract with an individual or organization competent in paleontology, conduct within five years a literature search for the purposes of summarizing the paleontological resource base in the planning unit, and for assessing this inventory for additional protection, education, research, and interpretive recommendations.

Support Needs: Contract development and supervision.

Rationale
The resource base for vertebrate paleontological resources cannot be adequately assessed until an exhaustive literature search is conducted. This inventory is essential in order to provide plans for the protection, education, research, and recreation needs as related to paleontological resources.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with the recommendation have been identified.

Social, economic, and environmental impacts are all slight.

Current Bureau funding is inadequate to complete the recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Accept the recommendation as written.

Support Needs: See MFP 1.

Reason
As stated in MFP 1.

Alternatives considered:
Do not accept the recommendation.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*
Caliente

Activity
Recreation

Objective Number
R-6

Objective:

Provide for the maximum safety of the visitor, for the protection of personal property, and for the quality of the natural environment through development of a sound fire management and suppression program.

Rationale:

By suppressing fires at "appropriate" times and by allowing fires to burn at other times, the resource manager possesses a powerful tool for the control of natural resources. When desirable, fire can be used to enhance natural resources. When properly used, controlled fire can be used to lower the danger of total resource destruction by wildfire. Fire suppression activities, when fully planned, can lead to resource protection. Fire management is a blending of controlled and planned uses of fire and the control of fire through suppression. The key to effective fire management is thorough and timely planning for fire.

Multiple Use Analysis

The objective as written is consistent with Bureau policy. Fire management has been an emerging program throughout the Bureau. The use of fire as a tool to achieve resource goals and to protect special values is a demanding program.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective as written.

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Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3 R 6.1

Recommendation

R-6.1 Develop a comprehensive fire management plan for the entire planning unit based on vegetative type, ecological relationships, the effect of different suppression techniques, and human use patterns.

Support Needs: Acquisition, compilation, and evaluation of information from different resources as related to fire management.

Rationale

Fire has always been a natural occurrence. In certain vegetative communities, fire is necessary to maintain healthy stands of growth. In other instances, wildlife habitat could be improved through fire, thus increasing the area's hunting potential and value. Research concerning the effect of fire on the existing plant communities should be uncovered. The impact of different fire suppression techniques, such as use of cats and other heavy equipment, should be analyzed. In some cases, use of heavy equipment could be more damaging to the resource than the fire itself.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with the recommendations were identified. Several activities, however, had recommendations that pertained to fire management.

a.	Forestry 3.1	--Develop a fire plan for the protection of several tree species.
b.	Forestry 3.2	--Requests that limits be placed on the use of heavy equipment on fires.
c.	Wildlife 3.1, 3.2	--Requests that fire be used to change vegetation type to increase forage for bighorn sheep and deer.
d.	Range Management 2.3	--Recommends areas be burned to increase forage production for livestock.
e.	Recreation 6.2	--Sets a priority on fire suppression around developed recreation sites.
f.	Recreation 6.3	--Sets a priority on fire suppression in the botanical areas.
g.	Recreation 6.4	--Sets a priority for fire suppression around semi-developed recreation sites.
h.	Recreation 6.5	--Sets a priority on fire suppression adjacent to fishing streams.
i.	Recreation 6.6	--Establish criteria for fire suppression and rehabitation. Consider any potential wilderness values found in unit.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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Step 1 Step 3 R 6.1

The recommendations as stated are compatible with multiple use values if proper planning is achieved.

Social and economic values vary widely. Fire management is an emerging program. Past management has emphasized fire control. Public values tend toward total control of all fires. Fires have and can be used as a natural tool to achieve resource management goals. The economic effects of fire management should be positive if proper planning is achieved.

The environmental effects of fire vary. Fire is a natural part of the ecosystem. Man has suppressed natural fires and consequently has modified the existing systems. The reintroduction of fire as a management tool could have positive environmental benefit, but if improperly planned, it could cause widespread damage to the environment.

Current Bureau funding and manpower is generally adequate to accomplish the goals desired. Some additional personnel may be required to achieve the desired pre-planning.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept all the recommendations as written. The comprehensive fire plan should be completed within two years and should consider all the recommended management levels. Additional consideration may be required to achieve the goals of the Management Framework Plan.

Support Needs: All activities, Division of Operations, Division of Administration.

Reason

Detailed planning needs to be completed to accomplish the goals of the fire program and to achieve balanced multiple use values. The recommendations, together with the plan, should allow the fire management program to achieve the results recommended.

Alternatives considered:

a. Do not complete the plan.

b. Do not accept the MFP I recommendatior

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation
R-6.2 Fire suppression activities should be given first priority in areas surrounding developed recreation sites. Areas near Beaver Dam State Park, Cathedral Gorge State Park, Echo Canyon State Recreation Area, Kershaw-Ryan State Recreation Area, Pahranagat National Wildlife Refuge, Key Pittman Wildlife Management Area, and the Mathews and Pine Canyon Dam sites should all receive first priority level of protection.

Support Needs: Use of maximum available manpower and equipment to provide rapid control of wildlife within these areas.

Rationale
These high density recreational use areas must receive first priority fire suppression protection because of the high potential for fire to damage personal property and endanger human life in and around these areas. The resource values that could potentially be lost to wildfire are high in these areas that have been developed for recreational use by the Nevada State Park System and other State and Federal agencies.

See Recreation recommendation 6.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)	Caliente
Activity	Recreation
Overlay Reference	Step 1 R 6.3 (a-c) Step 3

Recommendation

R-6.3 Fire suppression activities in the proposed Highland Peak Botanical Area, the Delamar Joshua Tree Area, and Quaking Aspen Spring should receive second priority in the fire suppression program.

Support Needs: Use of maximum available manpower and equipment to provide rapid control of wildfire within these areas.

Rationale

These areas are subject to the complete loss of their respective recreational (botanical) values if they are struck by a serious fire. Assigning a second priority to fire suppression in these areas will ensure that they receive protection only exceeded by that afforded to human life and personal property.

See Recreation recommendation 6.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
R 6.4
Step 1 (a-g) Step 3

Recommendation

R-6.4 Fire suppression activities around a number of semi-developed and undeveloped recreation sites administered by the BLM or the Nevada Highway Department should be given high priority. These areas include:

a) Cabin Pines Campground (T.5S., R.67E.; same as 5.11(2))
b) Ash Springs (T.6S., R.61E.; same as 5.11(1))
c) Clover Creek sites (T.4S., R.67 & 68E.; same as 5.11(3))
d) Oak Springs Summit (T.4S., R.65E.; same as 5.11(9))
e) Big Trees (T.1N., R.66E.; same as 5.11(8))
f) Panaca Charcoal Kilns--Panaca Summit (T.4S., R.65E.; same as 5.11(7))
g) Quaking Aspen Spring (T.7S., R.69E.; same as 5.11(4))

Support Needs: Use of maximum available manpower and equipment to provide rapid control of wildfire within these areas.

Rationale

These areas all receive varying degrees of recreational use. Fire suppression in these areas would both pressure these popular sites for continued recreational use as well as provide protection against potential danger to human life and damage to personal and Government property.

- -

See Recreation recommendation 6.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

- -

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 6.5 (a-d) Step 3

Recommendation

R-6.5 Fire suppression activities in the vicinity of fishing streams should be given high priority. These streams include Beaver Dam Wash (T.4S., R.71E.), Clover Creek (T.S., R.E.), Pine Park Creek (T.5S., R.71E.), and Meadow Valley Wash (T.1S., R.68 & 69E.).

Support Needs: Use of maximum available manpower and equipment to provide rapid control of wildfire within these areas.

Rationale

Fire suppression in these areas is important to prevent destruction of the fisheries from erosion, siltation, and destruction of riparian vegetation.

See Recreation recommendation 6.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP) Caliente
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Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

R-6.6 Fire suppression within potential wilderness study areas should be accomplished by using nonmechanized forms or other means so as to not impair any wilderness characteristics that may exist until such time that the areas be placed into the national system or be dropped from further consideration.

Suport Needs: That level of suppression equipment and personnel needed to handle the situation.

Development of an intensive fire management plan is needed for those areas identified for wilderness study areas as they become available through inventory of the planning unit.

Rationale

Careful fire management practices should be considered to prevent any destruction of wilderness values that may exist. The suppression of fires using mechanized firefighting equipment should be limited to areas where little or no apparent danger to life or property exists. Although this practice may result in greater acreages being burned, it will contribute to areas being left in a roadless and natural state.

Until all areas within the planning unit are completely inventoried, professional judgment will be required to determine the desired level of suppression.

- -

See Recreation recommendation 6.1 for Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

- -

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)* Caliente

Activity Recreation

Objective Number R-7

Objective:

Provide for expanded cultural resource field inventories of identified high probability zones and identified, but as yet unrated, cultural resource sites.

Rationale:

The cultural resource base in the Caliente Planning Unit is finite and nonrenewable. Currently there is a very limited inventory for the planning unit. This resource base is threatened by unauthorized collection, excavation, and unintentional destruction in direct violation of the 1906 Federal Antiquities Act.

An accurate inventory is the first step in providing necessary protection measures and is a definite asset for making further planning decisions.

As a Federal agency, the BLM is charged with responsibility for: (1) protection of the cultural resources under its urisdiction, and (2) identifying properties therein which may qualify for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Multiple Use Analysis

The Bureau manages and protects cultural resources under its jurisdiction or control and avoids inadvertant loss or destruction of cultural resources. It recognizes that cultural resources are a fragile, non-renewable resource with high educational, historic, and scientific values. The objective is consistent with Bureau policy.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective as written.

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Recommendation
R-7.1 Conduct a Class 2 cultural resources inventory of those areas identified as exhibiting a high potential for aboriginal site occurrences. High probability areas deserving first attention are Pahranagat Valley, Lower Meadow Valley Wash, the Mormon Mountains, and Clover Creek.

Support Needs: Issue a contract for a Class 2 cultural resources survey.

Rationale
Existing inventory data indicates the high probability for significant cultural resource sites in each of the high intensity zones delineated on the Archaeological Sensitivity overlay. The relatively good accessibility to these areas and alarming rate of vandalism requires an inventory program as a first step in an overall program of protection which will allow for interpretive and educational opportunities for future generations.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflict with this recommendation was found.

Social, economic, and environmental impacts would all be slight, but positive.

Current Bureau funding and manpower might not be adequate to complete the recommended action.

Inventory should be coordinated with the State of Nevada's Historic Preservation Officer.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Accept the recommendation.

Support Needs Division of Administration.

Reason
The inventory would provide the Bureau with necessary information for multiple use land management.

Alternatives considered:
Don't complete the inventories.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated above.

Note: Attach additional sheets if needed

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Recommendation
R-7.2 Implement field evaluation of all cultural resource sites currently rated "SO" in the Cultural Resource Evaluation System (CRES) as delineated on CR sites overlay.

Support Needs: None.

Rationale
Currently a large number of cultural resource sites in the planning unit remain unrated because of insufficient evaluative data. In order to adequately provide protection, interpretive, and educational opportunities, each of these "SO" properties should be evaluated for incorporation into the CRES.

Additionally, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 directs the responsible agency (BLM) to evaluate each cultural resource site for its worthiness as a nominee to the National Register of Historic Places.

Multipe Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified. Social, economic, and environmental impacts are all slight and positive.

Current Bureau funding and manpower is probably adequate to complete this action.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Accept as written.

Support Needs: None.

Reason
As stated in MFP 1.

Alternatives considered:
Do not complete the evaluation.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP) Caliente
Activity Recreation
Overlay Reference Step 1 R 7.3 Step 3 R 7.3

Recommendation

R-7.3 Request the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) to evaluate the Old Spanish Trail and the Panaca Charcoal Kilns as possible National Historic Landmarks.

Support Needs: Coordination with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Rationale

This historic road and the charcoal kilns are of national significance. The Heritag Conservation and Recreation Service has the responsibility for assessing all cultural resource properties which may be of national significance and to determine the property's eligibility for listing as a Registered National Historic Landmark. If determined eligible, historic preservation funding may be obtained to protect, stabilize, and/or develop these properties.

Multiple Use Analysis

The following conflicts were identified:

a. Minerals 1.2 --Consider mining to be the dominant use of land (speculative area S-8).

b. Minerals 2.1, 2.2 --Keep all lands open for mineral leasing and development.

c. Range Management 2.1 --Manipulate vegetation to increase forage production.

d. Wildlife 3.2 --Manipulate vegetation to improve deer forage.

e. Watershed 1.2 --Manipulate vegetation to improve water quantity and quality.

f. Forestry 1.4 --Manipulate vegetation to increase Christmas tree production.

Two complementary recommendations were found:

a. Recreation 2.4 --Recommend a Recreation Management Plan for the Charcoal Kilns.

b. Recreation 8.1 --Recommend the Kilns be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and withdrawn from mineral entry.

Several of the conflicts are significant and can only be resolved through management decision.

Social and economic impacts are low, but positive. Some negative economic impacts could be forecast if mineral entry is excluded from the area.

Environmental impacts should be all positive except to existing land use.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Overlay Reference Step 1 R 7.3	Step 3 R 7.3

Current Bureau funding should be adequate to complete the action. Coordination will be required with the State of Nevada Historic Preservation Officer and with the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

- -

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read as follows:

Request the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service to evaluate the Panaca Charcoal Kilns and/or the Old Spanish Trail for possible designation to the National Register of Historic Places or as a possible Natural Historic Landmark. Develop a Recreation Management Plan on the Charcoal Kilns. Withhold mineral leasing on the following tract pending development of the plan. Actual boundaries may be modified in the plan.

T. 1 S., R. 70 E., Section 32, 33.

Support Needs: State Historic Preservation Officer, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, minerals, lands.

Reason

The evaluation and protection of important cultural resource sites is required under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The level of protection should be determined through an activity plan.

Alternatives considered:

a. Do not accept the recommendation.

b. Do not withdraw the minerals.

- -

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN – STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name *(MFP)*	Caliente
Activity	Recreation
Objective Number	R-8

Objective:

Provide for stabilization and protection of those cultural resource sites identified as possessing high significance and which face an equally high threat of further deterioration or vandalism.

Rationale:

Preservation of highly significant cultural resource sites present educational and interpretive opportunities as well as enjoyment by the general public. The deteriorating and vandalized nature of some of these sites warrants immediate attention so that stabilization and some rehabilitation measures can be taken. The BLM Manual acknowledges the BLM's role in the preservation and protection of cultural resources.

Multiple Use Analysis

The objective is consistent with multiple use policy and laws.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written.

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Name (MFP) Caliente
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Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

R-8.1 Nominate the Panaca Charcoal Kilns (HS 27-05-15), T.1S., R.70E., Sec.33, to the National Register of Historic Places, withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the General Lands and Mining Laws, and develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan for the area within three years.

Support Needs: National Register nomination, withdrawal, and development of Cultural Resource Management Plan.

Rationale

Inclusion of this historic property in the National Register in conjunction with the development of a Cultural Resources Management Plan for the area would provide further assurance that no action would be initiated that would threaten the historic quality of this important resource. This property is eligible for National Register nomination as defined under 36 CFR 800.10, as the property contains valuable research data which can greatly enhance our understanding and awareness associated with historic settlement of the Panaca region.

Refer to Recreation recommendation 7.3 for the Multiple Use Analysis and recommendation.

Note Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
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Activity
Recreation
Overlay Reference
Step 1 R 8.2 Step 3

Recommendation

R-8.2 Acquire the Delamar townsite, T.5S., R.64E., and complete a Cultural Resource Management Plan for the area within five years in order to protect the remaining architectural features associated with this significant mining district.

Support Needs: Materials for construction of enclosure and posting of signs, land appraisal.

Rationale

The Delamar Mining District represents an important era in Nevada's history. The severely vandalized state of the townsite and associated cemetery warrants stabilization and rehabilitation. A temporary enclosure with positive protective/interpretive signs until rehabilitation can be undertaken is probably the most effective stabilization measures that can be taken. Following stabilization, ultimate restoration of the townsite to its original state is the desired goal.

Multiple Use Analysis

The following conflicts were found:

a. Minerals 1.2 --Consider mining to be the dominant use of the land in known mining districts (Paramarginal SE 11-2).

b. Minerals 2.1, 2.2 --Keep all lands open for mineral leasing and development.

This recommendation directly conflicts with a known mineral area. It should be compatible with other resource values in the area.

The environmental impacts of this action would vary, but should be generally positive in nature except to land uses.

Current Bureau funding and manpower would probably be inadequate to undertake this entire action. Additional funds would have to be requested.

The action should be coordinated with Lincoln County Officials and the State of Nevada Historic Preservation Officer.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read as follows:

Complete a cultural resource inventory on the Delamar townsite and surrounding area. After the inventory, develop a Cultural Resource Management Plan. In the development of the plan consider alternatives such as easements and cooperative

Reason

The Bureau currently administers 98 percent of the land in the planning area. The acquisition of additional land will have a high negative social and economic impact. All other feasible alternatives need to be considered through an activity plan.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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Step 1 R 8.2 Step 3

agreements rather than acquisition. Acquiring the site should be undertaken only if it is determined no other feasible alternative exists.

Support Needs: State of Nevada Historic Preservation Officer.

Alternatives considered:
a. Acquire the site.

b. Complete no plan and no acquisition.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 1 and 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed
(Instructions on reverse)

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Recommendation

R-8.3 Initiate regular and systematic patrols of specific areas and/or sites containing high cultural resource values. Site types to be patrolled on a priority basis include rock art sites, shelter cave sites, and historic sites with architectural features, as identified on the URA Step 3 Cultural Resources Sites Overlay and in the BLM Archaeological Site records.

Support Needs: Development of an adequate cultural resource ranger program.

Rationale

The Caliente URA identifies numerous cultural sites which are continually suffering from various forms of vandalism. The BLM manual states: "the Bureau shall protect by the most effective means under its authority" sites which have archaeological or historical values. Cultural rangers and other trained personnel provide a means of initiating on-the-ground supervision of cultural resources. The development of a cultural ranger patrol program which emphasizes the continual photographic monitoring of cultural resource sites and other protective measures can help meet this responsibility as previously demonstrated by the California Desert Ranger Program.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts with this recommendation have been identified. The recommendation is compatible with other resource values.

Social, economic, and environmental impacts are all slight and positive.

Current Bureau funding and manpower is adequate to complete the action.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation as written.

Support Needs: None.

Reason

Protection of important cultural resource sites is required by law. The recommended action has been utilized in other areas and has proven beneficial.

Alternatives considered:
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 1 and 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Overlay Reference	
Step 1	Step 3

Recommendation
R-8.4 Develop a comprehensive Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) for the Mormon Mountains within three years. The plan would include the installation of physical protective devices in conjunction with restriction of ORV use to existing roads, positive protection signing, and the establishment of interpretive loop trails.

Support Needs: Materials for physical protective devices, trail construction, and interpretive signs.

Rationale
Members of the Archaeological Research Center at University of Las Vegas have identified the Mormon Mountains as possessing rich cultural values. Site types representative of the area include rock shelters, roasting pits, rock art sites, and open sites. Preliminary patrol efforts through the area indicate that vandalism in the form of uncontrollec ORV use and illegal excavation activities are of immediate concern.

- -

See Recreation recommendation 1.9 for the Multiple Use Analysis and recommendatioı

- -

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP): Caliente
Activity: Recreation
Objective Number: R-9

Objective:

Protect and enhance, when possible, the visual resource of the Caliente Planning Unit through application of Visual Resource Management classes and Visual Resource Contrast Rating System.

Rationale:

Each Visual Resource Management class describes a different degree of modification allowed in the basic elements of the landscape. The primary character of the landscape will be retained regardless of the degree of modification.

The visual resources of the Caliente Planning Unit are presently relatively undisturbed. This fact, coupled with the high percentage of local residents who expressed the opinion that the environment was an important consideration in their lives (Reichert & Frey, 1976), leads to the conclusion that the visual environment should be adequately protected.

Predicted gains in recreational visitation, as well as other land uses, point to urgency of protecting the scenic resource now rather than waiting for "later". e preservation of these values will enhance the quality of life for succeeding generations. Loss of the values would result in the loss of environmental factors that have contributed significantly to the variations of the culture of present day and past residents. Rehabilitation of intrusions will help to encourage more visitors, longer stays, and will have a more positive impact on the planning unit's economy.

Public sentiment for or against this objective was not determined, but it can be assumed local residents would be generally favorable except when accomplishment of the objectives would lead to placing restrictions on their established land uses. Concerned non-local residents would exhibit neutral or positive feelings towards this objective.

Minimum management objectives have been established for areas which have been identified as visual management units through a six-step process identified in BLM Manual 6300. Each Visual Resource Management class describes a different degree of modification allowed in the basic elements of the landscape. The primary character of the landscape will be retained regardless of the degree of modification allowed in the basic elements of the landscape.

A., Class I. This class provides primarily for natural ecological changes. It is applied to primitive areas, some natural areas, and other similar situations where management activities are to be restricted.

B. Class II. Changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, or ture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in the characteristic ndscape.

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C. Class III. Changes in the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) caused by a management activity may be evident in the characteristic landscape. However, changes should remain subordinate to the visual strength of the existing character.

D. Class IV. Changes may subordinate the original composition and character but must reflect what could be a natural occurrence within the characteristic landscape.

E. Class V. Change is needed. This class applies to areas where the naturalistic character has been disturbed to a point where rehabilitation is needed to bring it back into character with the surrounding countryside. This class would apply to areas identified in the scenery evaluation where the quality class has been reduced because of unacceptable intrusions. It should be considered an interim short-term classification until one of the other objectives can be reached through rehabilitation or enhancement. The desired visual quality objective should be identified.

Multiple Use Analysis

This objective is consistent with existing Bureau policy and laws.

Mulitple Use Recommendation

Accept the objective as written.

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Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation

R-9.1 Provide Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class II management level to the following areas of high scenic quality to preserve the unique scenic and recreational amenities associated with these areas as identified on the VRM MFP 1 overlay.

a) Pahranagat Valley Wildlife Refuge Area
b) Kershaw-Ryan State Park area
c) Clover Creek
d) Beaver Dam State Park and adjacent area
e) The Big Hogback
f) Cathedral Gorge State Park area
g) Highland Peak
h) Gleason Canyon
i) Echo Canyon State Park
j) Key Pittman Area

Support Needs: Activities that may impact other agency-administered lands should be coordinated with the respective agencies. The district landscape architect should verify all contrast rating scores to be included in all lands reports.

Rationale

These areas represent the most scenic areas in the Caliente Planning Unit. Their protection from visual intrusion will ensure their continued value for future generations. Management activities recommended for these areas should be designed in such a manner as not to significantly change the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) of the characteristic landscape. All activities must meet the contrast rating requirements for VRM Class II management areas.

Multiple Use Analysis

Conflicts with this recommendation are varied. The visual resource classes do not preclude resource management projects and developments; however, constraints may be required to achieve the goals desired by the recommendation. The following recommendations may conflict with the VRM program.

a.	Range Management 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	--Manipulate vegetation to increase forage production for livestock.
b.	Range Management 1.3, 1.4	--Develop existing and future AMPs.
c.	Watershed 1.2	--Manipulate vegetation to improve water quality and quantity.
d.	Forestry 1.4	--Manipulate vegetation to increase Christmas tree production.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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e. Wildlife 3.2 --Manipulate vegetation to increase forage production for deer.

f. Wild Horses 1.6 --Manipulate vegetation to increase forage for wild horses.

Social, economic and environmental impacts are all slight but positive in nature.

No additional funding or manpower would be required to implement this recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation	Reason
Accept the recommendation as written. The boundaries shown on MFP 2 overlay should be utilized.	Important visual resource areas should be managed in a manner to protect values associated with the area.
Support Needs: All activities.	Alternatives considered: Do not designate the areas for Class II VRM.

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.	As stated in MFP 1 and 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Recommendation

R-9.2 Provide Visual Resource Management Class III management level to the following areas of medium scenic quality to insure the continued maintenance of the scenic values of the areas:

a) Pahranagat Valley (north end)
b) Kane Springs Valley
c) Rainbow Canyon
d) Delamar Ghost Town area
e) Pine Cabin Campground and Ella Mountain
f) Lower Clover Creek
g) Oak Springs Summit to Caliente
h) East Beaver Dam Road, Dry Valley Road, Crestline Road, State Highways 25 & 75.
i) Lake Valley

Support Needs: District engineering and design staff should be consulted with by utility companies and other users prior to right-of-way application.

Rationale

These areas are associated with the major travel routes to the planning unit's metropolitan centers and recreation areas. Management activities allowed within the areas must be compatible with the areas' scenic values. Restricting rights-of-way to existing corridors, or rerouting corridors where possible, should be considered.

Multiple Use Analysis

The conflicts with a Class III management level can only be identified on a case-by-case basis. The vast majority of the recommendations can meet the guidelines if proper planning is accomplished.

The social, economic, and environmental impacts are all positive.

Current Bureau funding is adequate to meet the recommended objectives.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read as follows:

Provide Visual Resource Management Class III Management level to all "B" class visual rating areas found in the Caliente Planning Unit. The areas identified on the MFP 2 overlay should be used.

Reason

Several areas containing "B" Class scenery were not recommended for Class III management because they are located in areas that are seldom seen; often away from major access routes. Protection of these areas is important to ensure scenic values are protected for future generations.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Support Needs: All activities.

Alternatives considered:
- a. Accept the recommendation as written.
- b. Provide for no Class III management protection.

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.	As stated in MFP 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Name (MFP)
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Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Recommendation
R-9.3 Provide Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class IV management level to all remaining areas of low scenic quality as delineated on the VRM MFP 1 overlay.

Support Needs: None.

Rationale
These areas are of low scenic quality or receive little visitor use. Concern for the preservation of the visual resource of these areas is assumed to be low.

Most management activities, which would be acceptable within Class IV areas, could meet the contrast rating standards without additional mitigating measures or redesign. Class IV areas are the least restrictive within the Caliente Planning Unit in terms of management alternatives.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were found. This recommendation is compatible with other resource values.

No impacts to the social, economic, or environmental systems can be forecast.

Current Bureau funding is sufficient to carry out this recommendation.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Accept the recommendation as written.

Support Needs: None

Reason
As stated in MFP I.

Alternatives considered:
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the recommendation.

Reason

As stated above.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Recommendation
R-9.4 Borrow pits along travel influence corridors should be designed and sited to decrease visual impacts. Borrow pits used solely for the construction of roads and subsequently abandoned should be recontoured to blend in with surrounding topography.

Support Needs: The district atrow specialist, and engineering staff, and the Lincoln County Highway Department's planning and maintenance staffs must be consulted to determine which borrow pits are required for maintenance and location of alternative sites.

Rationale
Elimination or reduction of visual impacts associated with borrow pits would improve the scenic quality viewing experience adjacent to primary travel routes. Utilization of selected borrow pits for road maintenance would decrease the contrast rating along highways and roads.

Multiple Use Analysis

No specific sites were identified so conflicts with other resource values have not been found.

No impacts were identified to the social, economic, or environmental systems.

Current Bureau funding is adequate for this project.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Drop this recommendation.

Support Needs: None.

Reason
The Bureau has already established a program to accomplish the recommended goals. Through the use of BLM's environmental process and the Visual Resource System, adequate protection can be afforded.

Alternatives considered:
Accept the recommendation.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation to drop this requested action.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Recommendation
R-9.5 Begin inventory immediately to identify all range improvements, communication facilities, and other structures which exceed the allowable VRM contrast rating, and begin mitigating the impacts by repainting, reconfiguration, or vegetative screening of the facilities.

Support Needs: Approval must be obtained from the owners of privately owned facilities prior to implementation. The district landscape architect must be consulted prior to initiating any projects in order to provide technical assistance and quality assurance. Force account, fire crew, YACC personnel, or private maintenance crews will be required to repaint r reconfigure these facilities.

Rationale
Some of the communication facilities and range improvements do not presently meet minimum VRM contrast ratings and are in stark contrast to the characteristic landscape. Repainting these facilities a color that harmoniously blends with the surrounding landscape or reconfiguring the facility to blend with the form of the characteristic landscape will decrease the contrast rating to an acceptable level.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified. This recommendation is compatible with other resource values found in the unit.

No impacts to social, economic, or environmental systems can be shown.

Current Bureau funding is adequate to complete a portion of the requested action.

Multiple Use Recommendation
Modify the recommendation to read as follows:

Initiate inventories as necessary to identify all facilities locate along major Highways 93 and 25 which exceed the allowable VRM contrast rating. Provide necessary mitigating measures only in cooperation with the facility owners.

Support Needs: YACC, Division of Operations, lands.

Reason
Many of the facilities are privately owned and operated. The Bureau must receive the concurrence of the owners prior to any work. The heaviest traveled routes (Highways 93 and 25) should be accomplished within the next five years. The completion of these two highways will require considerable effort (money, manpower).

Alternatives considered:

a. Provide no mitigating measures.

b. Provide mitigating measures throughout the unit.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

(Instructions on reverse)

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Recreation 9.5

MFP Step 3 Decision	Reason
Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.	As stated in MFP 2.

Note. Attach additional sheets, if needed

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Recommendation

R-9.6 Remove all unsightly abandoned automobiles and trash from public lands along U.S. Highway 93, near Pahranagat Valley, Rainbow Canyon, and Meadow Valley Wash Roads, and one-half mile south of Panaca at the entrance to the Big Hogback.

Support Needs: Force account, fire crews, and YACC crews will be needed for trash removal. District heavy equipment operators and state or county highway crews may be required to assist in removal and disposal of abandoned auto bodies. Close coordination with the Lincoln County Commissioners will be necessary if county crews and equipment are required.

Rationale

The elimination of visual intrusions will do much to improve the quality of the sight-seeing and recreational experience of visitors.

Multiple Use Analysis

No conflicts were identified. This recommendation is compatible with other resource values.

No impacts to social, economic, or environmental systems has been found.

Current Bureau funding and manpower is adequate to accomplish this task.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation.

Support Needs: Same as MFP I.

Reason

The removal of trash from public lands is a constant problem. Large amounts of public money are spent annually to remove trash and the resulting hazards from public lands.

Alternatives considered:
None.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Note: Attach additional sh
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Recommendation

R-9.7 Restrict chaining and clear-cutting operations to Management Class III and IV areas and provide a coordinated planning effort to minimize visual impacts upon potential and existing recreational areas. Initiate an immediate inventory of existing chainings to determine the potential for reducing the visual impacts, particularly those near the Beaver Dam State Park and adjacent to the Beaver Dam Road.

Support Needs: Coordination among the Nevada State Department of Fish and Game, the wildlife biologist, the watershed specialist, and the district engineering staff and range specialists will be required during initial planning and design phases. District force account crews, fire crews, YACC, or contract crews would be required to implement final plans.

Rationale

Vegetative manipulation within Management Class III and IV areas could potentially meet the contrast rating objectives established for these areas if adequate design measures are initiated early in the planning process. Recreational experiences within adjacent high scenic areas or or along travel corridors will be heightene through the elimination or modification of man-induced blemishes upon the surrounding landscape. Spin-off benefits for wildlife and watershed protection will be realized.

Multiple Use Analysis

The following conflicts have been identified:

a. Wild Horses 1.6 --Manipulate vegetation to achieve more forage for horses.

b. Watershed 1.2 --Manipulate vegetation to improve water quantity and qualit

c. Wildlife 3.2 --Manipulate vegetation to improve forage for wildlife (deer).

d. Range Management 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 --Manipulate vegetation to increase livestock forage.

e. Forestry 1.4 --Manipulate vegetation to increase Christmas tree production.

Various conflicts were found to be within several of the areas recommended for Class II management.

Social and economic impacts of this recommendation could be moderate and negative to the livestock operators in need of additional forage.

The environmental impacts of this action are generally positive.

Note: Attach additional sheets, if needed

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION–ANALYSIS–DECISION

Name (MFP)
Caliente

Activity
Recreation

Overlay Reference
Step 1 Step 3

Current Bureau funding and manpower is adequate to complete the action.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation to read as follows:

Work with all activities (range, wildlife, etc.), recommending vegetative manipulations to ensure that VRM management guidelines are maintained in the planning unit. Complete an analysis of existing chainings to determine if the VRM contrast ratings are being exceeded for the area.

Support Needs: All activities.

Reason

The Visual Resource Management program was established to work within the various multiple use programs to minimize adverse effects on the visual resource. Every effort should be made to cooperate with al other activities and to protect existing visual resources.

Alternatives considered

Accept the recommendation as written.

MFP Step 3 Decision

Accept the multiple use recommendation as written.

Reason

As stated in MFP 2.

Attach additional sheets, if needed

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Management Framework Plan
(URA or MFP)

TITLE PAGE*

State Nevada	District Las Vegas
Resource Area Caliente-Virgin Valley Resource Area	
Planning Unit Caliente	Number 05-01

Total Acres	3,480,543	Federal Sub-Surface	
NRL	3,416,393	State	4,105
Withdrawn		Private	59,045
Other		Other	

PREPARED OR REVIEWED

Darwin D. Anderson (Area Manager) 4/22/80 (Date)

ORIGINALLY APPROVED

(District Manager) 7/14/80 (Date)

REVIEWED AND UPDATED

AREA MANAGER	DATE

* This form may [illegible]sed as the Title Page for the Unit Resource Analysis and/or the Management Framework Plan

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